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MORRISON WINS THE DAY.

HIS "SURPLUS" RESOLUTION PASSED BY A VOTE OF 207 TO 67.

A Long Fight Made Against It by Hewitt and McKinley—An Arraignment by the Latter of President Cleveland and His Administration in the Matter of National Finances—What the Resolution Provides.

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 14.—[Special.]—Congressman Morrison won another victory in the House today. After a long debate his "surplus" resolution was passed by a vote of 207 to 67. The original resolution is as follows:

> That whenever the surplus or balance in the Treasury, including the amount held for redemption of United States notes, shall exceed the sum of $100,000,000 it shall be, and is hereby made, the duty of the Secretary of the Treasury to apply such excess, in sums not less than $10,000,000 per month during the existence of such surplus or excess, to the payment of the interest-bearing indebtedness of the United States payable at the option of the Government.

As soon as the House went into Committee of the Whole to consider the resolution Mr. Morrison offered the following amendment:

> The surplus or balance herein referred to shall be the available surplus ascertained according to the form of the statement of the United States Treasurer of the assets and liabilities of the Treasury of the United States employed June 30, 1886.

Mr. Hewitt of New York then took the floor in opposition to the resolution. The resolution, he said, provided that whenever the surplus exceeded $100,000,000 calls for bonds should be made. The result would be that if there was $101,000,000 surplus, a call must be made, and thus the reserve would be reduced to $91,000,000. If the gentleman from Illinois did not intend to do that he had better modify the language of the resolution so as to provide that when the surplus reached $110,000,000 there should be a call. The gentleman from Illinois based his advocacy of the resolution on the saving of interest. Assuming that $75,000,000 was the amount which would have to be paid out the saving in interest would be about $2,250,000. The gentleman said it would release from the Treasury $100,000,000, which would go into the channels of trade, give employment to 100,000 men and support 500,000 people. The gentleman was too familiar with the principles which governed business not to know that if this act should impair public confidence the saving of $2,250,000 would be a case of saving at the spigot and wasting at the bung-hole. Instead of giving employment to 100,000 men that number of men would be dismissed from employment the very first day that the public realized that under the action of this resolution the stability of the Treasury was impaired and its ability to meet its obligations was undermined. There were today idle in New York more than $75,000,000 unemployed capital. If that capital could be made profitable it would be employed. If this $75,000,000 came from the Treasury it would not be given to men who were short of means. It would be paid to the bondholder, who would simply pocket the proceeds in a market already abounding with capital, and not a single human being would be employed by reason of the release. In conclusion, he thus summed up his objections to the resolution: Four months after its passage the country would be brought back to the condition in which it had been March 4, 1885, and gold would be withdrawn from circulation. The moment that occurred millions of men would lose their daily employment. Then a demand would come for greenbacks and the long struggle for a sound currency would end in fiat money.

Mr. Randall of Pennsylvania said this was not a silver question at all. It was a question whether we had the money in the Treasury undisposed of and against which there is no legitimate claim to the extent of $50,000,000 or $70,000,000 that might be used in liquidation of the public debt. Congress proposed under this resolution to do just what it had done when it had reduced the public debt $1,200,000,000; just what was done when $44,500,000 was paid in on account of the sinking fund in the last fiscal year. He had no hesitation in saying that in his opinion the greenbacks in the Treasury today were perfectly adequate for a liquidation of the debt to the full amount proposed. He did not wish any gentleman to confuse this question with the apprehension which prevailed in the mind of the gentleman from New York (Mr. Hewitt). This was a mere matter of business. Without questioning anybody's motives, he wished to say that if these bonds due and payable at the option of the Government, if these bonds were held by individual capitalists the House would not hear this complaint against the resolution. [Applause.] It was because it bore upon the National banks to the extent of $100,000,000 of 3 per cents. That he thought was the mainspring of the hostility to the measure. He knew of no better way of maintaining the Government credit and strengthening it than by paying its interest-bearing bonds and indebtedness. That was the way it had been done. He did not object to the reservation of $100,000,000 to secure the greenback circulation. The money was in the Treasury and all that was asked was that the amount should be paid out in liquidation of the public indebtedness. He felt sure that within the next thirty days after the first payment the receipts from customs and other sources would put enough money in the Treasury to handle another $10,000,000 of the debt just as they had handled the first $10,000,000.

Mr. Payson of Illinois said there was in the United States Treasury a balance of $70,000,000 for which there was confessedly no use today. Every dollar of that represented the acquisition of the toil and labor of this country. Standing against it was a debt subject to interest that we might pay, and yet because there were fearful forebodings and lugubrious apprehensions of what might perhaps come about if a portion of this money is used the House was asked to simply stand still and burn the candle at both ends.

Mr. McKinley of Ohio said that this resolution coming as it did from the Democratic majority in one branch of the Government addressed to a Democratic Executive in control of another branch was, to say the least, exceptional and remarkable. It was a proposition coming from the majority of the Committee on Ways and Means which was in political accord with the President of the United States and undoubtedly would receive that approval of the majority on the other side of the Chamber. Continuing, Mr. McKinley said:

> Suppose this resolution passes the House; suppose it passes the Senate. To give it any sort of force it must have the approval of the President of the United States. [Laughter.] You are asking by this resolution that the President shall do what for sixteen months he has refused to do. He will lay down the pen, which with him has been mightier than the sword [laughter], and he will use that pen for another purpose. He will veto your bill, and the surplus will yet remain in the Treasury. If this is mere play of politics—a mere play for position—you are welcome to it, when your own Secretary of the Treasury solemnly tells the Chairman of the Committee on Ways and Means that if this resolution passes it will impair the public credit, shake public confidence, and destroy the good financial name we have enjoyed so long. And he says another thing—that this resolution means a trenching upon the $100,000,000 kept as a redemption fund for the greenbacks of the country, and he asks you not to do it, and yet you do it. This Congress seems to be given to doing just what the President does not want done. If there is anything on which the majority of the House and the President are in accord I would like to know it. [Laughter, during which a Republican suggested that they were in accord on pension vetoes.] In his annual message the President asked you to do three things. He asked you to retire the greenbacks, he asked you to suspend silver coinage, and finally he asked you to revise the tariff. What have you done? You have not retired the greenbacks, you have not suspended the silver coinage, you have not revised the tariff—at least you have not revised it under the leadership of Col. Morrison. I don't know what you may do under the leadership of Col. Randall. What a delightful situation it is. [Renewed laughter.] The gentleman from Pennsylvania about three or four weeks ago showed his contempt for the Tariff bill of the Chairman of the Committee on Ways and Means, and only the other day the distinguished Chairman of the Committee on Ways and Means showed his positive contempt for the attempt of the gentleman from Pennsylvania to make a tariff bill. [Laughter.] And so it goes. There is not a single thing upon which the Democratic party agrees and is in positive accord except getting the offices—not one. [Laughter.]
>
> Mr. Morrison—And we are getting along only middling at that. [Renewed laughter.]
>
> Mr. McKinley—Yes, and you are getting them very slowly. But the gentlemen from Pennsylvania and Indiana (Messrs. Randall and Holman) undertook to break down the Civil-Service law by a rider upon an appropriation bill. The gentleman from Pennsylvania and his wing are for the spoils. I was glad to find my honest friend from Illinois standing against that covert attempt.

Mr. McKinley then quoted from the letter written by Secretary Manning to the President May 20 last tendering his resignation of his office, and from the President's reply thereto. From the latter letter he quoted the following sentence:

> I had hoped that the day was at hand when the party to which we belong, influenced largely by faith and confidence in you and in the wisdom of your views, would be quickened in the sense of responsibility and led to a more harmonious action on the important questions with which you have had to deal.

That, said Mr. McKinley, was the way the President felt May 28. How would he feel after this resolution of censure; this resolution of condemnation; this resolution of disapproval; this resolution of want of confidence? "He cannot resign and go to the country," said Mr. McKinley, "but each one of you will go to the country, and each one of us will go to the country and the issue will be made up. Cleveland will veto your resolution, and we will all go to the country on that, and leave the $400,000,000 Hendricks said was in the Treasury and the $300,000,000 the gentleman from Pennsylvania said was in the Treasury in the Treasury still. I only want to say in conclusion that I hope the amendment I offered will be adopted. It seems to me absolutely demanded if this resolution should pass. Let us save that $100,000,000 reserved from encroachment; let's say that the $346,000,000 of the promises of the National Government shall be kept secure, and if we do that and adopt the amendment, giving the Secretary of the Treasury a fair working balance, which any business-man or corporation would keep, then your resolution will be harmless, and it will be spared the veto of the President of the United States." [Applause.]

Mr. Morrison closed the debate in support of the joint resolution. He denied that the resolution was a condemnation of the Administration. It left the question of reserve in the statutes as it was today. If it was law now that $100,000,000 was to be reserved it would be law after the passage of the resolution. The gentleman from New York predicted that the country was going to the bad if $70,000,000 should be paid out of the Treasury. In 1881 the surplus was reduced to $100,000,000 and no harm had come to the country. Nobody had lost faith in the Government or in the Treasury to keep its pledges. Was the gentleman talking for the Democratic party, to tell him that $70,000,000 more was required in the Treasury because this was a Democratic Administration? If the people had confidence in the Government in 1881, when there was a Republican Administration and the surplus had gone down to $100,000,000, in God's name should they not have faith in it today, when it had at its head this good man Cleveland, about whom so many nice things were said and whom nobody thought more of than he? [Laughter and applause.]

The general debate then closed and the five-minute debate began and ran on without interest for half an hour. The amendment offered by Mr. Morrison this morning was adopted without division. The amendment offered by Mr. McKinley yesterday was rejected, 104 to 132. It was as follows:

> That the sum of $100,000,000 herein excepted and reserved, which amount was purchased by the sale of bonds to the extent of $95,500,000 and the balance by reservation from the revenue under authority of the act of Jan. 14, 1875, entitled an act to provide for the resumption of specie payments, shall be maintained as provided by said act and set apart for the purpose of redeeming legal-tender notes of the United States when presented for payment, and said fund shall not be used for any other purpose.

A number of other amendments were offered and rejected. An amendment offered by Mr. Grosvenor of Ohio providing that nothing in this act shall be construed to convey to the public any doubt as to the wisdom, patriotism, and integrity of the President or Secretary of the Treasury was ruled out on a point of order.

Mr. McKinley moved to recommit the joint resolution with instructions to the Committee on Ways and Means to report it back with the amendment previously offered by him. Lost—yeas 118, nays 153.

The joint resolution was then passed. The following is the vote in detail:

YEAS.

Allen (Miss.),
Anderson (O.),
Atkinson,
Ballentine,
Barksdale,
Barnes,
Barry,
Bennett,
Blanchard,
Bland,
Blount,
Boyle,
Bragg,
Breckinridge (Ark.),
Breckinridge (Ky.),
Browne (Ind.),
Brown (Pa.),
BRUMM,
Burnes,
Burrows,
Bynum,
Cabell,
Caldwell,
Campbell (O.),
Candler,
Cannon,
Carleton,
Catchings,
Clardy,
Clements,
Cobb,
Compton,
Conger,
Cooper,
Cowles,
Cox,
Crain,
Crisp,
Croxton,
Culberson,
Curtin,
Cutcheon,
Daniel,
Dargan,
Davidson (Ala.),
Davidson (Fla.),
Dockery,
Dorsey,
Dougherty,
Dunn,
Eden,
Eldridge,
Ellsberry,
Ermentrout,
Felton,
Fisher,
Foran,
Ford,
Forney,
Frederick,
Fuller,
Funston,
Gay,
Geddes,
Gibson (Md.),
Gilfillan.
Glass,
Goff,
Green (N. J.),
Green (N. C.),
Grosvenor,
Guenther,
Hale,
Hall,
Halsell,
Harris,
Hatch,
Hemphill,
Henderson (Ia.),
Henderson (Ill.),
Henderson (N. C.),
Hepburn,
Herbert,
Herman,
Hill,
Hires,
Hitt,
Holman,
Holmes,
Hopkins,
Howard,
Hudd,
Hutton,
Irion,
Jackson,
Johnston (Ind.),
Johnston (N. C.),
Jones (Ala.),
Jones (Tex.),
Kelley,
King,
Kleiner,
Laffoon,
La Follette,
Laird,
Lanham,
Lawler,
Le Fevre,
Lore,
Lovering,
Lowry,
Lyman,
Markham,
Martin,
Matson,
Maybury,
McAdoo,
McComas,
McCreary,
McKenna,
McMillin,
McRea,
Miller,
Mills,
Moffatt,
Morgan,
Morrill,
Morrison,
Morrow,
Murphy,
Neal,
Neece,
Negley,
Nelson,
Oates,
O'Neill (Mo.),
Outhwaite,
Payson,
Peel,
Perkins,
Perry,
Peters,
Pettibone,
Pidcock,
Pindar,
Plumb,
Price,
Randall,
Reagan,
Reid (N. C.),
Richardson,
Riggs,
Romeis,
Rowell,
Ryan,
Sadler,
Sayres,
Seney,
Sessions,
Shaw,
Singleton,
Skinner,
Snyder,
Sowden,
Springer,
Stahlnecker,
Steele,
Stephenson,
Stewart (Tex.),
St. Martin,
Stone (Ky.),
Stone (Mo.),
Storm,
Strait,
Struble,
Swope,
Tarsney,
Taulbee,
Taylor, J. M. (Tenn.),
Taylor, Zach (Tenn.),
Thomas (Wis.),
Thompson,
Throckmorton,
Tillman,
Townshend,
Trigg,
Turner,
Van Eaton,
Wade,
Wakefield,
Wallace,
Warner (O.),
Warner (Mo.),
Weaver (Neb.),
WEAVER (Ia.),
Wellborn,
Wheeler,
White (Pa.),
White (Minn.),
Wilkins,
Willis,
Wilson,
Winans,
Wise,
Wolford,
Woodburn,
Worth'gton—207

NAYS.

Adams (Ill.),
Allen (Mass.),
Baker,
Belmont,
Bingham,
Bliss,
Bound,
Boutelle,
Buck,
Bunnell,
Burleigh,
Butterworth,
Felix Campbell (N. Y.),
T. J. Campbell (N. Y.),
Campbell (Pa.),
Collins,
Davis,
Dibble,
Dingley,
Dowdney,
Dunham,
Ely,
Evans,
Everhart,
Farquhar,
Findlay,
Fleeger,
Grout,
Hayden,
Haynes,
Hewitt,
Hiestand,
Hiscock,
James,
Johnson (N. Y.),
Ketcham,
Lehlbach,
Lindsley,
Little,
Long,
Mahoney,
McKinley,
Merriman,
Millard,
Milliken,
Mitchell,
Muller,
O'Neill (Pa.),
Osborne,
Parker,
Payne,
Pirce,
Reed (Me.),
Rice,
Rockwell,
Sawyer,
Seymour,
Smalls,
Spooner,
Stewart (Vt.),
Stone (Mass.),
Swinburne,
Ike Taylor (O.),
Wait,
Weber,
West,
Whiting—67.

[RECAPITULATION: Republicans in *italics*, Democrats in roman, Greenbackers in SMALL CAPITALS. Yeas—Republicans, 62; Democrats, 143; Greenbackers, 2. Nays—Republicans, 51; Democrats, 16.]

The joint resolution now goes to the Senate.

DAN MANNING IMPROVING.

The Secretary Is Regaining His Old Vigor and Will Probably Resume Control of the Treasury in October.

ALBANY, N. Y., July 14.—[Special.]—Secretary Manning has surprised his friends by his vigor since his return home. He remarked today that he felt pretty well, and aside from a slowness of movement and slight uncertainty in walking he seems nearly to have recovered from his illness. If he experiences no recurrence there is every reason to believe that he will be back in the Treasury Department in October. While he is here he will have an opportunity to straighten out a Democratic fight in this county, where the Committee of Three Hundred, headed by Edward J. Meegan, are kicking against the Manning machine. Mr. Manning expects to remain in Albany until after the bi-centennial celebration next week, when President Cleveland will be here also.

WHAT'S IN THE WIND NOW?

IS MR. YERKES SEEKING AFTER THE PASSENGER RAILWAY?

Rapid Rise in the Stock of the West Side Company Accounted For by the Statement that Yerkes Wants It, and Is Going to Get It—What the Wiseacres Are Saying About the Tunnel Ordinance in Connection with This Rumor—Stockholders in the New Road.

Ald. Cullerton visited the Mayor's office yesterday and had a brief interview with hizzoner in reference to the tunnel ordinance. "I am not going to vote for the tunnel ordinance next Monday night," said Ed. "I am now unalterably opposed to giving the tunnel for any consideration." The Mayor was astonished, expressed his astonishment, and asked Ed what he meant. But Ed's only reply was that he is against giving the tunnel for any consideration whatever. When the news of Cullerton's change of tactics spread around the City-Hall there was a good deal of wise shaking of the head. The knowing ones remarked, "Cullerton knows what he is doing and to whom he is talking." Being asked to explain, the wiseacres, after some hesitation, did so in this wise: "Some friends of the Mayor are deeply interested in the new West Side Railway Company. Mr. Yerkes wants to control that corporation if he secures control of the La Salle street tunnel. He or one of his brokers has secured an option on a large block of stock of the company—a majority of the whole—at a good price. Without the tunnel at La Salle street the stock will not be worth as much to Yerkes as he has offered to pay, and he will let it go. Mr. Harrison's friends would not like that. You see, if the North Side company had the tunnel and the control of the new West Side company's franchises it would work very well. They could use the eastern bend of the loop from the corner of Adams and La Salle streets away around by Adams and Michigan avenue back to the corner of Washington by the last-named street to La Salle. This would be very handy for the North Side company, as Mike McDonald remarked the other night. You remember that Mike said Yerkes wanted a loop. Well, so he does if he gets the La Salle street tunnel. If he does not, why that's quite another thing, and the dicker with Mike's company will be off."

About six weeks ago the stock of the West Side company was a drug in the market. The highest price it was then fetching was 65 cents on the dollar. As soon as the negotiations with Yerkes leaked out it pushed up to 75 cents on the dollar. It now fetches 92½ cents on the dollar, and no stock can be obtained at that price. Several parties have been scouring the city for a week trying to find some, but without success. The syndicate that controls the majority of the stock knew who were the holders of the small lots and have bought most of them out. Those owners of small lots were originally some of the Aldermen who passed the new West Side company ordinance, some owners of abutting property who threatened opposition to signing for the right of way, and a few others. The stock may not have been in the Aldermanic names; it was issued to the sisters, cousins, aunts, and other relatives of the boodlers, for the Aldermen of course. Most of them disposed of it long ago at prices ranging from 25 to 50 cents on the dollar, and they made well out of it. But who, it may be asked, are the big stockholders? Harvey Weeks is one, a Boston capitalist named Youngberry or Youngblood is another. Mike McDonald, E. J. Lehmann, E. R. Bliss, Kirk Gunn, the gambler, and Austin Doyle are also stockholders. A prominent banker owns 500 shares of the stock, and at one time had formed a syndicate of business-men to take the whole thing, but he was dissatisfied with the methods of the controlling stockholders. They wanted to get into the syndicate and he would not have them. His stock is now for sale with a prominent broker. He would have sold it for 50 cents six weeks ago. He can now get 92½ cents for it if he sells it in lots of 100 shares (he wants to dispose of it in bulk) owing to the Yerkes dicker, but he does not admire the dickering and wants to stand from under. This gentleman, it is said, holds Mr. Harrison responsible for all the objectionable work.

The stock of the new company until the advent of Yerkes was not valuable, as it is believed the line as operated did not pay. The high price which it fetches now is believed to be purely speculative, and based on the belief that Yerkes will buy the road, manage, and develop it.

Ex-Ald. Jonas is one of the men who has been looking for stock of the Harrison-Weeks road for some time. He said yesterday: "I don't want it myself, I want it for a customer. About a month or six weeks ago I could get all I wanted for 75 cents on the dollar. It has kept creeping up since. I bought some last week for a Board of Trade man for 88 cents from Mr. Schweisthal and sold it for 90. In all I have bought and sold about 300 shares. I want 100 shares now for which I will pay 92½." Mr. Jonas said he did not know who his customer was other than that he was a Board of Trade man. It is another Board of Trade man that wants the 100 shares for 92½. Mr. Jonas said: "It may be that the owners are buying stock from one another to advance the price." But the fact that it is impossible to find any for sale now disposes of that theory. Mr. Jonas said he did not think the new road was paying. Under the circumstances is it not a little strange that shrewd men should be so anxious to buy it at 92½? Another gentleman who had tried to get stock to buy or sell said he had no doubt that the North Side Company would soon control the Harrison-Weeks road, that was why he was anxious to buy. He had a straight tip on that. Kirk Gunn, the well-known gambler, has 150 shares, which he refuses to sell at any price. He is advised from headquarters not to sell now at any rate.

Nelson Morris, the well-known South Side capitalist, the same who tried to raise the contest expenses for Harrison said in the hearing of some gentlemen at the Stock-Yards the other day that Mr. Yerkes' company would control the new West Side road within a month. Mr. Morris is not in the habit of stating rumors of a hazy character.

Austin Doyle, it is said, got 100 shares of stock when he became Superintendent of the company. He holds it now at 100. The stock, it may be said, originally cost little or nothing, only the couple of thousand dollars spent among the "boys." The road was laid out of the proceeds of the $400,000 construction bonds bearing 6 per cent interest issued by the company. Those behind the scheme—Weeks, Doyle, Bliss, Jerry Hitchcock, E. J. Lehmann, Mike McDonald, and Kirk Gunn—will make very handsomely out of the project. The Aldermen who voted the franchise and who did not get any stock were fooled. The following is the full roster of those who voted for the original ordinance:

Appleton, Saunders, Burke, Doerner, Cullerton, Riordan, Hildreth, Gaynor, Mahoney, Walsh, Lawler, McNurney, Hull, Lyke, Schack, Ryan, Eisfeldt, Severin, Colvin, Sweeney—20.

If any of these gentlemen hold stock in the road now they can dispose of it to ex-Ald. Jonas for 92½ cents on the dollar.

JIM DACEY'S FATE.

The Late Ald. Gaynor's Murderer Banking on Executive Clemency Which His Friends Are Straining Every Nerve to Obtain for Him.

WOODSTOCK, Ill., July 14.—[Special.]—As no news to the contrary has been received up to this hour, it is generally supposed that Dacey will hang Friday. Two deputies from the Sheriff's office at Chicago arrived tonight and will erect and test the scaffold tomorrow. Sheriff Udell has completed all the necessary arrangements for the execution, and in case he has to execute the culprit it will be done in workmanlike fashion. Dacey remains in his don't-care condition, banking on the Governor's commuting his sentence to imprisonment for life. Three priests were with him today and conversed with him freely. Many predict he will rally when convinced he must swing, and meet his fate bravely.

Commissioner Wren has gone to Springfield to hand the Governor a petition, signed by 2,000 people, asking for the commutation of the sentence of Dacey to imprisonment for life. Deputy-Sheriffs Nelson and Harper took the scaffold to Woodstock yesterday, and it will be set up today. Patrick Dacey will have a post-mortem examination made after the execution in order to show that his brother was insane, and thus "vindicate his character."

FIRE IN THE LUMBER DISTRICT.

The Dry-House of Patrick Conway's Planing-Mill, Loomis and Twenty-first Streets, Destroyed Early This Morning.

A fire was discovered about 2:40 o'clock this morning in the dry-house of Patrick Conway's planing-mill, corner of Twenty-first and Loomis streets, a low frame building 50x150 feet. An alarm was at once turned in, and as the flames spread rapidly a second and third alarm quickly followed.

The building and its contents offered such free play to the fire that in a very short time the entire property was destroyed, and the flames had communicated to the planing-mill of Felix Lang, immediately adjoining the other building.

Conway's loss is about $30,000, the insurance being very light. Last winter he made an assignment, and started up his mill only a short time ago, after making some sort of a compromise with his creditors.

The damage to Lang's property will probably not exceed $4,000; fully insured.

The cause of the fire is unknown.

A BLEAK DAY AT THE BEACH.

Chill Winds and a Small Crowd—The Broadsword Contest Between Ross and Walsh.

It was a bleak day for the adventurous pleasure-seekers who gathered yesterday at Cheltenham Beach. The wind yelped about the little hotel and played hide-and-seek through the open booths. The American flag fluttered for awhile and then went sailing away in search of a quieter retreat. The storm of the day before amused itself by blowing away signs, tearing down fences, and snapping off the tree-tops. It played worse havoc with the Town of Pompeii than ever Vesuvian eruption did. It caught the temple—twelve-foot canvas—up bodily and landed it on the deck of H. M. S. Pinafore floating in the lake. The streets and villas were so jumbled up that it took a force of workmen almost the entire day to straighten them out. By nightfall, however, it was in condition for being destroyed.

The harbor into which the excursion boats sail and out of which they occasionally sail was sadly wrecked. The wind rolled it up, carried it to the shore, and scattered it promiscuously over the grounds. The beerstands that formerly bloomed on all sides gave up the ghost yesterday. There were rumors of Sheriffs and such unpleasant creatures, but the truth seems to be that there were not enough beer-drinking people. This does not go to show that the Prohibitionists crowded the grounds. About half-past 3 o'clock a few hundred of people tramped through a black and soggy marsh to the grand stand. They sat close together to keep warm and listened to the dulcet music of a brass band. After a bit Duncan C. Ross, wearing a blue jersey and pale pink tights rode out, followed by Sergt. Walsh of Boston and Maj. Berryman of San Francisco. The Sergeant wore a pair of corduroy trousers and a tin vest. On his head was a base-ball mask, padded on top. The Major was dressed in a brilliant Mexican suit and sombrero. He took off the tin jacket and the wire cap. Col. Monstery was chosen referee. A fat little man blew on a trumpet and the Major and the Sergeant snatched up their broadswords and rode into the field. "Let 'er go, Gallagher," said Col. Monstery. The trumpet sounded and the two titles spurred toward each other.

The Major hit the Sergeant on the back of the tin vest, and the Sergeant retaliated by hitting the Major twice on the front of the vest. After resting a bit they rode up and repeated. At the end of the fifteenth inning it was announced that the Major had scored eight times on the Sergeant's tin vest and was the victor. The brass band played and Alfred Friedburg convulsed the audience by the humorous way in which he rode the bicycle past the grand stand.

The second bout between Ross and Walsh was even more savage than the first, but no women were seen to faint, and the strong men had little difficulty in holding their breath. It was so difficult to tell when one was struck that Col. Monstery, the referee, was obliged to go out in the field and use a microscope. However, the horses dashed up and down, the swords clashed, and the knights punched each other's vests whenever opportunity offered. During the first thirteen or fourteen innings Ross had lots of fun with his bald-headed, quick-tempered little opponent, but at last the sergeant anchored his horse to the leeward and rained blow after blow—two. This ended the contest, the score standing eight to five in favor of the title—that is, Ross punched five times and Walsh eight. Frank Glover was Ross' second—at least he sat on the grand stand and said so—and William Robertson was squire to the victor. The fight will rage this afternoon and tomorrow.

The management have offered a purse of $2,000 to the victor. In addition the world championship medal hangs on the result.

EXTRADITION WITH ENGLAND.

A Treaty Is Signed by Representatives of the United States and Great Britain—Dynamite Criminals Included.

LONDON, July 14.—An extradition treaty between England and the United States has been signed. In addition to the customary clauses the treaty provides for the surrender of dynamite miscreants. At the Foreign Office today it was stated that when the matter was ripe a communication would be made to the press in the usual way, and that the treaty would doubtless be ratified at Washington after the customary routine. Further details were peremptorily refused. At the American Legation Secretary White was greatly incensed on being questioned in regard to the matter, and refused to admit or contradict the statement that a treaty had been signed, on the ground that the State Department at Washington was alone competent to speak on the subject. He said he was surprised at the indiscretion of the Foreign Office, and brusquely closed the interview. It is generally thought in diplomatic circles here that the Socialistic troubles in Chicago largely influenced the American Government in making the treaty.

IT WAS A TORNADO.

Chicago Not Visited by a Cyclone Tuesday Last, as Was Popularly Supposed—Freaks of the Wind.

The storm which broke over the city Tuesday afternoon and wrought such havoc on the South Side was not a cyclone, but a genuine tornado. The width of the main area of destruction could not have been more than from twelve to twenty yards. At the intersection of Twenty-fifth street and Cottage Grove avenue, where the fury of the storm uprooted huge trees, a brick building in course of construction, which from its exposed and unfinished condition would have formed one of the best marks for the tornado, was, strange to say, left untouched. It just missed by two or three yards being in the swath of the storm. In Groveland Park the trees were swept of their leaves wholesale, and the water lay for a few minutes three or four inches deep on the level. This is the first time that Chicago has been visited by a tornado since ten or twelve years ago, when the steeple of St. Luke's Church was blown down to the eastward, while a chimney a few yards off was thrown down towards the west.

AFTER MICHIGAN LUMBERMEN.

Suits to Be Brought Against Pine Barons Who Have Profited on Timber Procured on the Isabella County Indian Reservation.

DETROIT, Mich., July 14.—[Special.]—For years it has been known that some of the wealthiest of the pine barons of Michigan had made their fortunes by seizures of timber on the Indian reservation located in Isabella County. There are now signs that a day of reckoning has arrived. Acting under instructions from Washington United States District-Attorney Black has begun suits against John Cheatan, A. B. Upton, W. N. Brown, Thomas Pickard, and Philip Gruet, Gruet for trespass on the Isabella Indian Reservation land. These suits are but the beginning of a number of actions against thirty or forty leading lumbermen of the Saginaw Valley, who will be charged with perpetrating a gigantic lumber steal from the Indians.

MR. MEYER'S COMPLAINT.

HE WILL THROW UP HIS CHELTENHAM BEACH PRIVILEGE.

The Expected Crowds Have Not Materialized, He Says; the Promised Pastimes and Exhibits Have Not Shown Up; Excursion Steamers Do Not Land at the Pier as Announced; and Special Trains Are Not Run as Per Advertisement—He Proposes to Sue for Breach of Contract.

A suit for damages for breach of contract will probably be commenced against the World's Pastime Exposition Company at Cheltenham Beach. Herman Meyer, who keeps the saloon at No. 111 Madison street, said last night that he was going to sue the company for failing to keep the agreement under which he was induced to take the bar privilege on the exposition grounds and pay heavily for it. He will remove all his effects from the grounds today. Other exhibiters are going to follow his example, it is said, if Mr. Meyer's statements are correct. Mr. Meyer says that the impression of the enterprise which has been created by the excessive prices at the restaurant and the absence of a good many of the exhibits announced in the prospectus is about correct. When he took the bar, Mr. Meyer explains, it was agreed that trains should be run every half-hour and that palace steamers should land every hour at the pier. The first three days there was a boom and large crowds visited the place. But after that trains were run on the South Chicago schedule, paying no attention to the Beach. There were no palace steamers, but the ordinary excursion-boats on which Chicago people have been accustomed to go to South Chicago and Evanston. They did not land every hour or every two hours, but after Monday, July 5, he says, there was not a solitary arrival of a steamboat until last Sunday, when one arrived and landed. Monday another steamer attempted to land, but ran on the sand and was obliged to land its passengers at South Chicago. It was the business of the Pastime Exposition, says Mr. Meyer, too keep the channel in good condition so that steamers could reach the pier. By these insufficient means of transportation many visitors were kept away.

The various exhibits announced were not on the grounds. The prospectus advertises a permanent zoölogical garden, but there is no trace of it. There are no athletic exhibits, Mr. Meyer says, except a few bicycles of Spalding's. In fact not one-half of the exhibits announced in the prospectus are on the grounds. The art gallery contains two pictures of race-horses, a lot of framed illustrations from a sporting paper, and a few other pictures of little account. The exposition building itself had been projected to be 500x200 feet, but is only 300x150 feet. On the pictures it looks very attractive, with pretty towers at the corners and a lot of pretty gingerbread work. As it stands on the grounds it looks, in Mr. Meyer's words, more like a car-barn than anything else. In place of the structure at the north end of the artificial lake, which he had expected would cost about $8,000 or more, a cheap, plain shed had been erected at a cost not exceeding $1,200. The Japanese village, Mr. Meyer says, is not what was expected, and the island can hardly be found by some visitors, as one of Mr. Meyer's assistants said.

What made Mr. Meyer particularly angry was the action in connection with the broadsword contest yesterday afternoon. In order to compel people to take a seat on the stand and pay 25 cents extra, he says, the company began to fence in a space of several feet around the beach so as to keep the crowd away from the track and in a place where they could not see the contest very well. The fence was not completed and remained open at a place right opposit the stand. The visitors, therefore, crowded in at that open place. Now, Meyer had a bar right under the stand where the biggest crowd is generally. By the fence they were kept away and he did but little business. He claims to have suffered also by the action of the company in not fulfilling the advertisements. Two days last week, he says, "Pinafore" was not played, while it had been announced for every night. Concerts had also been announced, but there was nothing to keep people there after 10 o'clock, and no regard was shown, he claims, for the interests of those holding the various privileges on the grounds. The only thing that attracted crowds was the "Destruction of Pompeii," and that only lasted from 9 to 10 p. m.

"The thing was mismanaged from the start," said Mr. Meyer. "I went into the restaurant today with five others and we had a very plain supper. It cost us $11. Now, if there had been any management such excessive prices could not have been placed on the bill of fare. I have heard of waiters making $10 to $12 a day by overcharging. The restaurant man says he can't help that. He ought to help it if he knows anything of management. He ought to be able to control his help. I staid there all last week. The managers asked me to wait and the attendance would be better. I saw it was a 'fizzle' and took my lawyer down to look over the grounds just as a curiosity. He at once sent the company a paper announcing that I would withdraw as they had failed to keep their contract in providing the pastimes they had announced and on which the exhibiters and keepers of the bar and restaurant relied to attract custom. If they announced an exposition they should give an exposition, that's all. They have tried to get some other men to take hold of the bar, Walker & Koester, for instance. Mr. Walker looked over the ground and simply laughed at the idea. I am not the only man that is quitting. Some of the exhibiters have quit. The Yankee whittler is gone, the man with the wooden babies has left, and another privilege man has departed after making $1.20."

This view of the Pastime Exhibition was expressed by Mr. Meyer and some of his lieutenants in reply to some questions regarding a rumor that his place on the exposition grounds had been closed up by the brewers because he had not been able to pay for the beer. This Mr. Meyer denied, and he showed the statement he had just received from Bartholomae & Leicht to prove his denial. The rumor originated out of the fact of his removal from the place.

THE FIRST KNIGHT.

Howard Douglass Elected Supreme Chancellor of the Knights of Pythias.

CINCINNATI, O., July 14.—[Special.]—At the convention held today in Toronto, Canada, Howard Douglass of Cincinnati, Supreme Vice-Chancellor of the World of the Knights of Pythias, was elected to the highest office within reach of a member of that order—the Supreme Chancellorship.

[Mr. Douglass was initiated a member of the Knights of Pythias in May, 1869, and in December of the same year he formed the Douglass lodge, named in honor of its organizer. He was elected Past Grand Chancellor for meritorious services in 1870, and at the session of the Grand Lodge in the same year was made Supreme Representative, and in 1883, at the Supreme Council in New Orleans, he was honored with the Vice-Chancellorship. He was born in Cincinnati Jan. 21, 1846. He is small in stature, not weighing more than 100. Mr. Douglass is an active citizen, and has taken great interest in local politics. He is a stanch adherent of the Democratic faith, and has served as President of the Board of Education. He is popular with all classes, and has been importuned to become a candidate for Mayor and Congress, but absolutely declines, preferring to continue his practice of law, at which he has built up an extensive business.]

A THEATRICAL MAN IN TROUBLE.

For the Purpose of Putting Harry Jacob in the County Jail a Ca. Sa. Is Sworn Out.

Judge Scofield issued a ca. sa. for the body of Harry Jacob, a theatrical manager, late last evening at the instance of Attorney F. D. Turner to satisfy a judgment in favor of Arthur G. Cambridge, the dramatic agent. The object of the writ is to consign Jacob to the County Jail. Over a year ago Chambers acted as an agent for Jacob, and at his solicitation sent him an actress. Jacob maintained that she was not what he wanted, and when he again came to Chicago he entered Cambridge's office, and, it is claimed, without a word attacked him in a violent manner and beat him unmercifully. Cambridge brought action against his assailant a short time ago and secured a judgment for $500. Jacob, however, could not be found. A few days ago he returned to Chicago. The writ was given to a Deputy-Sheriff for service, and Jacob arrested about 9 o'clock last night and locked up at the jail.

TO IMPROVE NAVIGABLE WATERS.

The Senate Considers the River and Harbor Bill—Amendments Adopted to Accept the Grant of the Illinois & Michigan Canal and to Construct the Hennepin Ditch.

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 14.—The Senate took up the River and Harbor bill today, and Mr. McMillan, who has charge of it, moved an order that the bill be recommitted to the Committee on Commerce with instructions to amend it as voted by the Senate in Committee of the Whole, except that in each item of the bill and in the aggregate there be a reduction of 30 per cent; that the committee amend the bill accordingly (and not otherwise) and report the same complete forthwith.

Mr. Butler offered as a substitute for the proposed instructions a proposition appropriating $10,000,000 or as much thereof as can be judiciously expended during the fiscal year by the Secretary of War in the improvement of important rivers and harbors. During the discussion which followed Mr. Vest said that the Committee on Commerce was composed of Senators from thirteen States, and it was not those senators alone who influenced the making up of the bill. He had had grave and reverend Senators (not of the committee) buttonhole him and say that if they did not get this or that appropriation put in the bill they would be beaten at the next election. It was a case of "help me, or I sink." [Laughter.] Senators had come into the chamber and had their amendments put into the bill, and they had then stood up (within three feet of him) and denounced the whole scheme as a piece of unconstitutional corruption. Combinations did not stop with members of the committee. They had been made on this floor in relation to this very bill. The plan was, "Help me put in my appropriation and I will help you to put in yours." He had had Senators come to him and say, "Vest, you were right in your argument about the Kentucky River, but I was in the gang and could not leave the procession. I had my part of the pork and had to let somebody else have his part," and it would be so till the end of time. Under this proposition the Mississippi River would lose $600,000, the Missouri River $200,000, and the Ohio $200,000. If the Senate wanted to abnegate its functions let it do so, and let it say to the people, "We are unfit to do our duty." They might as well say to the President, "We are unfit to discharge this duty. Take it and discharge it for us."

Mr. Logan opposed Mr. McMillan's motion and it was finally withdrawn, and the Senate proceeded to vote on the various amendments to the bill.

The amendment reducing the appropriation for improving the Tennessee River at Muscle Shoals from $350,000 to $250,000 was rejected—10 to 33. The amendment proposing to appropriate $350,000 for the purchase of the Portage Lake Canal and the Lake Superior & Iron Company Canal was agreed to—yeas, 35; nays, 21. The amendment in relation to the Calumet River was agreed to. The amendment accepting the grant of the Illinois & Michigan Canal and for the construction of the Hennepin Canal was adopted—yeas, 27; nays, 20. Without progressing further with the bill the Senate adjourned.

Senator Cullom has secured an increase of $12,000 in the appropriation made for the improvement of the Wabash River in Indiana and Illinois. His amendment provides that the amount named should be expended to complete the improvement at Grayville, Ill. He also secured the adoption of an amendment providing for the removal of the bar at Hamburg Bay in Calhoun County, Illinois.

Senator Logan introduced a joint resolution directing the Secretary of War to accept the deed and conveyance of land known as "Highwood tract," near Chicago, donated by the Commercial Club of Chicago for military purposes.

The following House bill passed:

For a bridge across the west channel of the Detroit River.

LOSS OF LIFE AT FIRES.

Measures Suggested for the Aid of Persons Caught in Burning Buildings—What Chief Swenie Thinks of the Matter.

The continued loss of life at fires by reckless jumpers from windows has increased the agitation concerning methods of escape. The most prominent plan now under consideration is in reference to tramways or bridges from one building to another. It often happens that people are burned or killed when facing buildings not more than twelve feet distant. If a bridge connected such structures the parties in danger might walk across and be saved. It is argued that such tramways ought to be built over streets in business portions of the city if necessary.

Another scheme contemplates the building of iron verandas abreast of each story, on which parties can pass from one building to another, or from one veranda down to another, and so on to the ground, or on which they can stand free from the smoke and flame until they are rescued.

A recent invention consists of safety fire attachments. These are placed on iron window shutters, scuttles, and doors. They lock the entrances on the inside so that admittance is impossible, but at the slightest pressure on the inside the trap flies open. If placed on theatre doors, for instance, the first man to reach the entrance would not be crushed to death while working the bolt. He would fall against the door and open it and be crowded out. The invention is on exhibition at Fire-Marshal Swenie's office in the City-Hall.

The chief said: "It is quite easy to sit here and imagine what you would do in case of fire, but when you awake in the night, bewildered, without a second for thought, the affair assumes another aspect. The majority, I believe, jump out and break their limbs or are killed, when a little patience might have saved them. Frequently people jump and break their necks when the firemen are within a few feet and there is no danger. All the safeguards in Christendom won't prevent people crazed with fright from jumping to destruction if they are bound to go. Fire escapes are not a complete success, as few men have courage to use them, to say nothing about women and children, and as for ropes, who ever heard of any one using them? Our best fire escape is in the prevention of fires by proper construction of buildings."

CATCHING CATFISH BY HAND.

The Novel Way in Which an Iowa Man Landed One of the Finny.

BEDFORD, Ia., July 14.—[Special.]—H. P. Long, who has just returned with a party from a fishing excursion on the Nodaway, has a puncture through the little finger of his right hand, the result of a novel encounter with a catfish. The party used little frogs for bait, and these were kept in a large can in the edge of the water. Mr. F. E. Walker went out into the stream to bait the trout-line and Mr. Long drew out the frog-can; as he was opening it his foot slipped on a smooth stone and the frogs spilled into the water, quickly followed by Mr. Long. As he fell he involuntarily threw out his hand to save himself, and in so doing struck some sharp-pointed object, which went entirely through the fleshy part of his little finger. With a cry of pain he jerked his hand out of the water and landed a catfish which had been attracted by the advent of the frogs and the prospect of a feast to the precise spot where Mr. Long's hand struck the water. The fish weighed four and three-quarters pounds.

AN ODD-FELLOWS' TEMPLE.

The Corner-Stone of a Fine New Building at Bloomington Laid with Appropriate Ceremonies by the Order.

BLOOMINGTON, Ill., July 14.—[Special.]—The corner-stone of the new Odd-Fellows' Hall, corner of Main and Washington streets, was laid this afternoon, with very imposing and beautiful ceremonies. Large delegations in uniform came from the adjacent towns. The city was thronged with visitors in uniforms. At 2 o'clock an imposing procession was formed with Col. Phelps of Galesburg as Marshal. The laying of the stone took place in the presence of a vast crowd. Grand-Master Sanders of Springfield was Master of Ceremonies. Tonight a ball was given to the visitors.

Opposing a Military Post for Chicago.

NEW YORK, July 14.—[Special.]—The *Sun* designates the proposed military post for Chicago "a humbug scheme" and says it "hopes it will not be established." If the bill should pass it declares it will invoke "a Presidential veto of a measure to overawe the freedom of labor in one of our great cities."

NO FUNDS FOR DEPOSITORS

THE PROVIDENT SAVINGS BANK OF ST. LOUIS SWAMPED.

The Crash Due Partly to Mismanagement, but More to the Peculations of the Cashier, A. B. Thomson, Who Is Supposed to Be Safe in Canada with His Ill-Gotten Gains—Deposits Received Up to the Moment of Suspension.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., July 14.—[Special.]—The Provident Savings Bank, one of the leading savings institutions in the city, collapsed at noon today, and the petition for a receiver filed at the same time announces that the cashier, A. B. Thomson, is an embezzler. The bank was chiefly patronized by the non-commercial element, and had $1,000,000 on deposit when the crash came. The cashier is a fugitive, the President, James S. Garland, has been afflicted with a species of insanity for the last six months, the depositors are almost frantic, and the evidence so far adduced tends to show that the management will rank with the rottenest that has heretofore been called to public attention. The bank received deposits until the placard announcing the suspension was posted on the doors. A few minutes later Mr. Carlos B. Greeley, a prominent stockholder, appeared in the Circuit Court and filed a petition for a receiver. It is directed against the Provident Savings Bank and the directors, James S. Garland, Almon B. Thomson, Thomas H. Swain, William C. Mullen, George Scott, Charles B. Greeley, and Charles H. Smith, and states the bank was reorganized Jan. 21, 1884, with a capital stock of $200,000. J. S. Garland is the President of the bank and A. B. Thomson is the cashier; Thomas H. Swain, Vice-President. The charter provided for nine directors, but there are only seven. Mr. Greeley states that the other stockholders are widely scattered and own small numbers of shares. In February last the President, James S. Garland, was taken ill and was compelled to abandon all active interest in the affairs of the bank, having for six months been absent from the city. The active daily management has therefore devolved upon Almon B. Thomson, and he has largely assumed the duties of the President in addition to his duties as cashier. Mr. Greeley alleges in his petition that hitherto Mr. Thomson has been relied upon by all the stockholders as a faithful, honest, and efficient officer, and was always regarded as an efficient representative of all interests in the bank. The morning of the 12th inst. he did not appear at the bank, although he was always regular and prompt in his attendance in the past. He has not appeared at the bank since, and Mr. Greeley alleges that it is his belief that Mr. Thomson does not intend to appear there any more, and, moreover, his present whereabouts are unknown to the directors of the bank. Mr. Greeley further alleges that only a partial investigation of the books has disclosed the fact that Thomson has embezzled and fraudulently appropriated to his own use a large sum of money belonging to the bank, in excess of $60,000. It is possible, he says, that an examination of the books in detail may show a larger deficiency than the sum already discovered. It is therefore necessary that a committee of experts make a thorough examination of the books and ascertain the actual condition of the assets and liabilities as well as the amount of the embezzlement. Mr. Greeley states further that Mr. Charles B. Greeley, one of the directors, is absent from the city, and does not intend to return for some time.

W. H. Thompson of the Bank of Commerce was appointed receiver, and the bond fixed at $1,000,000. The statement of the assets and liabilities yesterday showed the assets to be $1,168,892; liabilities: current deposits, $488,236; time deposits, $426,649; cashier's checks, $19,594, other indebtedness, $51,302; total, $985,782. It is alleged that the assets will not be half the sum named. The capital stock was $200,000, and sold at par yesterday.

The discovery of the defalcation was made Monday by Vice-President Swain. Cashier Thomson did not appear Monday and a hasty examination of the books showed the embezzlement. Mr. A. B. Thomson, the cashier, is a man of about 40 years of age, of medium hight, and light complexion. He wore a mustache and a full beard, and his light blue eyes were set in the wrinkles of an ever-present and conciliatory smile. He was a man of pleasing and polite address and a graduate of Harvard College. His disposition was one of light affability, and he was rather inclined to be gay. Socially he had many connections. He commanded the only mounted commandery of Knights Templar—the Ivanhoe Commandery. He was also an active member of the St. Louis Light Cavalry, and for two years held the position of President of that body. He was a member of the Y. M. C. A. and an art patron of prominence. He was married and lived in a fine mansion at the West End.

Scenes of the wildest disorder occurred in front of the bank a few hours after its close. The news of the failure flew like a flash over the city, and the working people, who were the principal depositors, gathered in large numbers. Some threatened, some cried, and others cursed. The failure created a run on other savings banks, but money was on hand and promptly paid out. The cashier's bond is $50,000, with Carlos S. Greeley and the cashier's father as security. At Thomson's home it was stated that he had gone to Sweet Springs, Mo., but it was found that this was false, and he is supposed to be in Canada.

WARNED BY CLEVELAND.

Officeholding Democrats Notified that They Must Respect Civil Service and Keep Out of Political Turmoil.

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 14.—The following executive order was issued by the President this afternoon:

> EXECUTIVE MANSION, WASHINGTON, D. C., July 14, 1886.—*To the Heads of Departments in the service of the General Government:* I deem this a proper time to especially warn all subordinates in the several departments and all officeholders under the General Government against the use of their official positions in attempts to control political movements in their localities. Officeholders are the agents of the people, not their masters. Not only is their time and labor due to the Government, but they should scrupulously avoid in their political action as well as in the discharge of their official duty offending by a display of obtrusive partisanship their neighbors who have relations with them as public officials. They should also constantly remember that their party friends from whom they have received preferment have not invested them with the power of arbitrarily managing the political affairs. They have no right as officeholders to dictate the political action of their party associates or to throttle freedom of action within party lines by methods and practices which pervert every useful and justifiable purpose of party organization. The influence of Federal offices should not be felt in the manipulation of political primary meetings and nominating conventions. The use by these officials of their positions to compass their selection as delegates to political conventions is indecent and unfair, and proper regard for the proprieties and requirements of official place will also prevent their assuming the active conduct of political campaigns. Individual interest and activity in political affairs are by no means condemned. Officeholders are neither disfranchised nor forbidden the exercise of political privileges, but their privileges are not enlarged, nor is their duty to party increased to pernicious activity by officeholding. A just discrimination in this regard between the things a citizen may properly do and the purposes for which a public office should not be used is easy in the light of a correct appreciation of the relation between the people and those intrusted with official place and a consideration of the necessity under our form of government of political action free from official coercion. You are requested to communicate the substance of these views to those for whose guidance they are intended.
>
> GROVER CLEVELAND.

A New Corporation.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., July 14.—[Special.]—The Secretary of State issued the following license of incorporation today:

Cheney's National Railway Guide, at Chicago; capital stock, $10,000; incorporators, George W. Cheney, Sylvanus W. Fallis, and Frederick N. Tucker.

Died at the Age of 103 Years.

WOODSTOCK, Ill., July 14.—[Special.]—Mary Connelly, aged 103 years, was found dead in her dooryard today. She had been in good health before.

Re-elected President of Hayti.

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 14.—Advices received here state that Gen. Solomon has been reëlected President of Hayti.

BOTH SLOW AND HEAVY.

THE TRACK AT WASHINGTON PARK NOT IN BEST CONDITION.

Considering the Weather of the Previous Day, However, It Was All That Could Be Asked For—Five Excellent Races, of Which the Winners Were Catalpa, Loupe, Myrtle, Helianthus, and Anawan—Good Sport at Brighton Beach—Trotting at Geneseo.

Five excellent races were run at Washington Park yesterday, and nothing occurred to mar the pleasure of the occasion. Less than 1,000 persons were on the grounds. Taking the weather of the previous day into consideration the track was in pretty fair condition. It was, however, slow, and the inside was very heavy, but the outside portion grew dryer as the races progressed, dust flying in the last two races.

The judges were L. P. Tarlton, S. A. Powers, and J. E. Brewster. The timers were Milton Young and Ed Corrigan.

The first race was for beaten 2-year-olds and had five starters. Brown Bread was scratched. Pools sold: Catalpa $30, Sailor Boy $10, the field $15. Book odds were: 6 to 5 Catalpa, 2 to 1 Sailor Boy, 7 to 1 Visit, 8 to 1 Bertha C., and 10 to 1 Carus. In two false breaks Visit ran first a quarter and then a furlong. Sailor Boy got away in front, lapped by Bertha C., while Carus and Catalpa were close up and Visit two open lengths behind all. Sailor Boy and Bertha C. and Carus and Catalpa ran in pairs an open length apart to the middle of the upper turn, where Carus retired. Catalpa closed on the leaders at the head of the stretch, and in the finish won in hand by over a length. Bertha C. beat Sailor Boy a nose for second place. Carus and Visit were beaten off. Mutuals paid: Catalpa, straight, $11.40, place, $8.20; Bertha C., place, $22.

SUMMARY.

Purse $300, of which $50 to second; for 2-year-olds that had run and not won at this meeting; entrance free; five-eighths of a mile:

Talbott Bros.' br. f. Catalpa, Hindoo—Caliphurnia, 107 lbs. (Hathaway)........1
William Hull's b. f. Bertha C., Versailles—Monopoly, 107 lbs. (O'Hara)........2
W. S. Anderson's b. c. Sailor Boy, St. Martin—Minnie Bradley, 110 lbs. (Stoval)........3
Carus, 110 lbs. (Flower), and Visit, 107 lbs. (Cooper), also ran.
Time—1:06¾.

There were six entries for the second race, a selling dash of seven furlongs, for horses that had run unplaced at this meeting, but Handy Andy and Moonlight were ruled out as ineligible. Pools sold: Rico $50, Our Friend $11, the field $12. Book odds were: 1 to 2 Rico, 2 to 1 Our Friend, 4 to 1 Loupe and Alameda. At the tap of the drum Rico sprang into the lead and showed the way around the turn, with Loupe second, Our Friend third, and Alameda last. At the half Our Friend moved up and lapped Rico, Alameda dropped out on the upper, and the other three ran in close order to the stretch, at the head of which the final brush began. In a whipping finish Loupe won by a neck, Our Friend was second, and Rico a length and a half away. Alameda was beaten off. Mutuals paid: The field, straight, $13.50; Loupe, place, $19.40; Our Friend, place, $10.40. The winner was bid in by his owner at his entry price.

SUMMARY.

Purse $600, $10 entrance; to go to the second horse; for 4-year-olds and upwards that have run unplaced at this meeting; winner to be sold for $1,000; if for less 5 lbs. allowed for each $100 down to $300; any surplus over entered selling price to be divided between the second horse and the association; seven furlongs:

J. Blanchfill's ch. g. Loupe, 6 years, Wanderer—Thalia, $600, 97 lbs. (Taral)........1
M. A. Walden's ch. f. Our Friend, 4 years, Heretog—Unknown, $600, 98 lbs. (Kelley)........2
E. V. Ramsey & Co's. ch. g. Rico, 4 years, Bullion—Molly Wynne, $600, 95 lbs. (Covington)........3
Alameda, $600, 103 lbs. (Tompkins) also ran.
Time—1:31¾.

There were four starters in the third race, a dash of a mile and a quarter, with penalties and allowances. Pools sold: Myrtle, $25; Idle Pat, $7; the field, $11. Book odds were: 3 to 5, Myrtle; 3 to 1, Idle Pat; and 6 to 1, Hadisco and Heretogas. The favorit won with ridiculous ease. Idle Pat made the running for five furlongs and then was passed by Myrtle and Heretogas. On the upper turn Myrtle took a length and maintained it, hard held, to the wire, while Heretogas was flogged the whole length of the homestretch. Idle Pat and Hadisco were respectively sixty and 200 yards away. Mutuals paid: Myrtle, straight, $7.40, place, $6.70; Heretogas, place, $9.50.

SUMMARY.

Purse $400, of which $100 to second; winners in 1886 of any race of the value of $1,000 to carry 10 lbs. extra; horses not having won in 1886 a race of the value of $800 allowed 8 lbs., or if such horses have been beaten at this meeting, and not won a race since May 1, allowed 12 lbs.; non-winners in 1886 allowed 15 lbs; maidens, if 3-year-old 18 lbs., if 4-year-old 25 lbs., if 5 and upwards 30 lbs.; entrance free; one mile and a quarter.

Hopedale Stables' b. m. Myrtle, 4 yrs., Chillicothe—Vesta, 98 lbs. (West)........1
W. Sandford's b. f. Heretogas, 4 yrs., Heretog—Cygnet, 88 lbs. (Hollis)........2
J. H. McConnel's ch. g. Idle Pat, 6 yrs., Pat Maloy—Fanchon, 102 lbs. (Fuller)........3
Hadisco, 102 lbs. (Morgan), also ran.
Time—2:15¾.

A selling race of three-quarters of a mile, with ten entries, was the fourth on the card. Pools sold: Helianthus, $26; Lisland, $33; Brevet, $20; the field, $30. Book odds were: 2 to 1 Lisland, 3 to 1 Helianthus, 5 to 1 Brevet and Tony Pastor, 6 to 1 Kalata and Archbishop, 10 to 1 Sam Powers and Kildare, and 15 to 1 Athlete and Little Joe. Overweight was carried as follows: Brevet, 2½ pounds; Archbishop, 4½ pounds; Kildare, 2½ pounds; and Little Joe, 2 pounds. They got away nicely bunched, with Athlete, Helianthus, Little Joe, and Lisland in front. Helianthus went to the front in a few strides and was never afterward headed. At the half she was two open lengths ahead, with Athlete, Little Joe, and Lisland disputing for second position. On the upper turn Little Joe, Lisland, and Athlete strung out about a length apart. On the homestretch Helianthus easily retained her lead, while Tony Pastor came up from the rear and beat Litte Joe out of second place. Mutuals paid: Helianthus, straight, $28.50; place, $11.50; Tony Pastor, place, $22.40. The winner was not sold.

SUMMARY.

Purse $300, entrance $10, of which two-thirds to the second and one-third to the third horse; winner to be sold for $1,500; if for less, one pound allowed for each $100 down to $1,000, with five pounds for each $100 below that price down to $300; any surplus over the entered price to be divided between the second horse and the association; three-quarters of a mile.

Bell & Timberlake's ch. m. Helianthus, 5 yrs., Hyder Ali—Sunshine, $600, 90 lbs. (Covington)........1
T. Watkins' ch. g. Tony Pastor, 5 yrs., Billy Melbourne—Nelly Bly, $600, 92 lbs. (Hathaway)........2
N. J. Douglas' b. g. Little Joe, aged, Concord—Susie Derby, $500, 89 lbs. (Watson)........3
Lisland, $800, 98 lbs. (Fuller); Brevet, $800, 105½ lbs. (Flower); Sam Powers, $1,500, 120 lbs. (James); Archbishop, $800, 104½ lbs. (Tompkins); Athlete, $300, 77 lbs. (Matthews); Kalata, $900, 103 lbs. (Kelley); and Kildare, $500, 89½ lbs. (Hollis); also ran.
Time—1:17¼.

The last race was for 3-year-olds that had run unplaced at this meeting, and had three starters: Pools sold: Typo $32, Anawan $26, Miss Nelson $25. Book odds were: 3 to 5 Typo, 2 to 1 Anawan, 3 to 1 Miss Nelson. Anawan took the track at the tap of the drum and led for three-quarters of a mile with Miss Nelson lapping him most of the way and Typo two lengths away. At the head of the homestretch Typo moved up, and the race home was between him and Anawan. A hundred and fifty yards from the wire they were running even, with West riding easily and Typo apparently able to come away when called on. Fifty yards further along Johnson drew his whip and Anawan began to get away from it. West also drew his whip, but was unable to use it, as the two colts were running shoulder to shoulder with Anawan on the whip-hand side. As a result Anawan got home a neck ahead. Miss Nelson was beaten two open lengths. Mutuals paid: The field, straight, $11.80; Anawan, place, $6.40; Typo, place, $5.70.

SUMMARY.

Purse, $300; entrance, $5, to go to the second horse; for 3-year-olds that had run unplaced at this meeting; one mile.

E. G. Wachter's b. c. Anawan, Frogtown—Lady Longstreet, 118 lbs. (Johnson)........1
W. O. Scully's ch. c. Typo, Great Tom—Martica, 118 lbs. (West)........2
A. B. Goodwin's b. f. Miss Nelson, Longfellow—Sallie Morgan, 113 lbs. (Flower)........3
Time—1:49¼.

Five Events on the Card for This Afternoon.

The program for the tenth regular day of the Washington Park meeting will be run off this afternoon. There are five events on the card—viz.: One mile for 3-year-olds, with penalties and allowances; five furlongs for 2-year-olds, with penalties and maiden allowances; the Washington Park Cup, two miles and a quarter; a selling race of one mile; and a hurdle race of one mile and a half over six hurdles. There is a probability that the cup will be a walkover for the Baldwin pair—Lucky B. and Volante—as the other two on the list of starters are very doubtful. Mr. Corrigan had Modesty entered in the race that was declared off Tuesday, heats of a mile and a sixteenth, and expected to give her the necessary work to prepare her for the cup, but was disappointed on account of the rain. She was worked yesterday afternoon, and if she suits Mr. Corrigan today he will start her; otherwise he will keep her in the stable. In view of the probability that there will be a walkover, the club has offered a purse for an extra race, a dash of a mile and an eighth, to close at the track at noon. The following are the entries and weights and also the pooling prices registered at the Palmer House last night:

First race, one mile, for 3-year-olds—Wyandotte Chief (108), $5; Bob Kerr (105), $5; Mamie Hunt (106), $65; Hattoo (103), $8; Solid Silver (111), $70; Lafitte (118), $20; Uncle Dan (108), $31; Kennebec (103), $20; Bob Fisher (118), $50; Gov. Bate (105), $10; the field, composed of Osgood (105) and Grace Lee (103), $5.

Second race, five furlongs, for 2-year-olds—Alleghany (100 lbs.), $60; Ban Bowman (103), $10; Ira E. Bride (103), $5; Florimore (107), $40; Goliath (103), $180; Effie Hardy (100), $10; Daisy (100), $25; Jacobin (110), $115; Black Pansy (100), $5; Ovid (100), $10; Withrow (103), $10; Little Hopes (100), $5; Passion (100), $5; Volcano (103), $5; Breakdown (100), $5.

Washington Park Cup, two miles and a quarter—Volante (118 lbs.); Lucky B. (123); Modesty (112); Lipanto (103). No pools.

Fourth race, a selling dash of one mile—Biddy Bowling (102 lbs.), $30; Punka (103), $125; Handy Andy (100), $20; Warrenton (105), $135; Fred Wooley (110), $30; Unique (102), $25.

Fifth race, one mile and a half, over six hurdles—Will Davis (152 lbs.), $60; Guy (147), $60; George McCullough (155), $14; Chanticleer (137), $15; Wellington (157), $65.

The Great Race May Possibly Not Materialize.

The parties having charge of the negotiations for the proposed great race between Volante, Troubadour, Lizzie Dwyer, Binnette, and one of the Dwyers' string, either Miss Woodford or Pontiac, made but little progress yesterday, no word having been received from either the Dwyers or Capt. Sam Brown, the owner of Troubadour. Mr. Baldwin will ship his stable Saturday to Saratoga, where Volante has several important engagements. He has, however, agreed to send Volante back here to take part in the proposed race if it can be arranged, providing it does not interfere with the colt's Eastern engagements. It is thought that the only question that now remains unsettled, and that may occasion trouble, is that of weights. "If the owners can agree on weights the race will come off," said a gentleman who knows the inside of the situation to a TRIBUNE reporter last night. Mr. Corrigan says he is willing to enter in a race where the conditions will give him a show to win; but whenever he thinks the conditions are "jug-handled" he will not make any engagement under them. Two things have been agreed as to the conditions. The first is that the entrance shall be $500 each, which shall go to the second horse. The second is that three must start or there will be no race.

Surprises at Brighton Beach.

BRIGHTON BEACH, N. Y., July 14.—The races today contained a surprise in the third event where Renick won. Summary:

First race, three-quarters of a mile—Al Reed won by half a length, Bellevue second, Magyar third. Time, 1:18¾.

Second race, purse, seven-eighths of a mile—Craftie won by five lengths, Lida L. second, Mehtmore third. Time, 1:30¾.

Third race, purse, seven-eighths of a mile—Renick won by half a head, Lancaster second, Montauk third. Time, 1:31½.

Certificates paid $228 straight and $102 for a place.

Fourth race, purse, one mile—Belle B. won by a head, Commander second, Berlin third. Time, 1:45. Certificates paid $350 straight.

Fifth race, purse, one mile—Florence M. won by one and a half lengths, J. W. White second, Bessie B. third. Time, 1:46¼.

Sixth race, purse, handicap, one and one-eighth miles—Kensington won by one and a half lengths, Tenstrike second, Peekskill third. Time, 1:59.

Seventh race, purse, seven-eighths of a mile—Frolic won by a head, Biscuit second, Bill Brien third. Time, 1:31¾.

Trotting at Pittsburg.

PITTSBURG, Pa., July 14.—Notwithstanding the threatening weather nearly 3,000 people attended the second day's races at Exposition Driving Park. The track was heavy, but the races were close and exciting. The special 2:17 trotting race between Billy Button, Jerome Turner, and Joe Davis was postponed until tomorrow on account of the heavy condition of the track. During the fourth heat of the 2:26 race Grafton ran into the fence, demolishing the sulky and throwing Dickerson, the driver, on the track. The horse continued its course around the track, and finally jumped the fence, but fortunately escaped injury, and in the next heat won the race. Dickerson was not hurt. Summary:

First race, 2:26 class, trotting, purse $1,000:

Grafton	1	3	1	6	1
Pilot Boy	2	1	2	1	4
Kitty Silver	3	5	4	2	3
Freddie J	5	2	3	4	5
Endymion	6	4	5	3	2
Maggie S	4	6	6	5	dr

Time—2:28½; 2:27¼; 2:26½; 2:29¼; 2:29¾.

Second race, 2:18 class, pacing, purse $800:

Tommy Lynn	2	1	4	1	1
Messina Boy	3	2	1	2	2
Pronto	4	4	2	3	3
Benny	1	3	3	4	dr

Time—2:26½; 2:24¾; 2:26½; 2:24¾; 2:26¼.

The Program for Today at Long Branch.

The following is the program for today's racing at Long Branch, together with the entries and weights and the quotations of pools sold on the events at Riley & Co.'s last night:

First race, a handicap of one mile and a sixteenth—Anarchy (87 pounds), $15; Brambleton (106), $21; Thackeray (109), $10; Telie Doe (105), $15; Dry Monopole (104), $26; Bandala (100), $29; Florence E. (102), $17; Sapphire (90), $10.

Second race, the Tyro Stakes, for 2-year-olds, three-quarters of a mile: Tremont (115 pounds), $75; Raveller (115), $5; La Juive (112), $2; Queen Elizabeth (112), $3; Oneka (108), $10; Roi d'Or (108), $1; Pomona (105), $1; Uncas-Cadence filly (105), $2.

Third race, Barnegat Stakes, one mile and a half, for 3-year-olds: Winfred (113 pounds), $40; The Bard (113), $25; Quito (113), $10; Charity (108), $13; Electric (110), $10.

Fourth race, a handicap of one mile and three-sixteenths—Ferona (98 pounds), $10; Heartsease (98), $13; Ten Booker (112), $20; Elizabeth (118), $17; Clay Pate (104), $12; Favor (125), $26; Attorney (100), $11.

Fifth race, one mile and a sixteenth, with selling allowances—Letretia (97 pounds), $10; Leopold (95), 4; Phil Lewis (96), $5; Joe Mitchell, (96), $12; Marmaduke (93), $4; McBowling (63), $17; Whizgig (98), $13.

The English Turf.

LONDON, July 14.—This was the second day of the Liverpool July meeting. Leopold de Rothschild's 6-year-old bay horse Middlethorpe and A. Benholm's 5-year-old bay mare Perdita II. ran a dead heat for the Liverpool cup, one and one-half miles. W. Gilbert's 6-year-old bay horse The Sailor Prince was third. There were fourteen starters. The last betting was four to one against Middlethorpe, twelve to one against Perdita II., and ten to one against The Sailor Prince. The Duke of Beaufort's 5-year-old gray horse Eastern Emperor was the favorit at odds of two to one. The Sailor Prince came in a length behind Middlethorpe and Perdita II.

Turf Notes.

Before the second race yesterday Beaconsfield was brought out under a blanket and was given a warming-up gallop. After the race he worked a mile and a quarter in the middle of the track in 2:15, which, considering the condition of the track, was pretty stiff work.

Leonatus and Hilarity were worked yesterday afternoon just before the first race. Leonatus showed something like his old form, and strengthened the opinion that he will stand severe training and racing. Hilarity's lameness behind, from the jumping that he received, had entirely disappeared, and he may be expected to start again in a few days. He had a narrow escape, however, the leaders of both hind legs having been bared.

A bookmaker who has just returned from Long Branch says the bookmakers at Sheepshead Bay and Monmouth Park had up to last Saturday night lost over $300,000. The continued success of the Dwyer stable was the cause of their heavy losing. Mike Dwyer, who is the heaviest bettor America has ever seen, not excepting "Plunger" Walton, punished them badly, and to add to the punishment he inflicted the public began backing the Dwyer colors. The bookmakers continued to lay against the Dwyer horses on the theory that they could not win every big event, and they continued to suffer. Last Monday fifteen of the sixty having stands at Monmouth Park quit. James E. Kelley, one of the heaviest bookmakers in the country, was among those who quit.

The bookmakers at Washington Park are not prospering. Cy Janes, Richard Roche & Co., and Pat Sheedy gave up their stands Tuesday night.

A report that Covington had been ruled off was circulated after the second race yesterday, in which he had the mount on Rico. There was no foundation for the report, and if the originator of it can be located he will be summarily ruled off.

Yesterday's races at East Saginaw, Mich., were postponed on account of rain.

Acquitted of the Charge of Riot.

DETROIT, Mich., July 14.—Basil Lemke, Alexander Lemke, and August Steber, charged with killing John Levitzki during the great Polish church riot in Detroit last Christmas, were acquitted.

Scrofula, boils, pimples, and all humors are cured by Hood's Sarsaparilla. Give it a trial now.

SPORT ON THE DIAMOND.

THE CHAMPIONS BEAT ST. LOUIS IN A GOOD GAME.

Clarkson Pitches with His Old-Time Ability, and the Missourians Are Satisfied with Two Runs—Detroit Makes the Cowboys Sick in the Seventh Inning with a Score of 17 to 1—New York Pounds the Nationals—Northwestern League Playing—Other Notes.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., July 14.—[Special.]—Clarkson was too much for the home team today, and he had its members at his mercy almost from the beginning. Murphy, the amateur, again appeared in the box for the Black Diamonds, and although he was not hit hard his lack of control of the ball lost the home team the game. The support on both sides was brilliant. The score:

Chicago.	R	B	P	A	E	*St. Louis.*	R	B	P	A	E
Dair'mple, l. f.	0	1	0	0	0	Dunlap, 2b	1	1	4	3	1
Gore, c. f.	1	1	1	1	0	Glasscock, ss	0	1	0	5	0
Kelly, r. f.	1	0	0	0	0	McKin'n, c. f.	1	1	2	0	0
Anson, 1b.	1	1	15	0	0	Denny, 3b	0	0	0	3	0
Pfeffer, 2b	1	1	0	5	0	Seery, l. f.	0	1	1	1	1
W'ms'n, ss	1	2	1	1	1	Cahill, r. f.	0	0	1	0	0
Burns, 3b	0	0	0	3	0	Quinn, 1b	0	1	14	0	0
Clarkson, p.	0	0	1	4	1	Graves, c.	0	0	5	1	1
Flint, c.	1	1	9	2	1	Murphy, p.	0	0	0	1	3
Totals	6	7	27	15	3	Totals	2	5	27	14	5

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Chicago	0	2	0	0	0	3	0	0	1—6
St. Louis	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0—2

Runs earned—St. Louis, 1; Chicago, 2. Two-base hits—Dalrymple, Anson, Williamson, McKinnon. Total bases on hits—St. Louis, 6; Chicago, 10. Struck out—By Murphy, 3; by Clarkson, 10. Double plays—Denny-Dunlap-Quinn, Seery-Dunlap. On called balls—Off Murphy, 3. Passed balls—Graves, 1. Bases stolen—Anson. Wild pitches—Murphy, 2. Time—1:45. Umpire—Connolly.

The Cowboys Driven Off the Field.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., July 14.—[Special.]—The Detroiters did some heavy slugging today and the cowboys fell before them by the beautiful score of 17 to 1. The visitors made 19 base hits for a total of 34 bases. Only seven innings were played. The score:

Kansas City.	R	B	P	A	E	*Detroit.*	R	B	P	A	E
R'df'd, rf. ss.	0	2	1	3	0	Rich's'n, 2b	2	2	4	2	0
Donnelly, 3b.	1	1	3	2	0	Brouth's, 1b.	4	2	5	0	0
Myers, 2b.	0	2	3	2	2	Th'mps'n, rf.	3	3	0	0	0
Rowe, s.s. r.f.	0	0	2	1	1	Hanlon, c f.	3	1	2	0	0
McQue'ry, 1b	0	0	6	0	2	Rowe, s. s.	2	3	0	4	0
Briody, c.	0	1	3	3	1	White, 3b.	2	3	3	1	1
C'nw'y, cf. p.	0	1	1	2	1	Bennett, c.	1	1	4	1	0
Lillie, l. f.	0	0	1	0	0	Baldwin, l f.	0	2	3	0	0
W'tn'y, p., cf.	0	1	0	1	4	Smith, p.	0	2	0	3	1
Totals	1	8	20	14	11	Totals	17	19	21	11	2

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Kansas City	1	0	0	0	0	0	0—1
Detroit	3	0	4	3	1	5	1—17

Runs earned—Kansas City, 1; Detroits, 11. Home runs—Richardson, Hanlon. Three-base hits—Thompson, Bennett. Two-base hits—Myers, Richardson, Thompson (2), Rowe (2). Bases stolen—Weidman (2), Richardson, J. Rowe, Brouthers, Hanlon (2). First base on errors—Kansas City, 1; Detroit, 4. On called balls—Kansas City, Radford; Detroit, Brouthers (2), Bennett, Baldwin. Left on bases—Kansas City, 4; Detroit, 4. Passed balls—Briody (1). Wild pitches—Conway, 2. Struck out—McQueery (2); Briody, Bennett. Time of game—2:10. Umpire—Crane.

New York 7, Washington 2.

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 14.—[Special.]—The New York giants fell upon Barr viciously in the first inning today and earned four runs through hard batting. The batting of the home team was lamentably weak, and they sacrificed at least four runs through their total inability to hit Welch safely at critical periods of the game. The home club scored two runs in the sixth inning on a hit by Carroll, two bases on balls, and a sacrifice hit. The features of the game were the fielding of Ward, Force, and Knowles and the batting of O'Rourke, Conner, and Hines. The score:

New York.	R	B	P	A	E	*Washington.*	R	B	P	A	E
O'Rourke, c f	3	2	0	0	0	Hines, c. f.	0	2	3	0	0
Connor, 1b.	2	2	10	0	0	Carroll, l. f.	1	1	1	0	0
Ward, s s	1	3	2	5	1	Baker, 1b.	1	0	10	1	1
Gillespie, l. f.	1	3	3	0	0	Knowles, 2b.	0	0	8	3	1
Dorgan, r. f.	0	2	0	0	0	Corcoran, s.s.	0	1	1	3	2
Esterb'rk 3b.	0	0	1	2	0	Gilligan, c.	0	0	3	0	0
Deasley, c.	0	2	9	2	2	Crane, r. f.	0	0	1	1	0
Welch, p	0	0	0	8	5	Barr, p.	0	0	0	2	0
Gerhardt, 2b	0	0	2	1	0	Force, 3b.	0	0	0	6	0
Totals	7	14	27	18	8	Totals	2	4	27	16	4

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
New York	4	2	0	1	0	0	0	0	0—7
Washington	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0—2

Runs earned—New York, 5. Three-base hits—O'Rourke, Connor. Two-base hit—Hines. Bases stolen—New York, 2. First base on errors—New York, 4; Washington, 1. On called balls—Hines, Baker, Knowles, Gilligan, Barr. Passed ball—Gilligan, 1. Wild pitches—Welch, 2; Barr, 1. Struck out—By Welch, 6; by Barr, 1. Double plays—Force-Knowles-Baker; Crane-Gilligan. Umpire—Curry.

American Association.

At Cincinnati—Cincinnati, 5; Brooklyn, 1.
At St. Louis—St. Louis, 9; Athletic, 1.
At Louisville—Louisville, 3; Baltimore, 0.
At Pittsburg—Pittsburg, 4; Metropolitan 1.

Northwestern League.

At Minneapolis—Milwaukee, 8; Minneapolis, 6.
At Duluth—Duluth, 11; Oshkosh, 10.
At St. Paul—St. Paul, 8; Eau Claire, 6.

The Local Amateur Championship.

The Whitings and Garden Citys, the leaders in the Amateur Base-Ball League of this city, will play on the White Stocking grounds Saturday, July 17, for the city championship.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Winners in the International Chess Tournament.

LONDON, July 14.—[Via Mackay-Bennett Cable to The Tribune.]—In the third round of the tourney today Taubenhaus defeated Blackburne in a French opening. Burn beat Schallop with the two Knights defense. Mortimer won a "King's gambit declined" against Gunsberg. Hanham won an irregular game against Capt. Mackenzie. Zukertort was successful with a Ruy Lopez against Pollock. Bird adjourned a game with Mason, and Lipschutz was the odd man and did not play. The following shows the score of the finished games to date:

	Won.	*Lost.*
Bird	1	1
Blackburne	1	2
Burn	1	1
Gunsberg	½	2½
Hanham	2	0
Lipschutz	2	0
Mackenzie	½	2½
Mason	½	½
Mortimer	2	1
Pollock	1½	1½
Schallop	1	2
Taubenhaus	2	1
Sukertort	1	0

The tournament will be resumed tomorrow.

Death of "Mike" Honahan.

Michael Honahan, the well-known billiard-player and roomkeeper, died Wednesday night at the residence of his sister, Mrs. Carey, at Pullman.

["Mike," as he was generally called, was one of the old timers in local billiard circles. For a period of about twenty years he was prominent both as an expert and a roomkeeper, and during that time figured in a number of matches and tournaments for the championship of the State. He was affable and genial, and in and out of the profession had hosts of friends, and few, if any, enemies. For several years he had been afflicted with pulmonary troubles. His last business venture in this city was the opening of the room now owned by George F. Slosson, which failing health compelled him to dispose of about three years ago. He went to Florida in hopes that a milder climate would benefit him, but consumption had so strong a hold on him that, instead of improving, he steadily declined, and finally returned to Pullman to die. Before his death he chose his own pall-bearers, naming his professional associates and friends—Henry Rhines, Frank Parker, Charley Mathews, Charles Masters, Thomas Moran, Charles Parker, Frank Dusang, and George Andrin. His remains will be brought from Pullman this morning, arriving at 9 o'clock. From the depot they will be taken to St. Patrick's Church, where funeral services will be held, and thence to Calvary.]

KNIGHTS IN COUNCIL.

The State Assembly in Session at Streator—Reports by Officers—Growth and Status of the Order.

STREATOR, Ill., July 14.—[Special.]—The State Assembly of the Knights of Labor opened this morning with the reports of the State officers. The first report was from State Master Workman Robert Bennett of Rock Island. He advised consolidation of the legislative powers of the order, doing away with the district system, and favored coöperation. He recommended that a State board be elected for the purpose of collecting and distributing information.

State Secretary French and Statistician Seib presented their reports. The latter's report showed a membership of 22,034, divided as follows:

Laborers, 3,531; brickmakers, 1,408; packing-house employés, 1,835; lake seamen, 1,225; tailors, 883; shoemakers, 726; clothing-cutters, 600; boxmakers, 509; blacksmiths and helpers, 525; ironmolders, 730; machinists, 569; miners, 1,288; barrelmakers and coopers, 677; clerks, 386; marbleworkers, 301; wood-workers, 344; picture-frame workers, 493; painters, 449; printers, 43; journalists, 8; number of members working 8 hours, 2,879; 9 hours, 1,916; 10 hours, 12,000; 12 hours and over, 4,564.

HAVOC WROUGHT BY FLAMES.

Over $250,000 Worth of Wheat Destroyed in California—Fires Aggregating Losses of Over $50,000 in Iowa—Michigan Lumber-Yards Devastated—Blazes Elsewhere.

MERCED, Cal., July 14.—Fire today destroyed C. H. Hoffman's warehouse, containing 12,000 tons of wheat; also five cars laden with wheat. The total loss is over $250,000. The principal losers are C. H. Hoffman, M. Goldman, A. L. Beckford, and Charles Hemen. The fire is believed to have been of incendiary origin.

CEDAR RAPIDS, Ia., July 14.—[Special.]—Fire in Bonney's drug store at Traer broke out this morning and destroyed several business houses. Help was sent by special train from Vinton and Dysart. The losses and insurance are as follows: O. D. Bonney, druggist, total loss of building and goods, $6,000; insurance, $1,000, in the Fire & Marine Insurance Company of Springfield, Mass. H. C. Pierce, building, total loss of $1,000, goods saved in damaged condition; no insurance. McBride's Building, total loss of $1,000; no insurance. Vorbo's building, $500; no insurance; Seelye's building, $500; no insurance. Becker building total loss, $1,000; insurance, $1,500; goods saved in damaged condition, loss $500, fully insured; Mrs. Jones, millinery, building total loss, $450, insurance $200 in the Fire & Marine of Boston; stock saved but damaged $300; Gay's building, restaurant, total loss, $1,200, no insurance; Wulf's harness-shop, loss $500, no insurance; Shay's building, restaurant, total loss $1,000, insurance $300, in the Council Bluffs Company; Horsefall's boot and shoe store, stock damaged, fully insured in the Council Bluffs Company; building a total loss, no insurance; Lamb's building, total loss, no insurance, value $500; Gallogly, grocery, goods saved, building a total loss, value $1,000, no insurance; Roberts' barber-shop, loss $750, insurance in Council Bluffs Company of $500; Dr. Daniels' building was damaged $400, no insurance; Wade and Schroeder's buildings were saved, but their contents were damaged; McCornack's lumber-yard, total loss, $9,000, insured for $2,000 in the North British & Mercantile, $1,000 in the Fire & Marine of Springfield, Mass, and $1,000 in the Fire & Marine of Boston.

CEDAR FALLS, Ia., July 14.—[Special.]—Cedar Falls was badly scorched this afternoon by a fire originating from the explosion of a gasoline can in the rear of Humbert & Co.'s drug store. Seven buildings were destroyed and two business blocks were partially burned. The principal losses were as follows: Rivenburg & Son, agricultural implements warehouse and three dwellings burned, loss $10,000, insurance $4,000; Case estate, loss on building $2,000, insurance $2,000; Curtis Ford, livery, $3,000, no insurance; Humbert & Co., drug block, loss $5,000, insurance $6,000; Harris Factory, loss $2,000, covered by insurance; L. H. Severin, loss on building $1,000, no insurance. The other losses are on Bormuler & Thompson's hardware storehouse burned, A. Peterson's barn, and Edwin Winslow's boot and shoe store, the latter damaged by water. The total loss was about $25,000. Two steamers from Waterloo were sent up by special on the Illinois Central, making the run in seven minutes, a distance seven miles.

IONIA, Mich., July 14.—[Special.]—Fire broke out in the lumber-yard of the Wagar Lumber Company, east of Stanton, this afternoon, burning a boarding-house, store, and $70,000 worth of lumber. The mill was saved. The location is on the Fish Creek Branch of the Iowa & Big Rapids Railroad. The railroad company lost ten freight cars. The insurance is as follows: London Association, $1,000; Milwaukee Mechanics', $1,500; North British & Merchants', $1,500; Rochester German, $1,500; Lancashire, $1,500; Lion, $2,000; German American, $2,500; St. Paul, $2,500; Ætna, $5,000; Western, $2,500; Niagara, $2,500; Phœnix of London, $2,500; British America, $2,500; California, $2,500; Commercial Union, $2,500; Hartford, $2,500; Grand Rapids, $2,500; Traders', $2,500; Providence, Washington, $1,000; Newark, $1,500; Northern, $2,500; Springfield, $1,500; American Fire, $1,000; Connecticut, $2,500. Total, $51,500.

EAST SAGINAW, Mich., July 14.—[Special.]—This morning fire broke out at the lumber-yard of Dunham, Peters & Co. at Chase, Lake County, on the line of the Flint & Père Marquette Railway. Half a million feet of pine lumber owned by the firm was destroyed. The loss is $7,500; no insurance. A fire spread to the premises of J. A. Haack, where a logging locomotive and 30,000 feet of hardwood lumber were burned at a loss of $25,000; no insurance. Other losses were; L. V. Vicker, 100,000 feet of lumber, $1,000; John Spears, 35,000 feet of lumber, $500.

In Chicago.

An incendiary piled a lot of straw, saturated with kerosene, in the basement of the two-story frame building at No. 231 Thirty-first street, occupied by L. Eddlestein as a saloon, and owned by John Dudahy. The place was discovered on fire at noon, but the flames were extinguished with only nominal damage. Eddlestein had $1,500 insurance on his saloon stock in the Hanover Insurance Company. No arrests have been made.

PROTESTING AGAINST THE CABLE.

North Side Property-Owners Propose to Carry the War into Africa, and Will Interview the Councilmen.

About 100 property-owners on Clybourn avenue, Division, Sedgwick, and Larrabee streets held a meeting at No. 156 Clybourn avenue last night. George C. Buell, an attorney representing the protesting property-holders against the cable line, said that he had interviewed Ald. Dixon, Linn, Severin, Ernst, Manierre, and Tiedemann relative to assisting the property-holders in their wishes, and had received assurances that they would do all in their power in the desired direction. He understood a special meeting of the City Council was to be held tonight for the purpose of rescinding the motion made at the last meeting to bring up further consideration of the cable ordinance next Monday night, and rush through some scheme whereby the North Side company's desires could be satisfied. He thought nineteen Aldermen might be induced to vote for an amendment to Ald. Dixon's resolution providing that no cable should be constructed on Clybourn avenue and Sedgwick, Larrabee, and Division streets unless with the consent of property-owners representing more than one-half of the frontage. An effort ought to be made to see the Aldermen this morning and induce them to vote for the amendment. If the Council refused to assist the property-holders he advocated legal measures.

A property-holder named Bishop said that if the promises of the Aldermen whose names had been given were no better than that of Ald. Linn he would not give five cents for them.

A. C. Hesing made a long speech. He said he did not believe the City Council would give the property-holders any relief whatever.

A committee consisting of George C. Buell, Joseph Steinhoff, Peter Miller, C. R. Richter, and C. Karcke was appointed to visit a number of the Aldermen this morning and request them to use their influence in the City Council tonight in their behalf.

CARL SCHURZ ON GARLAND.

The Mugwump Thinks the Attorney-General More Sinned Against than Sinning—His Views of Department Work.

NEW YORK, July 14.—[Special.]—Carl Schurz, in an interview today about Attorney-General Garland's unfortunate Pan-Electric connection, said: "It is not my thought at all that Mr. Garland is anything more than unfortunate. I can imagine how he was drawn into this Pan-Electric matter. I do not think that he had any appreciation of the fact that the speculation was one of millions. I am inclined to think rather that he thought he was getting a few hundred dollars' worth of stock for his legal service, and that it was only a modest Arkansas fee that was given. I can remember how it was with the great Crédit Mobilier affair, that there were men who saw their associates making money and they thought they could make some too. It was a pitiable sight in some cases. There was Senator Patterson of New Hampshire, for instance. He sold his stock and made a few dollars. I presume if any one had come to Patterson with the proposition to make millions he would have shrunk from it with horror. But a few hundred dollars was just about the New Hampshire man's size.

In further conversation, Mr. Schurz expressed the opinion that Mr. Manning's departure was the most unfortunate thing in the career of the Administration. He repeated two or three times over that it was decidedly unfortunate. Talking about the department work, Mr. Schurz spoke of the War and Navy Departments as easy berths, the Interior Department as annoying, and the Treasury Department as the most laborious of all. It came out in the conversation that he regards Secretary Lamar as having done excellently well in the Interior Department, where he is said to have worked very hard to master all its intricacies.

IN AND AROUND NEW YORK

BREWERS DECIDE TO FIGHT THE LABOR UNION BOYCOTTERS.

George Ehret to Be Protected by the Association Against Blackmailing Tactics—The Plan of Mutual Defense Adopted by the Brewers—Catharine Lewis Obtains a Divorce—Bigamist Horton of Chicago Sentenced—A New Assignment in the De Rivera Failure.

NEW YORK, July 14.—[Special.]—The secret boycott on Brewer George Ehret for having dared to respond to a subpœna from the court to testify against the boycotters of Theiss' saloon is assuming more of a public character. Some of the leaders of the Central Labor Union seeing that a simple admonition to the members of the trades unions and to the public in general to abstain from indulging in Ehret's beer was not sufficient, inasmuch as those who had been accustomed to that beverage were loath to change it for some other, are now employing more compulsory or forcible measures to enforce the boycott. Such are the reports that are reaching Ehret from several saloonkeepers who bought their stock from him. The saloonkeepers had been visited by delegates of the Central Labor Union, who, after ordering beer, asked whether it was Ehret's, and when answered in the affirmative they not only refused to drink it but even threatened the saloonkeeper with the vengeance of the Central Labor Union and of all organized labor. These delegates were not satisfied even with bullying the proprietors, but turned round to the customers who happened to be in the saloons drinking beer and asked them whether they were not aware that that particular beer was under the ban of organized labor.

This afternoon the Brewers' Association assembled at its headquarters in Irving place. There was an air of uneasiness about the members, and also a seeming determination to stand by each other in this fight, which they believed affected them all. The members of the Brewers' Association held a long secret meeting and decided to sustain Ehret in everything throughout this fight. They declared that they would not sell beer to any of his customers who might come to them unless they brought a card from Mr. Ehret authorizing them to buy of them. The saloonkeepers who have been terrorized by the boycotters Mr. Ehret will continue to regard as his customers, who will again patronize his brewery as soon as the boycott shall be declared off.

The De Rivera Failure.

J. de Rivera & Co. of No. 117 Pearl street, who recently failed, filed a new assignment today through Salvador Ros, the only partner now in the city, a defect having been found in the acknowledgment of the previous one. Henry C. de Rivera is in Montreal. In the new assignment Emmet R. Olcot is preferred to the amount of $3,000 for legal services. Olcott brought suit also, and, as he has not been able to find De Rivera in this State, Judge Barrett, in Supreme Court chambers, granted an attachment against De Rivera's property here. S. Kiddy, Minford & Co. have also obtained an attachment from Judge Barrett against Jose de Rivera for $15,150 on three promissory notes, on the ground that Jose de Rivera lives at Put-in-Bay, O. The Poultney Slate Works have allowed some of their paper, indorsed by H. C. de Rivera, to go to protest, and mechanics' liens amounting to more than $6,000 have been filed against property in Brooklyn, in which the slate works, De Rivera, T. F. Sargent, and S. W. Post are interested.

Sentence of a Chicago Bigamist.

William Horton of No. 1020 Tenth avenue, this city, married Margaret Horton in Chicago Oct. 21, 1883. He married Bridget Connors in St. Ann's Church, this city, May 26, 1886. His second honeymoon was cut short by his arrest on a charge of bigamy. He pleaded guilty in part one of the Court of General Sessions today, and Judge Gildersleeve sent him to the penitentiary for a year and a half.

Catharine Lewis Is Divorced.

A decree of absolute divorce was granted to Catharine Arfewdson (Catharine Lewis, the actress) against Oscar L. Arfewdson. They were married in 1876. Mrs. Arfewdson is given the custody of their only child.

THE JACOBS INQUIRY.

Maj. Maxwell Again on the Stand and Concludes His Testimony—The Prosecution Calls Privates to Testify.

Maj. Maxwell again took the stand last night on the opening of the military court investigating the accounts of Col. Jacobs. In regard to the Auditing Board appointed by him he said that Col. Jacobs, after his election, had substituted three of his staff officers for three line officers. On cross-examination he did not know but that the appointment of the staff officers was an addition to the board and not a substitution. He had understood that there was a loss on the military ball assumed by Col. Jacobs, and it would be but just that Col. Jacobs should reimburse himself from the profits of the subsequent charity ball in which the regiment was partially concerned. With reference to the Armory Association the Colonel of the regiment is, by virtue of the charter, ex-officio President of the association. He did not know of any Secretary or Treasurer for the association, unless Col. Jacobs acted as such.

At this point the prosecution called to the stand three members of Troop C. After the examination of the first one the court could not see the relevancy of the testimony, but after a plea by Counselor Meek he was allowed to proceed. The purpose was, he said, to show that privates were transferred in June last from one troop to another in order to influence the result of an election for a certain Lieutenant. Court adjourned till Thursday, July 22.

ASSAULTED BY UNIONISTS.

Carpenters at Work Attacked by Strikers on the West Side—Several Men Hurt.

The striking carpenters were again out in full force on the West Side yesterday. Shortly after the men went to work on the new building at the corner of Campbell and Oakley avenues yesterday morning about twenty members of the Carpenters' Union rushed into the building and assaulted several of them. Before they could recover from the surprise they were struck with hatchets, saws, and other tools, which the intruders threw at them. S. B. Dill, the boss carpenter, was up-stairs at the time, and rushing to the ladder he fired a shot at one of the strikers who was at the bottom of the stairway. The report of the revolver frightened the unionists and they rushed from the building in a body. Mr. Dill fired three shots at the mob as they were leaving, and he thinks he hit one of the men.

The patrol-wagon was called out, but before it arrived the rioters had disappeared. An Irishman named Patrick Sexton was arrested, but as it could not be proven that he was one of the assailants he was discharged by Justice C. J. White.

Emil Bentz, Anton Anderson, and Charles Lusk were struck in the head with the tools which were thrown at them and severely cut.

GILDER IS OUT.

The Gallant Colonel, After Languishing All Day in Prison, Succeeds in Procuring a Bondsman.

NEW YORK, July 14.—[Special.]—Col. William H. Gilder, the arctic explorer, who was arrested yesterday on the eve of his departure for the north pole on the complaint of Dolly Adams charging him with the embezzlement of a bond of the Metropolitan Elevated Railway for $1,000, this evening finally succeeded in getting a bondsman in the person of Commissioner Charles N. Taintor, and he was released. Justice Smith said that he believed that no District-Attorney would under the circumstances call up the case until Col. Gilder's return. Col. Gilder said the prosecution was not a blackmailing question, but a scheme to annoy and embarrass him.

Col. Gilder meantime learned that the ship Era, in which he was to have sailed, had left New London, Conn., at 10 a. m. He is in seclusion tonight lest Miss Adams have him arrested in a civil action.

Col. Gilder had several callers today, including his brother Joseph Gilder, Paul Potter, Lieut. William Griffiths, who was to accompany him to the North Pole, and Dr. Bailey.

Sport at Grand Crossing.

The Audubon Gun Club held a medal shoot yesterday at Kleinman Park, Grand Crossing, but few shooters being present. The shooting was for the supremacy badge, at fifteen live pigeons, thirty yards rise, from ground traps. The score was as follows: H. F. Orvis, 9; W. W. Foss, 13; C. I. Wilcox, 9; Charles Morris, 8; Dr. N. Rowe, 4; Lydston, 14. Lydston making the highest score took the medal, which was formerly held by Henry Miller.

ANOTHER SLAP AT LAWLER.

The Appointment of John L. Walsh at South Chicago in Spite of Lawler's Indorsement of P. J. Murphy—Who Mr. Walsh Is.

Frank Lawler's Eighth Ward admirers were very much provoked at the last snub administered by Cleveland and Postmaster-General Vilas to the Second District statesman in appointing Mr. John L. Walsh Postmaster at South Chicago and ignoring the claims of Mr. P. J. Murphy, Lawler's man. They took their cue from an alleged interview with Lawler telegraphed to a morning paper, in which Walsh was referred to as "a carpet-bagger," and his appointment attributed to the influence of Goudy. "If Lawler spoke the substance of the interview he did not know what he was talking about," said a member of the Iroquois Club who was largely instrumental in securing Walsh's appointment. "John L. Walsh is a resident of South Chicago since 1875. He has been Principal and Superintendent of the public schools there all that time, and he is a gentleman in every way fitted for the position of Postmaster. He is the son of an old settler of Chicago, well known to all the old residents here, and he was himself a prominent business-man when Lawyer was unheard of. He contributed more to the Democratic campaign fund when he was a member of the wholesale lumber firm of Walsh & O'Brien than all the Lawlers that ever lived in Chicago during their whole lives here. Walsh failed in business, but subsequently met all his obligations. When he was wealthy he was a munificent patron of charities down in Lawler's district, and gave the Jesuits the plot of ground on which the Sacred Heart Church stands. So much for Lawler's knowledge of Walsh. Now, as to his appointment, it was petitioned for by all the leading merchants of South Chicago, lumber dealers and others. Thaddeus Dean, the Chatfields, and others joined Democrats in urging it. Murphy has been a saloonkeeper at South Chicago, and could not, therefore, be a Knight of Labor man unless he got in recently. He magnanimously informed the Postmaster-General some time ago that he would give up the saloon business if he were appointed Postmaster. Col. Vilas paid no attention to this promise, it appears. The fight for the office was really between Walsh and a young man, whose name I can't recall who carries the mails between South Chicago and Cummings. This young man was backed by A. R. Beck of the Hyde Park Board of Trustees and other local Democratic politicians. Walsh was backed by his old-time friends in Chicago like Mr. Onahan, Tom Brenan, Mr. Blackburn of the Hyde & Leather Bank, the Hoynes, the Henneberrys, and others, and perhaps by some of the Catholic clergy, as he is a brother-in-law of the Rev. Dr. McGovern. Mr. Goudy had not a thing to do with the matter. Mr. Goudy does not know of the existence of Mr. Walsh, and, it seems to me, gets credit for too many appointments."

Mr. Onahan corroborated the above statement in several essential particulars. He said that he had indorsed Mr. Walsh's application. Other persons named had also done so. Mr. Walsh does not know Mr. Goudy, and did not ask his assistance, and Mr. Goudy did not proffer his services, he was sure. Mr. Walsh was a worthy man and would acceptably fill the position. Capt. Tom Brenan also expressed satisfaction at Mr. Walsh's appointment. So did Commissioner Hoyne and others who knew him in the days of his affluence. Lawler will probably claim credit for the appointment of Walsh when he finds that so many of his constituents knew him well and favorably.

Mr. Walsh owns a pleasant home on Commercial avenue, near One Hundred and Fourth street, where he resides with his family. He is 45 years of age, and represents the better element of the South Chicago Democracy. He entered the race for the post-office last, being preceded by P. L. Murphy and John Little. The contest was an exciting one, and it was a toss-up as to whom fortune would smile upon. Mr. Walsh had not been officially notified of his appointment yesterday. He will accept. The position pays $1,800 a year. John McIntosh is the retiring Postmaster.

THE STRIKE MAY SOON END.

Belief that the Lake Shore's Troubles with Its Switchmen Will be Brought to a Termination in a Few Days.

It was stated yesterday on very good authority that the Lake Shore officials will today send the engines to Packingtown minus the customary Pinkerton guard, depending upon the Town of Lake police to defend the imported switchmen and the company's property. If this is done it is almost certain there will be trouble, as it has been conceded all along that the one thing which has tended to keep the turbulent element of the Stock-Yards quiet was the formidable array of Winchester rifles in the hands of men who were looked upon as only awaiting half an excuse to shoot. It was suggested yesterday morning that the engines go to Packingtown without the guard, but it is stated the imported switchmen declined to work unless guarded, and after some delay the specials were finally sent along. Another side of the story is that the company has come to a realization that it cannot readily transact its full volume of business with the strike on its hands, and is therefore seeking a plan for a graceful backdown from its position without compromising its dignity as a great corporation. The scheme is to withdraw the Pinkerton men, and as the imported switchmen will not work without protection, and as operations cannot be carried on unless the tracks are guarded, the company will say that the inability of the Town of Lake authorities to protect it in its business and the refusal of men to work without a strong guard compel it to patch up a settlement with its former employés. The contemplated move is looked upon by those best able to judge as pointing to the dissolution of the strike, although some trouble is anticipated before the final settlement is reached. It will be something of a surprise to the knowing ones if the strike continues until next week.

The only occurrence of note in Packingtown yesterday was the attempt to wreck a Lake Shore switch engine. It was steaming slowly along the tracks behind Armour's when a crowd of men gathered about a refrigerator-car standing on the tracks which ran at right angles with those on which the engine was moving, and started it towards the intersection of the two. The engineer perceived the danger in time to reverse his machine and avoid the collision. A number of citizens of the Town of Lake held a meeting Tuesday night and subscribed a sum of money to be used in the prosecution of the Pinkerton man who shot Louis Schaar Monday. His name has not been learned and it is supposed that William Pinkerton will have to be brought into court and made to divulge his name. The taxpayers of the town are becoming restive under the bill that is being run up for the hire of the special police, and are openly expressing their dissatisfaction.

The cases of the striking Lake Shore switchmen, arrested on the charges of maliciously interfering with traffic over the Lake Shore & Michigan Southern Railroad, were before Justice Prindiville yesterday. The testimony was conflicting, and for awhile it was difficult for even the attorneys to get at the facts. After a weary grind of several hours the following-named men were discharged: Frank Foster, John Harvey, A. Sedier, Joseph Bennett, and John Hines. The following men were held for the action of the grand jury in sums ranging from $200 to $1,000: John Cusack, John Cushner, Charles Champion, Peter O'Keefe, and James Connell. Bail was promptly furnished and the men were released. In regard to the charges against Connell, Cushner, and Champion, Conductor Pease swore positively that they were among the crowd who assaulted him Wednesday, June 24. Two other witnesses also testified that these three men were among the crowd who used up Pease that day.

OBITUARY.

Capt. Nelson L. Lutz.

The death of Capt. Nelson L. Lutz was announced at a special meeting of the Produce Exchange yesterday. His funeral takes place at 2 o'clock today, and the exchange will be represented by a committee appointed for the purpose. An appropriate resolution was adopted at the meeting yesterday and ordered engrossed upon the records of the association.

S. K. Whiton.

S. K. Whiton of the law firm of Sleeper & Whiton, which for a number of years had offices in THE TRIBUNE Building, died early yesterday morning at his residence, at the southeast corner of Groveland Park.

Preller's Slayer Sentenced.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., July 14.—Hugh M. Brooks, alias W. H. Lennox Maxwell, convicted of murdering Charles Arthur Preller, was sentenced this morning to be hanged Aug. 27. Maxwell was brought into court by order of Judge Van Wagoner by two deputies. He appeared less hopeful and indifferent than he did during the trial and before his counsel's motion for a rehearing of his case was denied. He still has two chances of escape by appeals to the State Supreme Court and the United States Supreme Court. A motion for an appeal to the Supreme Court will be filed in a few days.

BUT ONE JUROR NEEDED.

ELEVEN HAVE BEEN SECURED IN THE ANARCHISTS' TRIAL.

The Lawyers for the Defense Have Also Nearly Exhausted Their Peremptory Challenges—The New Jurors Are John B. Greiner and G. W. Adams—Eighty-one Persons Examined Yesterday, Making a Total of 945 Since the Opening of the Case.

The tenth and eleventh members of the jury to try the Anarchists were captured yesterday. The new jurors are John B. Greiner and G. W. Adams. Mr. Greiner is a clerk in the freight department of the Chicago & Northwestern Railroad and resides at Humboldt Park. He is 25 years old, single, and was born at Columbus, O. He said he was a stenographer and a member of a stenographers' coöperative society, the object of which is to furnish amateurs in the art with positions, but he had never joined any labor union. When asked as to whether he connected in his mind the Anarchists with the haymarket murders he said: "We infer that they are connected with it or they wouldn't be here." Mr. Greiner is a pleasant-faced man, a little smaller than medium size, and weighs about 145 pounds. He has square shoulders, well-shaped head, high forehead, blackish brown hair, and is beginning to get bald. His eyebrows are light, his eyes of a dark-blue color, and he wears clear spectacles, which give him the appearance of a student. He has a brown mustache of medium length, but he shaves his chin smooth; his nose is short, but not a pug; his ears medium-sized and stand out well from the head; his mouth is pleasant in expression. His general appearance is that of a good-natured man of the world.

Mr. Adams is 27 years old and since last January has been traveling in Michigan selling mixed paints for George W. Pitkin of South Clinton street. He was born in Danville, Ill., is single, a member of the Methodist Church, and has never been a member of a union. He boards on Hinman avenue, between Greenwood and Dempster streets, Evanston. He learned the trade of house-painting and followed that line about ten years. While in Kansas City he employed three painters for a few months to do work he contracted for, but he usually worked as an employé himself. He learned the trade with his father. During 1881 and 1882 the juror lived in Chicago. Mr. Adams is larger than medium size, weighing about 165 pounds. He is healthy-looking and his face wears a stern, thoughtful look. He has a well-formed head, the forehead high, eyes wide apart, Roman nose, large but flabby ears, dark-gray eyes, and shaves clean. One of his fingers was encircled by a large ring with a stone in it, his watchchain was of gold, his business suit a dark-gray closely checked, and his neckwear a coarsely-striped tie.

Eighty-one jurors were examined yesterday, making a total of 945 who have been put through the box since the beginning of the trial. Of the eighty-one there were fifty excused for cause, twenty-seven peremptorily challenged by the defense, and three by the State. The defense ran through its peremptory challenges so rapidly yesterday afternoon that when court adjourned it had only eighteen left. The State has used only fifty-two of its peremptories.

Mr. Grinnell said the article in THE TRIBUNE yesterday with reference to two business-men and a lawyer attempting to approach a juror or bribe jurors to go on the jury was true in the main, but it did injustice to Special-Bailiff Ryce, inasmuch as it intimated that the names on the venire were obtained from him, while in fact, they were taken in court, where the defense had them. "There was some evidence that there was a scheme afoot to get the approachable jurors in the box and then do the talking to them," said Mr. Grinnell, "but the newspapers have foiled my work in getting at the guilty ones. Of course, I couldn't help letting the venires be copies here in court."

Attorney Zeisler said: "You can believe that the whole story is part and parcel of an infernal and infamous scheme concocted by the police. It is probably true that John Long was approached with such an offer, but the proposition was instigated in the police department for future use against us. With the police it is now anything and everything to convict the defendants with or without the law."

MACKIN'S LAWYER REWARDED.

Turpie Nominated for United States District-Attorney at Terre Haute, Ind.—His Career in Politics.

TERRE HAUTE, Ind., July 14.—[Special.]—Turpie, nominated to succeed Lamb as United States District-Attorney in this district, is the same lawyer who appeared as one of the counsel for the defense in the Mackin ballot-box stuffing cases in Chicago. He bears the reputation of being an able lawyer and an honorable man. Republicans give him credit for ability and integrity, while they recognize in him a most bitter partisan. He is reserved in manner, and since he filled the unexpired term as United States Senator to succeed Jesse D. Bright he has not held office, though frequently a nominated candidate, and always mentioned in connection with some office or other in each campaign. The natural comment suggested is that he should have been appointed in the first place instead of Lamb.

[The gang Democrats of Chicago were much pleased yesterday at the announcement of the appointment of Judge Turpie to succeed ex-Congressman Lamb as United States Attorney for the District of Indiana. Judge Turpie will be remembered in Chicago as the leading lawyer for the defense of Joe Mackin when that fine worker was tried before Judge Blodgett in the United States Court in March, 1885. He is a somewhat noted lawyer in his own region, but did not make a great impression here. The gang were much pleased at the appointment, however. "Joe will be glad of it, too," remarked one of the boys. "Turpie did his best for him." "He did fairly well," remarked another, "but he bungled the Sullivan-Gilmore affair," alluding to the brace of perjurers and their coaching. Lamb was a protégé of Dan Voorhees, his former law partner.]

DAKOTA'S CONSTITUTION.

The Convention Refuses to Repeal the Restraining Clause—An Adjournment Taken to Nov. 26.

SIOUX FALLS, Dak., July 14.—[Special.]—Contrary to every expectation the Constitutional Convention by a vote of 31 to 20 has refused to submit to a vote of the people the question of the repeal of Sec. 32 of the new Constitution known as the "restraining clause," by which South Dakota is pledged not to declare herself a State at once. It is especially surprising as Judge Campbell made a ringing speech in favor of submitting it just before taking the vote. A resolution was adopted that County Commissioners of all counties in North and South Dakota make provisions to secure an expression of the people of Dakota at the November elections on the question of the division of Dakota on the forty-sixth parallel. The convention then adjourned to meet again in Sioux Falls Nov. 26. A meeting of the Dakota State League was held after the convention. But few stayed to attend. The Secretary reported the league to be over $200 in debt and tendered his resignation, as also did President Owens. The latter was accepted and Senator Eliel Kanouse elected in his place.

DRIVEN TO FAILURE.

One of the Largest Creameries in Iowa Forced into Insolvency by the Ruinous Competition of Bogus Butter Manufacturers.

CEDAR RAPIDS, Ia., July 14.—The firm of William Hill & Son of Springville, near Cedar Rapids, one of the largest creamery concerns in Iowa, failed for $50,000 today. The cause is depression of the market caused by the introduction of butterine and oleomargarine. The failure closes fifteen creameries in Linn and Jones Counties that last year paid farmers nearly $200,000. The firm had been seriously embarrassed for several months, but delayed assignment, hoping for the passage of the Oleomargarine bill and a revival of the butter industry.

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., July 14.—S. E. Hart & Co., commission merchants at No. 252 Hennepin avenue, made an assignment today to William Dressler. Liabilities about $30,000; estimated assets about $25,000. Chicago parties hold claims for about $6,000.

A Dentist Cowhided.

BATON ROUGE, La., July 14.—[Special.]—Last night at about 9 o'clock Chief of Police Hillen administered a castigation to Dr. W. S. Ric who calls himself the Chicago dentist, but who has been stopping in this city for about a week. It was charged that Monday night the doctor, in Hillen's absence, entered the latter's residence, where his step-daughter, Miss Nicholl, and several young children were alone, and grossly misconducted himself. The two met last night, and Chief Hillen literally wore out the dentist with a cowhide.

A VERY PRETTY FIGHT.

THE SITUATION IN THE FIRST SENATORIAL DISTRICT.

Parker's Withdrawal and the Contest Going on for the Delegation from the Eleventh Ward—The Democratic Squabble in the Thirty-Seventh Senatorial District—Thomas Still Running Down in Egypt—Doings of the Busy Politician in Many Sections.

Francis W. Parker has withdrawn from the fight for Senator before the Republican Convention in the First Senatorial District, composed of the Ninth and Tenth Wards and a portion of the Eleventh Ward. This leaves the fight for the Eleventh Ward delegation, as the situation now exists, between George E. White, the present Senator from that district, Frank Riddle, and John Fairbank. In the Tenth Ward there will be a fight between the White and Deal factions for the delegation, and R. B. Kennedy and Dave Clark will contest for the Ninth Ward delegation. It seems to be generally conceded that if the Eleventh Ward supports a man with anything like unanimity he will be accepted by the remainder of the district. There is also a chance for a new candidate in that ward. It is strongly hinted that unless there is some change from the present program the Eleventh Ward delegation will go to the convention absolutely unpledged, and that its candidate will not be selected until after the delegates are elected. Such a scheme would mean that neither of the candidates in the Eleventh Ward now spoken of is to be nominated, and may result in their pooling issues to the extent of preventing the sending of an unpledged delegation.

The Democratic Squabble in the Thirty-seventh Senatorial District.

CARROLLTON, Ill., July 14.—[Special.]—The withdrawal of R. H. Davis, one of the Democratic candidates for State Senator, has not settled the row among the Bourbons of the Thirty-seventh District. When the convention met it was found that two delegations from Scott County were knocking at the door for admission. One delegation favored the nomination of W. E. Carlin of Jersey for State Senator and was appointed by a convention called by the Democratic machine of Scott County. The other delegation favored Davis, the Greene County candidate, and was appointed by a mass convention, called by no one connected with the official management of the party. The district is composed of Scott, Greene, and Jersey Counties, in which Greene had six delegates, Jersey four, and Scott three. The recognition of the regular delegates from Scott County would have given Carlin, with his four votes from Jersey, a majority of one in the convention. The Greene County delegation concluded to recognize the Davis delegates from Scott and thus shut Carlin out. Carlin's friends would not submit to that, and the result was two conventions. One nominated R. H. Davis, the present Senator. It nominated Pat Dunphy, a Jerseyville saloonkeeper, and Dr. Joseph Sawyers of Winchester for the House. The other convention named Carlin for Senator, and Dr. Sawyers of Scott and R. H. Davis of Greene for the House, thereby trying to conciliate Davis and laying the ropes for securing his withdrawl from the race. Although Davis often declared he would stay on his ticket for Senator until the election, he has now withdrawn. The Democratic Committee of Greene County refuses to recognize his withdrawal as a settlement of the difficulty, and the fight is still in progress. Pat Dunphy, the Jersey County nominee for the House on the Davis ticket is an Irish Catholic saloonkeeper. He says his race and creed have been heretofore ignored, and he proposes to run through the campaign as a candidate. The Greene County Democratic Central Committee has still further complicated the situation by accepting Davis' resignation from the ticket and substituting H. W. Hitt of Scott County for Senator. Hitt has not yet signified his intention of accepting. They then completed their ticket by substituting H. H. Montgomery of Greene County as a candidate for the House in the place of Dr. Sawyers, that person having declined to run on the Davis ticket. The result of it all is that the Democratic row down there is as far from settlement as ever, and promises to give that party a good deal of trouble before the campaign is over.

In the Twentieth Congressional.

CHESTER, Ill., July 14.—[Special.]—The friends of Congressman John R. Thomas do not concede that his chances for the Republican nomination in the Twentieth district will be entirely gone, even if he does lose Perry County. They look upon the contest in Pulaski County as a stumbling block in the way of those who wish to defeat the present member. The delegation which holds the regular credentials is instructed for W. S. Morris. The contestants are favorable to Mr. Thomas. The admission of the Thomas delegation would give him the nomination, or the admission of one-half of it would bring him up to within one vote of the required number.

Cannon Certain to Win.

MATTOON, Ill., July 14.—[Special.]—The Republican Congressional Committee of the Fifteenth District has agreed to hold the nominating convention in this city Aug. 25. The representation of the several counties will be: Coles 8, Edgar 7, Douglas 5, Champaign 12, and Vermilion 14. Joseph G. Cannon has represented the district for the last fourteen years, and in no other year of his service has he given the people of the district such reason to be proud of his record as he has during the present one. His prominent position as one of the leaders in Congress and a possible candidate for Speaker will give him the nomination without the shadow of an opposition.

The Wily Democrats.

GALESBURG, Ill., July 14.—[Special.]—The Democratic County Central Committee of Knox County met in the Union Hotel here today and designated Tuesday, August 17, as the day for their County Convention to elect delegates to the State, Congressional, and Senatorial Conventions, and probably nominate candidates for county offices. A scheme to turn the county over to Worthington is being quietly agitated by leading Democrats. They propose to put on their county ticket an old soldier-Republican, if possible, to catch the old soldiers; a Knight of Labor that they may pose as champions of the labor element; a Greenbacker, and lastly a mugwump temperance Republican as a sop to Greenbackers, Independents, and Prohibitionists. By trading votes in the fall it is hoped to largely increase Worthington's vote. Leading Republicans think the scheme will fail utterly, because the various elements named will not allow themselves to be hoodwinked in any such way.

TUSCOLA, Ill., July 14.—[Special.]—The Democratic Congressional Convention for the Fifteenth District has been called to meet in Danville Sept. 1. The basis of representation will be one delegate for every 200 votes cast for Cleveland or fraction of 100 or over.

A Lively Time at the Meeting of the Cook County Democratic Central Committee.

The Cook County Democratic Central Committee met last night to settle the contest over the election of precinct committeemen in the Eighth Ward. The select committee reported that the returns from the primaries were regular from all the wards and Commissioners' Districts except the Eight Ward. In that ward the committee reported that the judges appointed by Committeemen O'Hare and O'Brien had reported lists of precinct committeemen as having been elected in the regular way. The opposition (led by Ald. "Red" Sheridan) claimed that no election had been held in the Eighth Ward with the exception of two precincts. In the other precincts the regular judges did not appear, and the friends of Ald. Sheridan appointed judges and held an election of their own. The committee said the feeling was very bitter. On one hand the constitution had been fully complied with, and on the other an illegal election had been held. It was recommended that each side, in the interest of harmony, be allowed to name one-half of the precinct committeemen, thus allowing a representative of each faction to elect a member of the County Central Committee.

Col. Shirley moved that the committee's report be adopted, which brought out Committeeman O'Hare, one of the machine men from the Eighth Ward, in a word of defense of the elections held by their judges. He said the affidavits that no election was held were manufactured, and then denounced the Sheridan crowd as professional bolters who voted the Republican ticket when they chose. Committeeman O'Brien put in his oar and declared Ald. Sheridan was "a scheming little sneak" who on several occasions had helped out the Republican candidates.

Mr. Cullerton in reply said, on behalf of the select committee's report, that the affidavits presented made a strong case and he had told both O'Brien and O'Hare that they must meet the evidence presented with something equally strong if they hoped to succeed.

Ald. Hildreth thought the precedent would be a bad one. To which Cullerton replied that it was high time petitions of Democrats for fairness were recognized. If they were ignored in such a case as this the cry might well go out that no recognition could be obtained from the machine. Mike Corcoran and others supported the report of the select committee, and Hildreth got in another speech, in which he declared that such action would produce anything but harmony. Hildreth wanted the matter postponed so that the two factions could get together and fix the matter up. For that purpose he moved that the case be referred back to the select committee, with instructions to bring about a peaceful solution by the two factions if possible. A motion was adopted to make the decision of the select committee final.

The Prohibitionists.

EMPORIA, Kas., July 14.—[Special.]—Chairman Bay called the Prohibition Convention to order this morning and Elder Lotz opened the proceedings with prayer. The Committee on Organization reported for permanent officers: H. C. Vrooman of Osage County, Chairman; W. E. Fosnot, Reno County, Secretary; Dr. D. M. Gillespie of Saline County, Assistant Secretary. The Committee on Resolutions then reported a platform indorsing woman suffrage, prohibition, anti-monopoly, labor rights, etc., which was adopted, after which nominations were in order. J. W. Forrest received a majority of votes as nominee for Governor, but objection was made that he was a banker and loaned money at 2 per cent interest, and therefore could not be an anti-monopolist. After warm debate he was forced to withdraw his name, and C. H. Branscomb was agreed on as a candidate. The Hon. F. H. Houston was then chosen for Lieutenant-Governor. M. B. Klaine of the Dodge City *Times* was nominated by acclamation for Secretary of State. C. H. Langston, colored, was then by acclamation nominated for Auditor. W. S. Waite of Lincoln, another editor, was the unanimous choice for Attorney-General. William Crosby was nominated for Treasurer. The office of Superintendent of Public Instruction was voted to Mrs. Dr. Cuthbert of Belle Plaine, and the nomination for Associate Justice fell to Judge E. B. Payton of Emporia.

CONCORD, N. H., July 14.—The Prohibition State Convention today passed resolutions declaring the liquor traffic a National question. Col. Joseph Wentworth of Concord was nominated for Governor, and accepted.

JACKSON, Miss., July 14.—The State Prohibition Convention met here today with a large attendance and approved the local option law. Committees for canvass work were appointed.

Ex-Gov. Hoadly on Ohio Politics.

Ex-Gov. Hoadly and family of Cincinnati arrived at the Grand Pacific last evening. Mr. Hoadly is on a pleasure trip for Alaska. He will stop at St. Paul to attend the National Association of Charities that occurs in a few days. He expects to be absent six weeks. In speaking of the fall elections in his State he said the Democrats will hold their convention at Toledo Aug. 18. The Republicans will hold theirs later at Columbus. They have twenty-one Congressmen to elect, of which number the Republicans, he said, claim fifteen, leaving six for the Democrats. The Democrats, he said, were never in better trim. In the First District he thought Congressman Butterworth would probably be renominated. Judge J. F. Follett would be nominated by the Democrats in the First. J. S. Robinson would be reëlected as Secretary of State. For Supreme Judge he thought the Democrats would nominate M. D. Follett. As to the Commissioner of Public Works he could not say. J. P. Martin goes out, but probably could be renominated if he made a fight for it.

Mr. Hoadly expressed great indignation over the attempt to renew the Payne investigation, claiming it to be an insult and an injustice to the man. He spoke in the highest terms of the three Republican Senators who voted against the renewal of the investigation.

Gen. Butler for Congress.

LOWELL, Mass., July 14.—Gen. Butler is preparing to enter the race this fall for Congress from this district. A few Democrats will oppose his nomination, but they will be swept aside by the Butler shouters, who infest the district in large numbers. Gen. Butler has aged rapidly within three or four years. His hearing and sight are going fast, his step is halting and uncertain, and he finds the sturdy arm of his negro valet necessary in getting in and out of his carriage.

Wisconsin Republicans.

MADISON, Wis., July 14.—[Special.]—The Republican State Convention will be held here Sept. 8 and will include 322 delegates. Candidates for Governor, Lieutenant-Governor, Secretary of State, State Treasurer, State Superintendent, Insurance Commissioner, and Railroad Commissioner will be placed in nomination.

Representative Frederick Renominated.

CEDAR RAPIDS, Ia., July 14.—[Special.]—Ben Frederick, Democrat, was renominated for Congress by acclamation today in this (the Fifth) district.

RAILROAD ASSESSMENTS.

Owing to the Deficiencies in the County Map Department No Record Is Had of Property Owned by the Various Railway Lines.

The present trouble in regard to railroad property assessments has developed the fact that the map department of Cook County is wofully deficient, and that discovery has caused some uneasiness among the County Commissioners. When they desired to see just what land the railroad companies included in the assessment as "right of way" they found that the knowledge was not forthcoming, and Col. Burke of the county map department was compelled to commence making a series of special maps showing the positions of the different roads in the outlying towns and the property owned by them. This is an enormous task and must take some time before it is completed. Only two maps of railroads in the Town of Lake have been finished so far, but the third is nearing completion and will be ready today.

The map department is far behind even the records, as there are only two men to do the work where there should be four or five. This increase of the force is also called for on account of the tangled condition of many of the town records. Ordinances are passed vacating streets or opening them, granting rights of way to railroads, etc., which are duly recorded in the town board minutes, but are buried there. Not once in a dozen times does the fact reach the Recorder's office in a legal manner. The confusion in consequence is apparent, and the only way to straighten the matter out is to have a man go through all the town records and make the proper corrections. This would take time and men, but with the present meagre map department nothing can be done. It is possible the County Commissioners will take some action in the matter as soon as the present tax assessment is equalized.

TALKS BY EDUCATORS.

Yesterday's Session of the Teachers at Topeka—Address of President Calkins—A Study of Alcohol.

TOPEKA, Kas., July 14.—[Special.]—At the session of the National Educational Association today President N. A. Calkins of New York made the annual address, rehearsing the history of the organization and outlining its purposes.

Mrs. J. Ellen Foster of Clinton, Ia., spoke upon physiology and hygiene, with reference to the use of alcoholic drinks and narcotics. Prof. A. C. Boyden of Bridgewater, Mass., delivered a carefully-prepared address on the effects of alcohol on the human system. These topics brought out a very general discussion on the part of the member of the association. The different States held reunions tonight at Capitol Square, which were largely attended. There were over 6,000 teachers enrolled at the closing hour tonight. The session closes Friday night, and the teachers are arranging for excursions thereafter to the Rocky Mountains and other points West and North.

Incendiary and Would-Be Train-Wrecker.

EAST SAGINAW, Mich., July 14.—[Special.]—George Kennard, now under arrest at Caro, Tuscola County, on a charge of attempted train-wrecking, has made a confession to also setting fire to a number of buildings in the vicinity. Some time ago Kennard placed several ties on the track for the purpose of wrecking an excursion-train from East Saginaw. The authorities were notified in time to remove the obstructions, thereby saving the train of nine coaches filled with passengers. Kennard was arrested the same night.

NO SETTLEMENT TO DATE.

WESTERN AND NORTHWESTERN ROADS UNABLE TO AGREE.

The Existing Freight and Passenger Complications Still the Subject of Anxious Consideration—Obstacles in the Way of an Understanding—The Chicago & Atlantic and the East-Bound Pool—Central Traffic Association Affairs—The Western Freight Rate War Renewed with Vigor.

The General Managers of the various Western and Northwestern roads were again in session all day yesterday without coming to a settlement of the existing freight and passenger complications. President Cable of the Rock Island was not present, as he left for New York with his family Tuesday evening, but his company was represented by Assistant-General Manager E. St. John. The morning session was mostly informal. There being no definit proposition before the meeting the representatives of the roads tried to get an idea of what was needed to secure harmonious action by conferring with each other. Just before noon Mr. Marvin Hughitt was elected Chairman, and then a recess was taken. Upon reassembling a proposition was made to make a temporary pool on all business, to be in effect until Sept. 15, or until a permanent arrangement for a division of business could be made, and that the percentages for the permanent pool should be applied from the time the temporary pool went into effect. It was further proposed that the roads heretofore comprising the Western Freight Association should report to that organization and those in the Northwest to the Northwestern Traffic Association during the existence of the temporary agreement, and that provisions be made for reporting the passenger traffic either to Arbitrator Wilson of the Chicago, St. Louis and Missouri River Association or to a new man selected for that purpose. While this proposition was looked upon favorably by most of the roads, yet the Burlington, Milwaukee & St. Paul, and other lines would not enter into any such arrangement until it had been agreed to settle the balances of the old Western Freight Association.

Vice-President Potter of the Burlington thought there was an evident desire on the part of those roads ahead of their allotted percentages in the Western Freight Association pool to avoid the payment of their just debts. He was ready to enter into any of the proposed arrangements as soon as provision had been made for the payment of the amounts due to the roads "short" in the Western Freight Association by the roads "over." A proposition was then made to temporarily revive the Western Freight and Northwestern Traffic Association, and that new and more comprehensive pools be formed as soon as the old balances of those pools had been evened up. This was opposed by the Rock Island and the Chicago & Northwestern, who thought the old organizations were dead and should be allowed to rest in peace. They declined to consent to the evening up of old balances in the Western Freight Association. It was not due to any fault of theirs that the pooling agreement was broken. They had made strenuous efforts to keep the pool intact and maintained rates as long as any of the other roads. It was preposterous to ask them to pay money to other lines that they had earned during the time that the pool was inoperative. Some of the very roads that had refused to settle their balances during the early part of the existence of the agreement because they were ahead were now most urgent in demanding the settlement of old balances, because since then and during a fair fight they run had behind. The Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific and Chicago & Northwestern defeated the proposition to settle the balances of the old Western Freight Association and reorganize that association and the Northwestern Traffic Association. After some further discussion the meeting adjourned until 10 o'clock this morning.

Unless the Rock Island and Northwestern change their minds over night regarding the settlement of balances of the old Western Freight Association there is but little prospect of a settlement of the existing complications, as the other roads declare that under no consideration will they make peace unless the Rock Island and Northwestern pay over what they owe them under the old agreement.

The Terms on Which the Chicago & Atlantic Will Join the East-Bound Pool.

The conditions on which President Benedict of the Chicago & Atlantic proposes to join the east-bound freight pool are as follows: The company is willing to accept the same terms as in the past—namely: an allotment of 9½ per cent of the total revenue covered by the Chicago east-bound pool. As the company has made a contract with the Wabash, which expires Feb. 1, 1887, and as said contract is considered by the Central Traffic Association as an objection to the admission of the Chicago & Atlantic on the terms mentioned, that company consents to account to the pool for its receipts from the Wabash at the rate of $5 per car under that contract. The Atlantic expresses its willingness to refer the question of continuance of said contract on its termination to the Chicago committee of the Central Traffic Association. It is willing to refer its allotment to the pool for arbitration on the expiration of said contract. The Wabash consents to refer to the present arbitrators the percentage of the east-bound business which it may carry over the Chicago & Atlantic under said contract.

In view of the above concessions on the part of the Chicago & Atlantic and the Wabash Commissioner Blanchard recommends that any temporary settlement is not to be taken as a waiver of the principle of arbitration by the committee or any member thereof, but that it is intended to remove the obstructions and difficulties heretofore encountered and to restore peace to the roads out of Chicago. That the Chicago committee consent to the admission of the Chicago & Atlantic as a member of the Chicago east-bound pool on the following terms: That its proportion shall be 9½ per cent of the total amount of the east-bound pooled traffic; that the Chicago & Atlantic shall account to the pool for all the money received from the Wabash Company under said contract; that at the expiration of such contract the Chicago & Atlantic will not renew the same without first submitting the question to the Chicago roads members of the Central Traffic Association; that the Chicago & Atlantic will refer to arbitration the 1st of February, 1887, the proportion of the east-bound business that shall be allotted to it after that date.

Central Traffic Association Affairs.

At the conference between Commissioner Blanchard and the St. Louis Committee of the Central Passenger Association in St. Louis Tuesday last the principal topic under consideration was the adjustment of the old balances which have always proven a thorn in the side of the St. Louis committee, and for the settlement of which Commissioner Blanchard and Joint Agent Depew were elected arbitrators some time ago. Arguments were presented by the parties in interest at this meeting, and the arbitrators were given a thorough understanding of the exact character of the controversy which they are called upon to adjust. No definit action was taken as Commissioner Blanchard desires to give the matter careful consideration before passing upon the merits of the case and will probably take some time before a decision is reached. The St. Louis roads have not yet signed the pooling agreement, and it is understood that some of them will not sign it until the balances of the old pool are adjusted. A temporary agreement for the maintenance of rates has, however, been made, but several members of the St. Louis committee who were in the city yesterday stated that they had but little hope that rates would be any better maintained than heretofore. Mr. Blanchard feels in no way discouraged and thinks the only thing necessary is patience and hard work, and that everything will come out all right in the end.

The continued cutting of rates by the St. Louis and Peoria lines is seriously affecting the business of the Chicago east-bound roads, and the indications are that unless the St. Louis and Peoria roads are soon checked in their throat-cutting practices the Chicago roads will take a hand in the game. Rumors were current yesterday that one or two of the Chicago roads had made a cut on provisions of two and one-half cents per 100 pounds. No evidence has been obtained, however, to substantiate those reports.

The report that the Pan-Handle people have entered a protest against the percentage awarded their road is denied by Commissioner Blanchard. That road, Mr. Blanchard says, has given no signs of dissatisfaction with the award. The Cincinnati, Hamilton & Dayton, he says, evinced some dissatisfaction, but has decided to accept the award.

General-Manager John C. Gault will be here next Tuesday to consult with Commissioner Blanchard in regard to the appeal of some of the roads from the award of percentages for the Cincinnati and St. Louis pools. They will announce their decision at the close of the conference.

The rate on wool in bags was 98½ cents from St. Louis to New York, as in that shape only 10,000 pounds could be loaded in a car. Now wool is being generally compressed, in which shape about 25,000 pounds can be loaded in a car. Consequently shippers have applied for a new classification on wool. Commissioner Blanchard settled the matter by cutting the rate in two, making compressed wool from St. Louis to New York 49¼ cents. Corresponding rate will be made from Chicago.

Renewal of the Western Freight War.

The Western freight war, which has been in statu quo for the last two weeks, took a fresh spurt yesterday. The rates up to yesterday by the various roads were 50 cents first-class and correspondingly lower on the other classes. On fifth-class and car-load freight a 10 cent rate was made, but these rates were net, a rebate order being given for the difference between that rate and the regular rate, so as to prevent the low rates from being applied on business this side of Council Bluffs. It has been an open secret for some time past that some of the roads did not adhere to the rebate agreement, but were billing flat at rates even lower than those named above. The Rock Island has at last come to the conclusion that no good could be accomplished by making different rates from the published tariff, and consequently it decided yesterday to bill flat all business between Chicago and Council Bluffs at the following rates: First-class, 30 cents; second-class, 20 cents; third-class, 15 cents; fourth-class, 12½ cents; fifth-class, 10 cents; class A, 15 cents; classes B, C, and D 10 cents per 100 pounds. The other roads between Chicago and Council Bluffs learning of the Rock Island's action, decided also to bill flat at the same rates. The important feature of the above action is that it is likely to affect the rates to all competing points this side of Council Bluffs where regular rates are higher than the Council Bluffs war rates.

The Nickel-Plate Litigation.

CLEVELAND, O., July 14.—There was another important addition to the Nickel-Plate litigation in the Common Pleas Court today. It was the amended answer and cross-petition of the New York, Chicago & St. Louis Railway Company to the petition of the Union Trust Company and the cross-petition of the Central Trust Company. The suit was begun originally by the Union Trust Company, and the Central Trust Company secured standing in court through a cross-petition. Both the companies are trustees for mortgage bondholders. A cross-petition was filed by the railroad company some months ago, but important developments since that time led it to file a new statement containing many new facts of interest. It sought to have the mortgages held by the trust companies set aside on the ground that they are null and void. One claim is that they were issued without consideration, and another that the steps taken to float them were illegal. The cross-petition filed today closes as follows:

The defendant therefore asks the court to ascertain the actual bona fide indebtedness created and now existing in and growing out of the construction and operation of said line of railway, and to whom due; the amount of bonds sold and now held by bona fide purchasers and secured by valid mortgages or liens; the amount hypothecated to secure debts created in the construction or management of said railway; the number and amount at law or in equity now held by said syndicate, or the members thereof, or assignees, with notice of equities and infirmities of said bonds; what construction there was, if any, for the same; that said alleged and pretended mortgages to said plaintiff and said Central Trust Company may be declared void, and the property therein described be wholly relieved from any and all claim, lien, or incumbrance on account thereof; that all of said property be ordered sold by the receiver heretofore appointed by this court or in such other mode as the court shall deem for the best interest of the creditors interested therein; and that the proceeds of such sale be applied pro rata upon such actual indebtedness as the court shall find to exist as aforesaid.

The Wisconsin Central Desires Entrance into Milwaukee.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., July 14.—[Special.]—The belief is becoming more general among railroad men that the Wisconsin Central Company has fully determined to build its own line into this city, and that such a project will have been carried out before the close of 1887. The delay encountered in bringing about an agreement with the Milwaukee & St. Paul people, whereby the Central can receive the necessary accommodation in the way of track privilege and terminal facilities here, the conclusion of such an arrangement having been delayed for over a year and still not having a very bright prospect for being completed, is generally assigned as the occasion for bringing the Central people to a decision in the matter of an independent line, they having become satisfied that in that way only will they place themselves in a position to handle Milwaukee business on an equal basis with competing lines.

The New Denver & Rio Grande.

DENVER, Colo., July 14.—[Special.]—This afternoon Judge Hallett of the United States Court affirmed the sale of the Denver & Rio Grande Railway as made last Monday, after which articles were immediately filed with the Secretary of State incorporating the company under the same name with a capital of $73,500,000, $45,500,000 of which is common stock and the remainder preferred. At the meeting of stockholders this evening George Coppell, Adolph Engler, R. B. Minturn, George T. Wilson, John J. Hodiger, John L. Welsh, Theodore H. A. Tromp, W. S. Jackson, and D. H. Moffatt were chosen directors. After adjourning the directors met and elected W. S. Jackson President, George Coppell Vice-President, J. W. Gilluly Treasurer, and William Wagoner Secretary.

Litigation in Michigan.

SAULT STE. MARIE, Mich., July 14.—The first of the condemnation suits of the Detroit, Marquette & Mackinaw Railway for right of way through this village ended today in a jury's verdict that no public necessity existed for taking the land. This is the result of a settled conviction in the minds of the people that the railroad company has no intentions of building the road. Any company giving proof that it means business would have no difficulty in securing the right of way.

The Central's Increased Earnings.

NEW YORK, July 14.—The gross earnings of the New York Central & Hudson River Railroad Company and its leased lines for June were $2,664,245, an increase of $691,330 over June last year. For the quarter ending June 30 the earnings were $7,570,411, an increase of $1,966,777; and for the nine months ending June 30, $21,789,214, an increase of $3,413,188.

General Notes.

The Milwaukee & St. Paul gives notice that, taking effect at once, soft lumber rates will apply on straight car-loads of sash, doors, blinds, and common moldings, or on such articles when mixed with lumber in car-loads, destined to all points on its line.

Officials of the Northern Pacific deny the report that the cattle of Montana were in poor condition and that for this reason east-bound shipments would be light this season. They say that though grass is scarce the cattle are in fully as good condition as they were this time last year. They estimate the total east-bound shipments at 125,000 head, which is an increase over last year.

The Chicago & Grand Trunk, Detroit, Grand Haven & Milwaukee, Michigan Air Line, and Chicago, Detroit & Canada Grand Trunk Junction Railways advise connecting lines that on all business from such lines where percentage divisions are in force each of the above companies will (when a terminal road) demand a minimum rate of three cents per 100 pounds, except where percentage divisions allow more, in which case the full prorata proportion will be required. The Michigan Air Line and Chicago, Detroit & Canada Grand Trunk Junction Railways, referred to above, comprise all of the Grand Trunk Railway in Michigan.

The Board of Education.

At last night's meeting of the City Board of Education resolutions in recognition of the services of the retired members, P. Conlan and J. M. Clark, were adopted. The two incoming members, Ferd W. Peck and M. B. Hereley, took their seats. The leasing of the public schools during vacation to private parties for educational purposes and Mr. Sadler's application for leave to establish German classes were debated, the matters being referred to the Committee on Teachers for final action, the sense of the board appearing opposed to the projects. The monthly report of the School Agent showed receipts of $362,542. The rents due and unpaid on School fund property aggregated $115,764. Repairs on the Holden School building costing $9,621 were authorized. The Committee on Teachers submitted a list of 200 names entitled to full certificates and sixty who were entitled to partial certificates.

Mr. Brenan submitted an amendment to the rules granting two weeks' leave of absence with pay to the office employés of the board, which was concurred in.

LAKE SHIPPING NEWS.

A FIERCE NORTHERLY GALE SWEEPS UP LAKE MICHIGAN.

Many Vessels Driven Back for Shelter—Disastrous Collision in the Outer Harbor—Loss of the Hercules—The Masters of the Milwaukee and Hickox Have Their Licenses Revoked—An Advance in Grain Freights—A New Steamer to Be Launched Today.

Tuesday night the wind hauled around to the northeast. Then it freshened up and began to blow hard. It came in puffs. For a half hour at a time it would blow at the rate of fifty miles an hour. Then would come a lull for a few minutes, followed by another terrific blast. A furious sea was worked up, and it continued throughout yesterday, though the wind moderated about noon, and towards dark shifted to the northwest. No serious mishaps occurred. There were several collisions off the harbor, and quite a number of vessels were disabled in their running gear. Among other vessels that left port early in the evening and ran back for shelter were the stmrs H. D. Coffinberry and Minnesota and their consorts, and the schrs George A. Marsh, Mocking Bird, Nellie Winlack, Mediator, and Ramedary.

A Bad Smash-Up.

Early yesterday morning, while the gale was raging furiously, the J. Loomis McLaren ran into the outer harbor and dropped anchor under the lee of the breakwater. She had barely got her chains out when the schr A. P. Nichols drove across her bows. A fierce puff of wind caught the Nichols all abeam and shoved her broadsides onto the McLaren. Her mizzen-rigging fouled with the McLaren's jibboom and bowsprit and carried them away close up by the stem. At the same time the Nichols' mizzenmast topped over and was broken off flush with the deck. The mizzen-sail was torn to shreds. Two of the crew narrowly escaped being crushed to death beneath the falling spar. The prop Champlain got mixed up in the collision and came very near being jammed between the two vessels. She had nearly 100 passengers aboard, and many of them were so badly frieghtened that they persuaded Capt. Casey to run back into the harbor until the storm died down. The Nichols let go her anchor and all hands began cutting away the wreckage. While at work the schr O. R. Johnson bore down upon the Nichols. The jibbooms of both vessels fouled. The Johnson had hers carried away and lost her fore-topmast. She also had her bows split open.

Vessel in Distress.

The schr Curiosity narrowly escaped serious disaster yesterday morning. She left port Tuesday evening, but was forced to put back for shelter. While headed this way her seams opened up and the water poured into her in streams. In trying to make the harbor her rudder was carried away and the vessel was thrown on her beams end. Fortunately she righted of her own accord, and the crew succeeded in working her through the opening in the breakwater and let go her anchor. A signal of distress was hoisted, and the life-savers went out and took off the crew. Then the tug Rebel went out and brought the vessel in. She was half full of water and a few minutes later would have sunk.

Their Licenses Revoked.

Capt. C. H. Sinclair, Government Inspector of Steam Hulls, has made a thorough investigation of the loss of the steam-barge Milwaukee, which was sunk last week by collision with the steam-barge C. Hickox. The result of his inquiry was announced last evening, when he ordered the licenses of the masters of both steamers revoked. This action was taken in view of the fact that both Capt. Armstrong and Capt. O'Day violated Secs. 1, 3, 4, and 6 of the steamboat regulations. It is not likely that either of the Captains will take an appeal from the ruling of Capt. Sinclair. Capt. Armstrong was at fault for putting his helm to starboard after first putting it to port. Both were at fault in not checking the speed of their respective craft when they saw there was danger of collision, for not sounding signals while running through a fog, and for not giving proper signals when approaching each other. It is understood that the owner of the Milwaukee will make no claim for damages against the Hickox.

Grummond Wants a Steamboat.

Capt. S. B. Grummond, ex-Mayor of Detroit and one of the most prominent tug and steamboat-owners of that port, came to Chicago yesterday to attend the sale of the schr Snowdrop. Two weeks ago the Snowdrop got into a scrape in the straits. One of Grummond's tugs pumped her out and towed her to Chicago. For this service Grummond charged $1,150—twice as much as the vessel was worth. Her Captain could not pay the bill, and consented to let the vessel be sold by the Marshal. "Red Harry," a West Side rumseller, bid her in for $550. Out of this amount $240 goes to the crew for wages. Consequently Grummond will get but a small slice after the costs are deducted. When the sale was concluded Grummond started out to buy a steamboat to run between Detroit and Toledo. First he looked at the prop A. J. Wright, but concluded it was too small. Then Capt. Dave Cochrane tried to sell him the excursion stmr John A. Dix. They could not agree on the value of the boat, Capt. Cochrane asking $30,000 and Capt. Grummond offering $15,000.

Freights and Charters.

Grain freights advanced yesterday to a basis of 2½ cents for corn to Buffalo. The supply of tonnage was light, while the demand was good. The rate on corn to Georgian Bay was 1¾ cents, and 1⅝ cents was paid to Sarnia. There will be very little room on the market today. If the shipping demand continues as strong as yesterday carriers may be able to squeeze out another ¼ cent. The following charters were reported:

	No. bu.
To Buffalo—	
Prop W. H. Barnum, corn	50,000
Prop Ohio, corn	44,000
Prop Syracuse, corn	60,000
To Midland—	
Schr Penokee, corn	32,000
Schr Lotus, corn	18,000
To Collingwood—	
Schr City of Sheboygan, corn	17,000
To Sarnia—	
Schr Constitution, corn	28,000
Schr Detroit, oats	26,000
Total	265,000

Wreck of the Hercules.

SHEBOYGAN, Wis., July 14.—[Special.]—At 5 o'clock this morning during a severe northerly gale the schr Hercules waterlogged and capsized off this port. Her crew narrowly escaped drowning. All were saved by the tug Sheboygan. The vessel was laden with bark and bound for Milwaukee. She now lies on the beach at South Point. Both vessel and cargo are a total loss. The Hercules was built in 1854 and was owned by Fox & Waverly of Charlevoix.

Another New Steamboat.

BAY CITY, Mich., July 14.—[Special.]—Another mammoth propeller, named the William H. Stevens, will be launched from F. W. Wheeler's shipyard tomorrow. Her cost is $95,000. She rates A1* and is first-class in every particular. Her carrying capacity is 1,500 tons; length, 212 feet; keel, 225 feet over all; beam, 36 feet; hold, 14 feet 6 inches. She has a fore-and-aft compound engine, cylinders 44x40 and 26x40. Her boilers are 10x11 feet. She is to run in Ward's Detroit & Lake Superior Line.

Around the Lakes.

Duluth, Minn., July 14.—[Special.]—Arrived—R. A. Packer, Buffalo, coal; Wisconsin, Sarnia; Japan, Buffalo, mdse.; W. B. Hall, Montreal, light. Cleared—Winslow, Buffalo, flour; Roanoke, Sarnia, flour.

Grain freights to Buffalo are dull. Some tonnage was chartered at 2½ cents today, provided they report at the elevators before 6 o'clock tonight, as storages runs out.

Buffalo, N. Y., July 14.—The tug Kate Williams arrived from Detroit with the wrecked prop Quebec and the schr Johnson. Capt. S. A. Murphy came with them. The Quebec is to be rebuilt into a freight steamer. She is to be given inside steel arches. Her machinery needs but little repairing. Capt. Murphy thinks that by expending about $6,000 he will get a pretty decent boat, carry 800 or 900 tons. The Johnson brought down the engine and boiler of the tug Kate Moffatt, burned and sunk off Presque Isle, Lake Huron. This also belongs to Capt. Murphy. It is stated that he intends to put the boiler into the tug Gladiator.

S. V. Parsons wired Smith, Davis & Co. from Port Dalhousie that he has made arrangements for bringing the wrecked schr O. M. Bond to this port for repairs. She is to take off 100 tons of coal, be patched up more securely, and then be towed up by daylight. One of the canal officials is to accompany her to see that the lockages are cautiously made.

The repairs on the schr American Union made necessary by the recent collision with the M. J. Cummings amounted to about $300. She left tonight with the City of Green Bay, both coal laden for Chicago, in tow of the tug Kate Williams.

Coal freights were quiet on the basis of 60 cents to Chicago and Milwaukee. The little ready tonnage was easily disposed of, but it was with some difficulty that two Chicago cargoes were secured for a tow to arrive tomorrow. The stmr City of Rome and consort Red Wing were placed for Chicago, and the prop Colorado for Green Bay at 60 cents. The prop Cuba takes a deck-load of railroad iron for Duluth and Nebraska fish-plates and fastenings for the same port at $1 per ton, free of handling. The stmr Raleigh is to return light to Marquette.

Canal freights were dull, the offerings being almost entirely of corn, most of which was taken for New York at 3¾ cents. Wheat boats were generally held at 3⅞ cents.

Arrived—Milwaukee, Chicago, corn, flour, etc.; Colorado, Green Bay, flour; Raleigh, Marquette, ore; C. J. Kershaw, Chicago, corn; Philadelphia, Chicago, corn, wheat; China, Duluth, flour, etc.

Cleared—Arabia, Chicago, sundries; China, Duluth, sundries; Raleigh, Marquette; C. J. Kershaw, Milwaukee, coal; W. Chisholm, Chicago, coal; Golden Fleece, Chicago, coal; City of Green Bay, Chicago, coal; Donaldson, Duluth, railroad-iron.

Cleveland, O., July 14.—[Special.]—Lake freights were steady at unchanged rates. Coal rates remain at 60 cents to Chicago and 55 cents to Milwaukee. Ore rates are 95 cents from Escanaba and $1.15 from Marquette. The prop S. Christie was engaged to take coal from Ashtabula to Milwaukee at 55 cents, and the schr Henry A. Kent, coal, Sandusky to Milwaukee, at 55 cents. The schr Unadilla also takes coal from Ashtabula to Milwaukee at 55 cents and the schr John G. Richards, coal, Cleveland to Escanaba, at 45 cents.

Sault Ste. Marie, Mich., July 14.—The prop Remora broke her shaft-link and connections yesterday on Lake Superior during a heavy gale from the northeast. The Captain and one man reached shore and reported the accident. Three of the crew were left aboard. She is this side of the Lizzard Islands. The tug Charles West was sent to her assistance.

Vessel Movements.

Michigan City, Ind., July 14.—[Special.]—A strong northwest gale has been blowing for twenty-four hours, but has done no serious damage. Arrived—A. R. Colborn, Manistique; J. C. Suit, Whitehall; Metropolis, Elk Rapids; Jessie L. Boyce, Muskegon.

Escanaba, Mich., July 14.—Arrived—Leland, Hattie Wells, Reuben Doud, R. B. Hayes, Zach Chandler. Departed—N. K. Fairbank, Leland, B. F. Bruce, Hattie Wells, Reuben Doud. Wind north, light; weather clear.

Cheboygan, Mich., July 14.—[Special.]—Departed—Colin Campbell. The barge Hotchkiss grounded near the harbor after leaving port yesterday, but was released without damage. Wind northeast, light; weather fine.

Ashland, Wis., July 14.—[Special.]—Arrived—Emma Smith, Columbia, Foster, John Shaw, Comrade. Cleared—City of Duluth, lumber, Chicago.

Ogdensburg, N. Y., July 14.—[Special.]—Arrived—William Cowie, Maize, L. Casey.

Minorville, Wis., July 14.—[Special.]—Down—Westchester, Brooklyn, Burnham, City of Grand Rapids. Up—Clara, Wolf, South Side, Mott. Wind southeast, light.

Port Colborne, Ont., July 14.—Down—Armenia, Chicago to Montreal, general cargo; John Pridgeon, Chicago to Ogdensburg, general cargo. Wind northeast, light.

Detroit, Mich., July 14.—Up—D. S. Austin, 2:30 a. m.; C. Crawford, 5:40; O. J. Hale, Belle Hanscom, 9:30; Canisteo, 1 p. m.; J. B. Merrill, Hoboken, 4:10; Empire State, 4:30. Down—City of Rome, Red Wing, 1:40 a. m.; Clyde, 2; Starucca, 2:40; Conemaugh, 3:40; Buffalo, 4:10; John N. Glidden and consorts, 5:40; J. H. Farwell and consorts, 11:30; Nipigon and three barges, 1:20 p. m.; Oceanica, 2:30; Fountain City, 4:50.

East Tawas, Mich., July 14.—[Special.]—Fourteen vessels are sheltered from the northeaster, including the Garden City and barges, Huron City and barges, bound up; Mineral Rock and barges, Sanilac, Boscobel, bound down.

Washburn, Wis., July 14.—[Special.]—Arrived—Japan, Buffalo, mdse.; India, Duluth; Northerner, Detroit, salt. Cleared—Japan and Northerner, Duluth; India, Buffalo; H. B. Tuttle, Foster, Ashland.

Marquette, Mich., July 14.—Arrived—Colonial, Specular. Cleared—Annie P. Grover, Westcott, Louis O'Neil. Passed down—Idaho.

Milwaukee, Wis., July 14.—[Special.]—About all the sail vessels which left here yesterday were driven back during the night by the northerly gale, which reached a velocity of twenty miles an hour. Among the vessels in the bay are the schrs A. J. Rogers and Pewaukee and steam-barge, coal-laden for Racine. The steam-barge Rhoda Emily and barge Guiding Star, from Chicago, and steam-barge Josephine, from St. Joseph, all bound for Escanaba, are in the harbor. A heavy sea is still running tonight, although the gale has abated to a fresh breeze. Arrivals—Mongaugon, G. K. Jackson, coal. Sailed—W. H. Barnum, H. E. Packer, and Alaska, Chicago; Sparta and Sumatra, Marquette; Leonard Hanna, Escanaba.

Hancock, Mich., July 14.—[Special.]—Arrived—Idaho, Buffalo; Osceola and City of Duluth, Duluth; Hurd, Chicago. Cleared—Idaho and Hurd, Duluth; Osceola, Buffalo; Duluth, Chicago. Wind west, light; weather cloudy.

Port Dalhousie, Ont., July 14.—[Special.]—Up—Pacific, Ogdensburg to Chicago, general cargo. Down—St. Magnus, Duluth to Montreal, wheat; W. Q. Preston, Chicago to Kingston, corn. Fresh northeasterly winds.

Kingston, Ont., July 14.—[Special.]—Cleared—Schr Angus Smith, Lake Michigan, light.

Ashtabula Harbor, O., July 14.—[Special.]—Arrived—Forest City, Marquette, ore; J. H. Prentis, Escanaba, ore; Alta and Unadilla, Escanaba, ore; Sandiego, Cleveland, light. Cleared—Oscar Townsend, Milwaukee, coal; Charlemagne Tower Jr., Cleveland, light; Ed Kelly, Manitowoc, coal; James Mowatt, Owasco, Joseph Paige, and F. L. Danforth, all Erie, light.

Mackinaw City, Mich., July 14.—Down—Rochester, 1:30 a. m.; John B. Lyon and consort, 8:30; H. Chisholm and Alva Bradley, 10; Mineral State, 11; H. C. Richards, D. E. Bailey, Maria Martin, 1 p. m.; Albany, 2:50; Our Son, F. W. Gifford, and one other, 4:30. Up—Waverly, 7:10 a. m.; D. D. Calvin, 10:20; Colin Campbell, 12:30 p. m.; C. F. Curtis and three barges, 1:30. Wind west, light.

Sault Ste. Marie, Mich. July 14.—Down—Republic, James Couch, Grace Holland, 1 a. m.; James Pickands, Wayne, 1:40; Ontario, 2; E. R. Williams, 5:20; S. E. Sheldon, S. B. Ely, 12:30 p. m.; Alberta, 12:50; Kittie M. Forbes, Melvin S. Bacon, 2:30; Iron Age, J. E. Gilmore, 4:10; Antelope, 6. Up—Pride of America, 1:50 a. m.; E. B. Hale, Fayette Brown, Thomas Quayle, 2:20; H. J. Webb, 3; Swaine, Helvetia, 11:40; Nahant, Badger State, 1 p. m.; Wocoken, Charles Wall, 1:50; H. Devereaux, George W. Davis, Butcher Boy, 3:30; D. C. Whitney, Ashland, 4:50; Glengary, John Gaskin, Glenora, Dahlia, 5:50; Toledo, 6:40; Campana, 7:30.

Fairport, O., July 14.—[Special.]—Arrived—Alcona, Two Harbors, ore. Cleared—M. Martin, Cleveland, light.

Lorain, O., July 14.—[Special.]—Cleared—H. H. Brown, Marquette, light; J. A. Smith, Sault Ste. Marie, coal.

Port Huron, Mich., July 14.—Down—R. P. Renney, S. J. Tilden, Negaunee, 9:30 p. m. In port—Torrent, Flora, Germania and consorts, Handy Boy, Arctic, C. Hall and barges, Scotia and consorts, Geo. L. Colwell and barges, D. L. Hebard and consorts, Jessie, Castle, Lowell and consorts, schrs A. L. Andrews, E. W. Rathburn, D. S. Austin, West Side. Wind north, gale.

Cleveland, O., July 14.—Arrived—China, Buffalo, merchandise; Charlemagne Tower Jr., Buffalo, light; Selah Chamberlain, Marquette, ore; Siberia, Ashland, ore; John Martin, Marquette, ore; Thomas Gawn, Escanaba, ore; Montana, Escanaba, ore; Nelson Bloom, Ashland, ore. Cleared—China, Duluth, merchandise; Fred McBrier, Duluth, light; Smith Moore, Marquette, light; R. J. Hackett, Marquette, light; J. I. Case, Chicago, coal; C. H. Johnson, Marquette, coal.

Port of Chicago.

Arrived with coal—Schr M. A. Muir, Buffalo.

Arrived with sundries—Prop Tioga, Buffalo; prop Conestoga, Buffalo; schr Oak Leaf, Ogontz Bay; prop California, Montreal; prop Jay Gould, Duluth.

Arrived with iron-ore—Schr Pathfinder, Escanaba; prop Jim Sheriffs, Escanaba; prop Monohansett, Escanaba; schr Metacomet, Escanaba; schr John Schnutte, Point St. Ignace; prop Inter-Ocean, Escanaba; prop Minnesota, Ashland; schr Massasoit, Ashland.

Arrived with lumber, cedar, etc.—Schr Australia, Pine Lake; schr Rockaway, Muskegon; schr Penokee, Manistee; schr Apprentice Boy, Muskegon; schr Lotus, Golden Valley; schr Ida, White Lake; schr Driver, Muskegon; prop Berrien, Grand Haven; schr Imperial, Crawford's Quarry; schr L. Van Valkenberg, Cheboygan; schr Grand Haven; prop E. E. Thompson, schr H. D. Moore, Traverse Bay; schr Clipper City, Muskegon; schr J. M. Forrest, Traverse Bay; prop Ida M. Torrent, Muskegon; schr C. Harrison, Montague; schr C. J. Roeder, Muskegon; prop Robert Holland, Muskegon; schr Hunter Savidge, Grand Haven; schr Jack Thompson, Cheboygan; schr Lillie Pratt, Ludington; schr Adriatic, Sutton's Bay; schr K. Lyon, Muskegon; schr L. B. Coates, Horton's Bay; schr City of Toledo, Manistee; prop A. E. Wilds, Grand Haven; prop R. C. Brittain, Montague; schr M. Capron, White Lake; schr Four Brothers, Charlevoix; schr L. M. Davis, Muskegon; schr O. R. Johnson, Muskegon; schr Thomas Hume, Manistee; schr Maggie Thompson, White Lake; schr C. L. Fick, Muskegon; schr Pilot, Muskegon; schr Charles E. Wyman, Menominee; schr T. Moss, Manistee; schr Barbarian, Cheboygan; schr Charlotte Raab, Pine Lake; schr Lavinda, Muskegon; schr C. Amsden, Frankfort; prop Missouri, Au Sable; schr Emeu, Au Sable; schr Golden Rule, Au Sable; schr Agnes, Oscoda; schr Gray Oak, Au Sable; schr Wyandotte, Cheboygan; schr C. A. King, Duncan City; schr J. V. Taylor, Pentwater; schr I. Sands, Manistee; schr Ray S. Farr, Kewaunee; schr W. O. Goodman, Menekaunee; schr Commerce, Drummond's Island; schr L. M. Mason, Drummond's Island; schr Z. Y. M. C. A., Hamlin; schr Olga, Menekaunee; schr Jason Parker, Ludington; schr Gladiator, Cedar River; schr Conneaut, Ludington; schr Gesine, Ludington; prop Boscobel, Peshtigo; schr Mantenee, Peshtigo; schr Alert, Peshtigo; schr John Bean Jr., Muskegon; schr Ostrich, Kewaunee.

Cleared with grain—Prop Chicago, Buffalo, 64,634 bu corn and sundries; schr J. H. Mead, Collingwood, 28,189 bu corn; schr Sheboygan, Collingwood, 17,000 bu corn; schr Arthur, Oswego, 34,084 bu corn; schr W. H. Rounds, Kingston, 22,175 bu corn; schr Homer, Buffalo, 31,800 bu corn.

Cleared with sundries—Prop R. C. Brittain, Montague; prop Menominee, Muskegon; stmr Chicago, Manitowoc; prop Daisy Day, Silver Lake.

Cleared light—Schr Active, Peshtigo; schr Noque Bay, Peshtigo; schr Driver, Muskegon; schr H. Ross, Sister Bay; schr Kate Lyons, Muskegon; schr Lavinda, Ludington; schr Oak Leaf, Ogontz Bay; schr Truman Moss, Manistee; schr Tempest, Rowley's Bay; Prop Berrien, Muskegon; prop Narragansett, Port St. Ignace; schr G. D. Douseman, Green Bay; schr Cuba, Manistee; schr M. Capron, Montague; prop E. E. Thompson, Muskegon; schr E. M. Stanton, Traverse City; schr City of Toledo, Manistee; schr Lillie Pratt, Ludington; prop A. E. Wilds, Grand Haven; prop Robert Holland, Muskegon; schr Jack Thompson, St. Ignace; schr Charles E. Wyman, Menominee; prop Ida M. Torrent, Muskegon; schr Rockaway, Muskegon; schr Apprentice Boy, Muskegon; schr Adriatic, Sutton's Bay; schr Ida, Montague; schr City of Grand Haven, Muskegon; prop Missouri, Buffalo; schr C. J. Roeder, Muskegon; schr L. M. Davis, Muskegon; schr Clipper City, Muskegon; prop Monohansett, Escanaba; schr Guido, Pierport; schr American Giant, Ashland; schr. L. W. Drake, Ashland; prop Araxes, Washburn; schr Grace M. Filer, Manistee; prop New Era, Manistee; schr Norman, Bay du Noque.

NEWS FROM THE DOMINION.

Plans for the Establishment of Cable Communication Between Canada, Japan, and Australia.

OTTAWA, Ont., July 14.—[Special.]—Mr. Sanford Fleming, C. M. G., one of the best civil engineers in Canada, sailed for England today on behalf of the Canadian Pacific Railway to confer with the Imperial Government and the Australian Agent-General concerning the establishment of cable communication between Canada, Japan, and Australia, and to ascertain the amount of the annual subsidy which the colonies will guarantee. Sir Charles Tupper will also receive instructions from the Dominion Government in connection with a similar scheme. This is Mr. Sanford Fleming's scheme, which the imperial authorities promise to support. The idea is to lay a cable from Victoria, B. C., thence either to the Aleutian or Sandwich Islands, thence to Yeddo, Japan, thence to Hong Kong, and from there to Australia. It is understood here that a cable is to be laid and connected with the Canadian Pacific Railway telegraph system.

EXPRESSMEN IN COUNCIL.

They Meet in the Call-Room of the Board of Trade, Transact a Little Business, and Adjourn for the Day.

The call-room of the Board of Trade was decorated with flags and flowers yesterday forenoon for the biennial convention of the Expressmen's Mutual Benefit Association. At 11 o'clock the assembly was called to order. After prayer by Bishop Cheney Silas St. John of the New York *Expressman* was elected Secretary and the Chair appointed a Committee on Credentials. The managers of the Western Union Telegraph Company tendered the free use of its wires for the personal work of the delegates.

E. Hayden, Chairman of the committee appointed by the late convention of the Expressmen's Aid Society at St. Louis, presented the best wishes and congratulations of that body. The committee, consisting of E. Hayden, L. C. Wier, L. A. Fuller, T. M. Dear, J. S. Ticknor, and George W. Agee, were chosen honorary delegates. It appears that there has been some feeling between the two societies, growing out of the split of 1874, but the leaders of the quarrel took occasion to declare that cordial relations were again renewed and shook hands upon it.

The Committee on Credentials reported forty divisions represented in whole or part and twenty-one not represented. This gives the convention sixty-one sitting members. The report of the Grand Secretary and Treasurer, Mr. Sutherland De Witt of Elmira, N. Y., was then read and referred to an auditing committee. The report covers the work of the association since the last convention at Boston two years ago and is summarized as follows: For 1884, total receipts, $77,547; expenditures, $74,547; death benefits, first class, $66,000 on thirty-four deaths; in second class, $4,415 on six deaths; total membership for the year, 3,402. For 1885, total receipts, $101,421; expenditures, $101,021; death benefits, first class, $84,000 on forty-two deaths; second class, $12,575 on seventeen deaths; total membership for the year, 3,316. First quarter of 1886, total receipts, $31,270; expenditures, $27,270; death benefits, first class, $22,000 on twenty-two deaths; second class, $1,437 on seven deaths. The report also shows that since the foundation of the organization in 1869 it has received $1,189,481 and disbursed $1,129,786, while the total expenses have been $59,260.

The convention adjourned to meet at the same place today at 10 o'clock. The visiting expressmen are the guests of the local members of the organization, and as such are provided with tickets of admission to all the principal theatres and places of amusement. At 4 o'clock yesterday a large party was taken in carriages for a drive along the lake shore and through Lincoln Park.

A STORM-STRICKEN DISTRICT.

An Appeal for Aid from a Section Tributary to Chicago Which Has Been Sorely Visited.

DANFORTH, Ill., July 12.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—Mr. W. W. Gilbert, our retired grain and stock dealer, and myself took a drive in the storm-stricken district in Ash, Kane, and Clifton, with the intention of ascertaining the extent of the loss, to get at the names of the greatest sufferers who are absolutely destitute, and to make an effort to relieve them from our own town. We expected to find the reports of losses greatly exaggerated, and confidently hoped to afford a large share of relief from our own resources.

We soon wilted under the magnitude of the undertaking. We could not ride over the whole storm-belt in one day, but from the best information we could obtain there must be sixty square miles with hardly anything left for man or beast. The crops consist of corn, oats, and hay, all of which was on the ground, excepting very little hay had been secured. Buildings were damaged very little. How it is possible for hail to work such perfect destruction of all crops one must witness to appreciate.

The live question is, What is to be done for the tenants—who, we understand, are largely in the majority—and owners who have made small payments on their farms, all of whom had made their crops excepting harvesting? You will say, they certainly must make some hay. Not a bit of it, unless it be a second crop. On a narrow margin of each side of the storm-belt the destruction was not complete, but the breadth of the country is denuded of everything.

Mr. Franklin MacVeagh is credited with the sentiment that all surplus wealth is not owned, but held in trust for the benefit of civilization. Here is a country tributary to Chicago. All her surplus of products goes to Chicago and all her trade is with Chicago. The country has been made within thirty-five years, and so far as we know it has not asked for a gratuity. The merchants of Chicago owe it to their manhood that these working people shall receive prompt encouragement to go on working to supply the growing wants of this growing country and your growing city. It is not a strange undertaking. You have done the like before, and know how to do it again.

F. M. CHAPMAN.

DISTURBING ELEMENTS.

A Heavy Blow in Pennsylvania—A Hurricane Visits Chautauqua—Storms in Michigan.

PITTSBURG, Pa., July 14.—[Special.]—Western Pennsylvania was visited by a severe and very destructive storm last night and early this morning. About a dozen barns were struck by lightning and burned. A number of dwelling houses were unroofed, crops of all kinds were blown down and almost ruined. A child was killed at Meadville by a piece of timber. Mrs. Louisa Shearhouse was struck by lightning at Corry and instantly killed. James Williams of the same place was also struck and probably fatally injured. In this city a number of persons were severely shocked but may recover. The rainfall was the heaviest for years. The rivers are rising rapidly and a flood is looked for.

CRAWFORDSVILLE, Ind., July 14.—[Special.]—A heavy storm of wind accompanied by lightning passed over this city last evening. Shade-trees, electric-lights, and one house were blown down. Trains were delayed by trees falling on the tracks and crops were much injured.

CHAUTAUQUA, N. Y., July 14.—[Special.]—A hurricane of wind, rain, and hail swept over this section last night. At the Chautauqua Assembly Grounds a large pavilion was destroyed and a number of cottages were unroofed. Crops suffered severely.

BUFFALO, N.Y., July 14.—[Special.]—A very heavy rain and thunder storm passed over Western New York last night and reports from many points indicate much damage done. Many buildings were destroyed by lightning and much damage done to standing grain.

DETROIT, Mich., July 14.—Yesterday's storm in this neighborhood was very severe. The large hailstones cut down corn and other vegetation, while leaves and branches were torn from the trees. The storm was general throughout the State.

CLEVELAND, O., July 14.—[Special.]—The storm which passed over Northern Ohio last night was of unusual severity and caused great damage to crops and buildings. In Shelby the lightning struck ten different places in twenty minutes; several barns were burned and dwelling-houses shattered. At Newark there was a terrific rush of wind. Houses and business blocks were unroofed, trees uprooted, and orchards laid waste. The damage to crops and fruits in Licking County will be enormous.

A CRITICAL PERIOD FOR CROPS.

Drouth Still Prevails in Sections—Michigan Is Visited by a General Rain—Local Storms Cause Much Damage to Grain.

MOUNT AYR, Ia., July 14.—[Special.]—There has been no rain in this part of the State for over three weeks and all kinds of crops are suffering.

EAST SAGINAW, Mich., July 14.—[Special.]—This section was yesterday visited by a heavy shower of rain. Crops of all kinds were much benefited.

NEW MAYSVILLE, Ind., July 14.—[Special.]—Wheat is yielding twenty bushels to the acre. The grain is plump and hard. Hay will not make half a crop.

LINCOLN, Neb., July 14.—[Special.]—There has been no rain in this vicinity and very little in the State for three weeks, and corn is beginning to suffer.

TOLONO, Ill., July 14.—[Special.]—The storm last night was fearfully destructive in this county. The hail did great damage in the path of the storm, six miles wide. Corn was cut to the ground and oats are entirely ruined.

CHAMPAIGN, Ill., May 14.—[Special.]—A terrific storm of wind and hail swept over Champaign County last night. Oat fields are a total ruin and corn was damaged 75 per cent over the entire county.

FARGO, Dak., July 14.—[Special.]—Advices from all parts of North and Central Dakota tell of serious damage to wheat by the heat and drouth. Estimates of the best judges put the yield at not over half a crop.

RALEIGH, N. C., July 14.—Heavy and continuous rains throughout the State have caused the greatest flood since 1867. Farmers on the Cape Fear River have lost all their crops and many have been forced to leave their homes on account of the flood.

The Tribune.

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AMUSEMENTS TODAY.

McVicker's—Palmer's Company—"Our Society."
Columbia—The Japanese Village.
Hooley's—Rice's "Evangeline."
Casino—"The Maid of Belleville."
New Dime Museum—10 a. m. to 10 p. m.
South Side Dime Museum—10 a. m. to 10 p. m.
Panorama—Battle of Shiloh: 8 a. m. to 11 p. m.
Panorama—Mission Ridge: 8 a. m. to 10:30 p. m.
Exposition Building—Thomas Concerts.
Washington Park—Races at 2:30 p. m.
World's Pastime Exposition—At Cheltenham.

THURSDAY, JULY 15, 1886.

"THE TRIBUNE" FOR THE SUMMER.

Persons leaving the city for the summer can have THE TRIBUNE forwarded by earliest mail (postage prepaid) to any address at the rate of $2.50 for three months, or 85 cents per month, Sunday edition included. (Exclusive of Sunday the rates are $2 for three months, or $1 for six weeks—all postage prepaid.) The address may be changed as often as desired. In directing a change care should be taken to mention the old as well as the new address.

A STATUE of Diderot was unveiled yesterday in Paris.

ELEVEN jurors have been secured in the Anarchists' trial.

GEN. BUTLER will run for Congress in the Lowell, Mass., district.

ALL union masons and bricklayers in Milwaukee struck yesterday.

BARON H. DE WORMS has been granted a divorce from his wife Frances.

PITTSBURG and vicinity were visited by a severe rain and hail storm yesterday.

THE Expressmen's Mutual Benefit Association is holding a convention in Chicago.

THE anniversary of the fall of the Bastille was celebrated by patriotic Frenchmen yesterday.

C. H. BRANSCOMB was yesterday nominated for Governor by the Prohibitionists of Kansas.

IT is believed that the Lake Shore's troubles with its switchmen will end in a few days.

A BILL passed the House yesterday appropriating $100,000 for a public building at Oshkosh, Wis.

LONDON newspapers are rather inclined to ridicule the latest American scheme to reach the North Pole.

DISPATCHES from the Fifteenth (Illinois) Congressional District predict the renomination of Joseph G. Cannon by the Republicans.

J. M. WILLIAMS has sold to Alice M. Kirby, for $24,000, 80x130 feet on North State street, at the northeast corner of Schiller.

AN Albany dispatch states that Secretary Manning's friends are surprised at his vigor and keen interest in public affairs since his return home.

PARIS advices are to the effect that it looks as though a mortal blow may be struck at the Panama Canal Company by the Chamber of Deputies.

JUDGE GRESHAM yesterday refused to enjoin the sale under foreclosure of the Consumers' Gas, Fuel & Light Company, which will take place today.

THE House yesterday passed the joint resolution directing payment of the surplus in the Treasury on the public debt. The vote stood 209 yeas to 65 nays.

HUGH M. BROOKS, alias W. H. Lennox Maxwell, convicted of murdering Charles Arthur Preller, was yesterday sentenced to be hanged in St. Louis Aug. 27.

THE Provident Savings-Bank of St. Louis closed its doors yesterday, the cashier, A. B. Thomson, having absconded. The depositors were principally clerks and poor men and women.

A NEGRO who attacked the Italian Minister at Tangiers was stripped, tied to a donkey's tail, and led through the town, while two soldiers gave him 2,000 lashes with knotted ropes.

FRENCH dispatches show that Gen. Boulanger, the French War Minister, is apparently determined to convert the French army into a Radical body, and is also working up a feeling against Germany.

THREE men were shot and fifteen persons dangerously injured in the Belfast riots. The head constable and a private soldier were shot and killed at Waterford by an Orangeman who was resisting arrest.

AT the meeting of the Western Export Association in this city yesterday the Western Purchasing & Leasing Company was formed for the purpose of controlling the production and price of whisky. The market price was fixed at $1.07.

REPRESENTATIVE BOUTELLE'S letter urging that the President exercise the authority conferred by recent act of Congress to deny to Canadian vessels in United States ports the rights denied to United States vessels in Canadian ports has met with an unexpectedly hearty response from Congressmen.

THE Chicago money market was steady yesterday and rather less active. There was a fair investment demand for local securities, with the sales mostly in small lots. New York exchange was steady at par, and sterling bills heavy. Stocks in Wall street were dull.—The Chicago grain markets were weaker on rumors of rain and the idea that crop damage had been exaggerated, while provisions were firm and quiet. As compared with Tuesday pork closed 10 cents higher, lard 2½ cents higher, meats 5 cents higher, wheat ⅝ cent lower, corn ⅜ cent lower, oats easy, rye ½ cent lower, barley and flaxseeds firm.

IT is alleged in a Washington dispatch that Gen. Black had granted a pension to oblige his friend Gen. Rosecrans when all the evidence went to show that the man had no claim at all, and that the discovery of this fact has disgusted the Democratic Senators on the committee now investigating the Pension Office.

KNIGHTS OF LABOR IN POLITICS.

Notwithstanding the repeated protestations of Mr. Powderly that he had no political ambitions it is now officially announced that he will receive and accept the Democratic nomination for Governor of Pennsylvania. It is not surprising that the belligerent factions in that State should agree upon Mr. Powderly, for they are in a position where "any pilot in a storm" is desirable. As they are unable to unite upon any candidate who has been in politics, the compromise on Powderly will secure them united ranks, and they may expect in addition to control a share of the labor vote through his influence. It is not difficult to forecast the result so far as Powderly is concerned. The tail which he proposes to tie on the Democratic kite will not be long. The American Republican workingmen of Philadelphia, Pittsburg, and other large cities in that State will not be seduced from their party allegiance. They are an unusually intelligent and well-to-do class, own property, and have bank deposits, and during the recent labor troubles, as will be remembered, were not engaged in strikes or in the eight-hour movement to any appreciable extent. Besides this, the Republican majority of Pennsylvania is too large and well organized to be endangered by the Democratic Knights of Labor combination, even with Powderly at its head. The inevitable result will be his defeat as a politician and the end of his usefulness as a labor reformer.

The attempt which Powderly is making to organize the Knights of Labor as a political association is not confined to Pennsylvania. The organization is preparing to enter the field of active politics in other States. The Central Labor Union of New York has decided to organize as an independent party. In Illinois a movement has already been initiated and a platform promulgated which sets forth that the object of "the United "Labor party of America"—for as such they are to be known—is to "organize and direct "the great political power of the industrial "masses as a political organization." The Knights of Labor will also make an effort in this and other counties to obtain local offices, in combination with the other parties if they can effect it, or, failing that, as a third party fighting the rest of the community. The possibilities of their success may be gaged by past experiences. A similar experiment was tried in Milwaukee not long ago. The Labor party in combination with the Democrats was successful, but before a year had passed the combination went to pieces. None of the pledges made were kept. As soon as the leaders obtained offices they cared not a straw for the labor unions, and the result was that in order to save their unions and recover the advantages they had lost the workingmen broke up their political organization and returned to the labor issue again. In the nature of things it is impossible for these organizations to manage two totally distinct issues at the same time. If they are going to provide offices for their leaders and assume the responsibilities of government they will have to drop their present purpose of raising wages and taking care of each other in times of sickness, strikes, and lockouts.

NO TOLL ON CORRUPT COMMISSIONERS.

That proposition before the County Board to grant the Chicago & Evanston Boulevard Company the right to reëstablish as a toll road the highway from Chicago to Evanston needs careful watching. The county at considerable expense had this thoroughfare established as a free road three or four years ago. There is no good reason why the work should be undone. A toll road leading from Chicago is an anachronism. To reintroduce it after it has been abolished is an outrage. The proposition is a palpable job, and no honest Commissioner should vote for it. If the road is in bad condition the owners of abutting property and the Villages of Lake View and Evanston should repair it. If any financial aid is required the trustees of the cemeteries at Calvary and Rosehill, whose patrons mostly use the road, ought to be the first called on to contribute. We understand they will cheerfully respond. To give any corporation the right to collect toll over this highway for the next thirty years would be an outrage on the citizens of Cook County to which the Jefferson gravel road job would not bear any comparison. Any Commissioner who votes for it will be certainly consigned to the political cemetery at the proper time and no toll will be demanded for the passage of the corpse.

CHIEF ARTHUR'S ADDRESS.

At Kansas City Sunday P. S. Arthur, Chief of the Brotherhood of American Locomotive Engineers, delivered an address which it would be well for every laboring man in the country to study. Mr. Arthur said that the magazine which had been published by the brotherhood since 1866 had attained a circulation of 19,000 and the net profit derived from it was almost enough for the support of the grand officers. The insurance department, to which a member might subscribe or not as he pleased, had paid to widows and orphans of members since 1867 over $2,000,000, besides $500,000 in charities. He reiterated a declaration of the policy of the brotherhood in dealing with questions between employer and employé that the failure of the "grievance committee" to settle the difficulty by arbitration was not to result in a strike, but in an appeal to the head of the order. He added that in every case where that officer had been sent for and the difficulty discussed with the officers of the company a peaceable adjustment had been made. He forcibly denounced interference with engineers not members of the brotherhood, saying: "When you attempt by force to prevent another man from earning a livelihood for himself and family you violate every law of equity and justice and should be punished." Concluding his address, he said:

> I say to you as a workingman, as a man who commenced his railway career as a wiper, then a fireman, then an engineer, and have worked and done for myself since I was 12 years of age—and I never gave myself question about whether I worked eight or ten hours a day—work.

No labor organization in the country has been conducted with such good sense and freedom from clashings with the law as that of the locomotive engineers, and no clearer statement of common-sense ideas of the relations existing between capital and labor has been made by any representative laboring man than that of Mr. Arthur. The organization which he represents stands out in strong contrast to some others, and sadly to their discredit. How much more than the $2,500,000 expended in insurance and charities by the engineers in the last nineteen years has been expended by the various unions of railroad hands in the last ten years in the support of lawless bands of riotous strikers ordered out by the hot-headed "master" workman of some district assembly or union? And how many more families have been driven to beggary by the results of violence and boycotting on the part of the striking Anarchists? It may be argued that the locomotive engineer is a better educated and higher order of skilled laborer than the rank and file of the railroad employés; but the answer to that is, if he is so he made himself so by a course of life outlined in Chief Arthur's address. Workingmen generally will attract public approbation and sympathy by the same means as those adopted by the locomotive engineers.

FREIGHT ON DRY GOODS.

The dry-goods merchants of New York are renewing the effort of four years ago to induce the railroads to make an important change in the classification of west-bound freight. They claim that the rates on the coarser descriptions of cotton goods are too high and ought to be reduced, as they discriminate directly in favor of manufacturers at the West. The advocates of the change point to the cost of shipping on silks, and leave it to be inferred that they are perfectly willing to see the railroads made whole by the imposition of higher rates than are now charged on silks and other high-priced goods which have to be brought from the seaboard if used at all in this section, as they are not manufactured in the West.

It is understood that the merchants of this city are so far in favor of the proposition that a request for the change was signed some time ago by several firms here, including the largest. They say it would work to their advantage in some cases, if not in all. But this fact does not alter the character of the scheme, which is to make one class of goods pay for another. It is admittedly in harmony with the principles that have governed in railroad management for many years past, but it is not a fair one for all that. In discussing the dressed-beef business a few weeks ago THE TRIBUNE took the position that the railroad company has no right to act the part of protector or foster-father for any particular class of individuals or kind of trade. Precisely the same principle is involved in the present case. The railroad as a common carrier is entitled to charge for its services what they are honestly worth, and no more. If it costs more to load and unload one kind of goods than another, or requires more care in the transportation, as in the case of perishable articles, or if the risk in the event of partial or complete loss be unequal, the circumstances may justly be taken into the account in deciding how much shall be charged for carriage. Each particular consignment should be judged in this way and carried "upon its merits," without discrimination. The laws of trade may safely be left to regulate the rest. It is none of the business of a railroad manager to ask whether it is cheaper to kill cattle, make coarse sheetings, or manufacture boots and shoes at the East than at the West, or the reverse. The protection of industries, whether of the infantile or the adult class, ought to be left to those engaged in them; and no authority to "protect" is conferred by the laws of the country on any railroad corporation. Within the boundaries of the United States it should be imperative upon the common carrier to treat all alike, and then let the fittest survive.

THE MAYOR AND THE ALDERMEN.

Mayor Harrison's intimation that the Council will amend his improved tunnel ordinance in the interest of the street-car company is not complimentary to the majority of that body. It is equivalent, as Ald. Dixon has suggested, to saying that the majority, including every Democrat in the Council with one exception, are depraved rascals, who care nothing for the city's interests, and whose chief object is the blackmail of corporations and the plunder of the city. There may be persons of the kind referred to by the Mayor in the Council, but THE TRIBUNE wishes to believe that there are not twenty-four of them. We faintly hope there are nineteen members of the Council who will not vote to give city property as a gratuity knowingly to a rich corporation in the expectation of being compensated individually with bribes. The Mayor, it is reported, once said that two-thirds of the Council was corrupt, but he withdrew that charge some time ago, and explained that what he said was that two-thirds of the last Council was corrupt. Now he asserts that a majority of the present Council is untrustworthy. THE TRIBUNE would be glad to cultivate a better opinion of the Council than the Mayor seems to be willing shall get abroad.

THE silver market is badly demoralized. The price per ounce was yesterday quoted down to 43¾ pence in London and 95⅝ cents in New York. It was thought several days ago that the market could not possibly go any lower, but that was evidently a mistake. It is still on the down grade, as railroad rates in the West have been for several weeks past. In both cases the cut is so severe as to warrant the belief that something must be done soon. A rather strong pressure has already been brought to bear in England in favor of the remonetization of silver, and the leading argument against it seems to be grounded on the idea that the change would inure to the relative advantage of the United States. It is said that the decline yesterday enabled sellers of Indian wheat to offer it in the English markets for delivery next November at 29 shillings per quarter, which is fully one shilling below the minimum price hitherto named to exporters here since the recent advance in the price of the cereal. But it is by no means certain that this argument will prevail to shut off the advocacy of the measure, whatever may be the outcome of the movement. The case is becoming so serious as to invite the most earnest discussion here, and it is already taking shape at Washington in talk about the possibility of a recourse to the payment of the bonds in silver. It is one of those questions which cannot always be put behind us with a wave of the hand in Podsnap fashion. It *must* be settled on some other basis than the present one—but how?

IT is now authoritatively stated, through Congressman Dunham, that the Agricultural Bureau at Washington did not give to the Associated Press reporter the statement that the returns indicated a decrease of only 11,000,000 bushels in the wheat crop as a result of the meteorological conditions of last month. The chief of the bureau gave to the reporter the figures for condition average, and told him that if he wanted the result in bushels he could figure it out for himself. The people who sold out large quantities of wheat in this market as a consequence of that amateur figuring may not be particularly well pleased with the revelation, but it is too early to say that they acted for the worse in doing so.

IT is unnecessary, and a mere case of redundancy, to remark that the experience of the last two days has shown what Chicago is as a summer resort.

HE lives in Minneapolis, whose problem hard to grapple is with phenomenal statistics of increasing population;

His ways, perhaps, were devious, but he was far too previous, and so hurried up his labor that he marred his reputation;

For he brought out his directory, with limited trajectory, forgetting that delay was wise, to overshoot St. Paul;

And the scheming rival city man, adopting an acuter plan, delayed, and raised his figures up to something to appall.

HOW NATURAL it is to read in the Arkansas dispatches that the "Rev." John Lokey and his son Ephraim have had a fight with another man. The clergyman's shotgun missed fire, and the clergyman and the clergyman's son were carved unto death by their adversary. This is an original, deliciously bizarre nationality.

MR. YERKES says he is not a national bank. He isn't a paying teller, either. He may pay, but he will not tell.

THE thirty-fifth meeting of the American Association for the Advancement of Science will be held at Buffalo, N. Y., beginning Wednesday, Aug. 18. For the third time, at intervals of ten years each, the association has accepted an invitation to meet in Buffalo, and the arrangements which have been made this year are most promising of a pleasant and instructive reunion of the members. The meeting will be called to order in general session at 10 a. m. Wednesday, Aug. 18, in the hall of the High School, by the President, Prof. H. A. Newton of New Haven, who will resign the chair to the President-elect, Prof. E. S. Morse of Salem. After the adjournment of the general session the sections will organize in their respective halls. In the afternoon the sections will meet and the Vice-Presidents will give their addresses. In the evening Prof. Newton will give his Presidential address. The general sessions and meetings of the sections will be held the following days, except Saturday and Sunday, until Tuesday night, when the concluding session will take place.

BARNUM has covered most of the billboards in Central Illinois with the announcement of the coming of his circus and menagerie. There can be little doubt that the jealousy of E. M. Haines has been aroused by this circumstance, which will account for his present efforts to capture the Speakership of the next Legislature.

IT begins to look very much as if a jury might eventually be got together to try the men who incited wholesale murder in Chicago.

EAST ST. LOUIS happens by some geographical eccentricity to be located on the Illinois side of the Big Muddy, but it is a typical Missouri town. If St. Louis can find some way to reach across the bridge and claw this collection of foot-pads, sluggers, and shanties over to its own proper side of the river she will be entirely welcome so far as Illinois is concerned. St. Louis has already annexed everything within reach on the Missouri side, and East St. Louis might possibly swell her population to one-half that of Chicago.

IT might be a good idea to barrel up Mr. Parsons and set him adrift in the Niagara Rapids. It would cure him of his propensity for reorganizing society. A similar method has often been used with marked success for breaking up an old sitting hen.

IN their boycott against beer we should say the New York labor agitators have at last struck a department of human activity in which their influence may be felt.

STATESMAN MORRISON will speak at agricultural fairs this fall. In thus planning to lay aside the weighty cares of statecraft for a season and mingle freely with the humble pumpkin, the Clydesdale heifer, and the Poland-China stallion, Mr. Morrison shows a horizontal head. He needs rest. In this opinion many of the voters in his district will cheerfully coincide.

ST. PAUL has done nothing as yet to offset that $20,000 post-office robbery at Minneapolis.

THE Chicago lake breeze yesterday proved too much for the advancing heat wave. The only fault which can be found with the lake breeze is that it occasionally becomes a trifle too enthusiastic in its mission. It sometimes overdoes the thing.

THE French appear to have devised something new in naval architecture. They have invented a torpedo boat warranted to capsize every time.

IF the wreck of the children's sanitarium by Tuesday afternoon's storm but call public attention to the enterprise sufficiently to induce generous contributions, the wind will have done no bad work. The children's sanitarium has accomplished much good already. It should be enabled to do more in future.

THE hideous news comes from Constantinople that Minister Cox has been bitten by a dog. The episode is in no sense a sequel to "Why We Laugh?"

SENATOR STANFORD of California will, it is said, soon resign his seat. Will it be filled by a man with money or one with brains? The public is becoming a little—just a little—impatient over this money business in the Senate.

THE subject of the overproduction of whisky is agitating one branch of the business community. It is an important subject, but it is an elk to an elephant when compared with that of the overconsumption of whisky.

IT is stated that Mr. Powderly will accept the Democratic nomination for Governor of Pennsylvania. It is the old story repeated. The man who acquires prominence as the head of a workingman's association inevitably yields to the dictates of personal ambition and is taught the lesson which even the experience of ages has not very deeply impressed on the mind of the average politician.

"IT'S an ill wind," etc., as the glazier remarked after the hail-storm.

ST. LOUISANS are excited because a big cable spool for a new street-car line in that city is being slowly hauled along on a truck. They fear it will hurt the streets. This is St. Louis all over. Nothing arouses the indignation and opposition of the populace there like some accidental improvement they are not responsible for and don't understand.

IT is not likely that O'Donovan-Rossa and men of his type will mourn much over the result of the British elections. All the thugs and dynamiters have now a theme again.

"MODESTY is very becoming in a foal, but it makes a man appear like a fool," says the editor of the Cincinnati *Enquirer*. The present editor of the *Enquirer* has never resorted to this means to accomplish the end referred to. In fact, there was no occasion for it.

IN the recent battle of Gettysburg, fought in the year 1886, Gen. Sickles appears to be the victor by a large majority.

ONE bright man, taking up the Mayor's compromise bill on the tunnel—it has some good things in it—and fighting for one or two needed amendments, can do a great thing for Chicago. They want a cable railroad on the North Side; but neither the North Side nor any other side desires to see valuable franchises henceforth given away for nothing. The use of the tunnel will be given to a corporation, of course—it is one of the accidental necessities which arise for the public good; but everything depends upon the terms on which the privilege is granted. Does the bright man, with tact and courage, exist in the Council just now?

THE Hon. Jem Smith of England is coming to this country. His studies have been in the same line as those of our own John L. Sullivan, and he is said to still retain most of his massive intellect.

IT is sincerely hoped that the parties who are excavating at the base of the Sphinx will find the missing nose and cement it on her face again.

THE mean depth of Lake Michigan is about 600 feet. It's such a mean depth when the wind is wild that the Chicago harbor really looked like a Canadian fishing expedition yesterday morning.

CURRENT NOTES.

Gus De Smith—This, Miss Birdie, is the Holy Family after Raphael. Miss Birdie—I see the Holy Family, but where is Raphael? Gus—I expect he got away; they were after him, though.—*Texas Siftings.*

When the congregation of the Brooklyn Tabernacle visited the Thousand Islands Sunday they took along Pastor Talmage to preach at them. Such people would eat hard-boiled eggs on the summit of Mont Blanc.—*Buffalo Express.*

In Iowa, when a commercial tourist drops his gripsack in a hotel of a prohibition town, he registers and asks: "In which room did you say I would find my letters?" "I will show you myself," says the landlord, as they disappear upstairs.—*Brick Pomeroy's Democrat.*

First burglar (just arrived at a new mining town)—"Say, Jim, there ain't no bank in this hull danged place." Second burglar—"There ain't?" "Naw; been all over it." "Got any boodle left?" "Some." "Enough to hire a room?" "Plenty." "Well, let's start one."

When John Lord, the historian, was examined for ordination he was asked by a disciple of Dr. Emmons: "Are you willing to be damned for the glory of God?" His answer came with the force of an unexpected cannon-shot. "No; but I am willing you should." He did not get ordained.—*School Journal.*

Sam Jones' latest epigrammatic remark: "A person with more sense than religion is generally a rascal and a person with more religion than sense is generally a fool." We fail to remember just at present whether it is his religion or his sound horse sense upon which Mr. Jones specially prides himself.—*Kansas City Journal.*

In view of the fact that there is a great demand for popular songs with unhealthy subjects, such as "Birdie's Dying," "I Must Seek the Golden Shore," etc., it is suggested that some poet get up a volume of the various stages of illness suitable for musical use and call it "Poems of General Debility."—*Musical Herald.*

"Have you seen Fangle today?" inquired the Major last night. "No," replied the Judge, "but I saw him early yesterday morning, when his heart was swelling with patriotic enthusiasm." "Well, you ought to have seen him today. The swelling had passed into his head, but he wasn't a bit enthusiastic about it."—*Pittsburg Chronicle.*

Young lady—My dear Professor, I want to thank you for your lecture. You made it all so plain that I could understand every word. Professor—I am truly glad you did understand it. I have studied the subject for about thirteen years, and I flatter myself that I can bring the subject within the comprehension of the weakest intellect.—*School Journal.*

"Charles," said Bachelor Benson to his new man-servant, as he was settling himself comfortably in his library arm-chair for an after-dinner siesta, "you are to wake me whenever I am thirsty," tossing off a glass of old port as he spoke. "But how shall I know, sir, when you are thirsty?" "I shall be thirsty whenever I am roused, of course," with a look of good-natured pity for the new man's stupidity.

Dolce far niente:

What joy upon the rocks to lie,
And watch the white sail gliding by,
About the middle of July!

Far from the city's dusty streets,
Its endless roar and parching heats—
Where no bright view the vision greets—

To lie 'neath the unclouded blue,
None near to say, "Ha! how d'ye do—
Say, is this not enough for you?"

—*Boston Courier.*

"How much vhas a ticket to Lansing?" he asked at the Third street depot yesterday. "Two forty." "Make him $2." "No, sir." "But I like to go oudt undt see my brudder." "The price is two forty, sir." "How far was he?" "Eighty-six miles." "I gif you $2, and mebbe I go oudt again next fall." "No, sir." "You do'n' take him?" "No, sir." "My frendt, dot vhas all right. I like to see my brudder, but now I doan't go oudt." "Can't help that." "Mebbe you think my brudder comes in to see me und gifs you two forty. You vhas off. He vhalks eafery shtep of der way, und you doan't get so much as one look mit his coat-tails! My frendt, good-day!"—*Detroit Free Press.*

PERSONALS.

Just before ex-Gov. E. D. Morgan died, in February, 1883, his portrait in oil was painted by Healy. It is a handsome piece of artistic work, and life-like. Yesterday it was added to the gallery of the Chamber of Commerce, the gift of the old Governor's grandson, Edwin D. Morgan.—*New York Times.*

The good folk at Twickenham are much interested in the proceedings of Mrs. Langtry, who has hired Meadow Bank for the season. The amusement of the Jersey Lily, I hear, is to convert her lawn into a circus, where her trained horses, which are great pets with her, go through their performances.—*London World.*

The celebrated French critic, M. Francisque Sarcey, having recently suggested that a statue ought to be erected in honor of Eugene Labiche, the latter wrote to a friend: "I see that my friend Sarcey desires to raise a statue to me. I would subscribe to the fund gladly if I were not afraid I should be the only subscriber."

Sir Arthur Sullivan, the London *World* says, is hard at work composing his Leeds oratorio. It is for this that he has laid aside the opera he began writing for the winter season at the Savoy. With regard to the title, "The Khedive," announced here and there, the book itself is not all finished; the music is only half written; no title whatever is yet given to the piece, and there is nothing Egyptian in it.

A New York letter says: "A few days ago, while a number of the prominent lawyers of this city were looking at *Puck's* cartoon on the members of Congress affected by Senator Beck's bill to prohibit Congressmen from taking fees from corporations having business with the Government, some one asked Simon Stevens what he thought of the plea made in opposition to the bill by Senator Edmunds and others. Mr. Stevens replied: 'It is quite Baconian, you know.' The reply caused a roar of laughter from the lawyers, who recognized the reference to the great impeachment trial of Lord Bacon for bribery, where his Lordship made this defense: 'I confess you, my Lords, I took the money, but it was to facilitate not to prevent justice.'"

Clay Allison, a Las Vegas cowboy, or, as his advancing years demand, cowman, sold a lot of steers at Cheyenne the other day at a good profit, and then went to a dentist to get an aching tooth attended to. The dentist, seeing a chance to make something, bored a hole in a sound tooth of Clay's and attempted to fill it, but, being a bungler, broke the tooth. Allison got mad and went to another dentist, who told him that he had been the victim of a quack. The cowman went back to the first dentist, picked up a pair of his forceps, knocked him down, yanked his mouth open, jerked out a sound double tooth, grabbed for another, caught a front tooth and a piece of the upper lip, and was tugging away at these when the shrieks of the quack drew a crowd, who took the enraged cattleman off and ended the performance.

I am told (says "Gath") that Judge Davis' wealth will not be as great as generally supposed. It has been said at different times that he was worth $3,000,000 or $4,000,000. Talking recently with a gentleman from Bloomington who had abundant opportunity to know the exact condition of the Judge's estate, he said to me: "I do not believe the property of Judge Davis will vary $50,000 from an estimated appraisal of $850,000. His possessions were principally in improved Illinois farm lands. He owned 2,800 acres of land in the township surrounding Bloomington. He had in all about 12,000 acres of Illinois land, principally in the Counties of De Witt, McLean, and Macon. He had several thousand acres of wild land in Iowa and Missouri, and about $100,000 of property in Chicago. The value of Chicago property is always difficult to ascertain, but I think $100,000 will cover it. The Judge's will has not been probated because of the absence of the Probate Judge. There is considerable curiosity at Bloomington to know what disposition he will make of his property. It is not thought that he will leave his wife over $100,000. The old homestead will be probably left to his son, so that it may be perpetuated as the Davis homestead."

PETER WYNNE'S PENSION.

IT IS MAKING A VAST AMOUNT OF TROUBLE FOR BLACK.

Efforts of the Commissioner in an Attempt to Please His Old Friend Gen. Rosecrans—The Application Opposed by Many Special Examiners—Meek Treatment of the Fisheries Row—An Appropriation Urged for Chicago—One of the President's Unfortunate Appointments.

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 14.—[Special.]—The Democratic Senators on the committee investigating Pension Commissioner Black are disgusted. Today Kenna and Beck got quite angry and declared they had had enough of the business. The cause of their anger was a case in which it came out that Black had granted a pension to oblige his dear friend Gen. Rosecrans, when all the evidence went to show that the man had no claim at all. The case was that of Peter Wynne. Among the documents produced from the files of the Pension-Office was the following letter, which was marked personal:

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, REGISTER'S OFFICE, Aug. 22, 1885.—*To My Dear General:* You were so kind as to take some pains beyond your duty about the case of Peter Wynne at my request. From the official letter giving the outcome of your examination and the due bill of the special examiner to Peter Wynne, it is clear to me that the examiner did not tell the truth. I want you to see Peter Wynne himself and see the papers he has. This will oblige me, who would otherwise call personally with Mr. Wynne, who I am certain is a very conest man. Your friend,
W. S. ROSECRANS.

Aug. 26, or four days later, the pension was granted by Black. This order was jacketed on the back of the final report made by Principal-Examiner A. F. Kingsley, in which he specifically set forth the reasons why from all the evidence in the Pension Office Wynne was not entitled to a pension. This was done in his capacity as a rereviewer. But if any action were to be taken he recommended that there be another thorough investigation. The same day this report was made Black obliged his friend Rosecrans by granting the pension. His indorsement is to the effect that a scar existed on the ankle where Wynne claimed to have received a gunshot wound, and that the testimony of a man named McClellan showed he had received a wound. All of the pension examiners, including Kingsley, had put on record that McClellan's testimony could not be believed because of his general character. Doubt was also thrown on it because Wynne had been a witness in getting McClellan a pension.

Senator Plumb asked Gen. Black if the Wynne case was granted under his administration. The Commissioner, after examining the papers, replied in the affirmative. Nearly an hour and a half was consumed in reading the papers in the case, which show the utter absence of any record evidence of either the wound, of the disease, or of treatment in the hospital or elsewhere for them. The examiners passed adversely upon the claim because of the absence of any valid evidence in its favor. Commissioner Dudley had written to the claimant notifying him that further evidence was required and specifying its character. Gen. Black caused similar letters to be written, and, in reply to the inquiry by Senator Plumb, said he did not know of any subsequent testimony received in the case. He suspected that none had been received. June 4, 1885, Gen. W. S. Rosecrans wrote to Commissioner Black that he (Rosecrans) had seen most of the papers in the case and was "clearly of the opinion that further dilatory motions ought not to be allowed." Upon this letter Commissioner Black indorsed, "To the Chief of the Southern Division: Action; made special. Commissioner." June 6 Gen. Black wrote to Gen. Rosecrans informing him that the case had been made special and placed in the hands of a new examiner, who reported that the record of the War Department did not corroborate the claimant's application as to the origin of the disability. This letter declared that further evidence was required. A postscript to this letter appears in Gen. Black's handwriting, saying: "Dear General; Please call. J. C. B."

Apparently Rosecrans did call, for a great many more examinations were made during the next ten weeks. All were uniformly unfavorable and drew out Rosecrans' letter of Aug. 22, which resulted in Wynne getting a pension by the Commissioner's order. The suspicion that Gen. Black has been making cases special and ignoring the unfavorable recommendations of his subordinates in order to oblige influential political friends in more than the instance cited today, is what disgusted the Democratic members of the committee. They wanted to smirch Ex-Commissioner Dudley and then stop.

Weary of Bayard's Delay.

There is a growing demand among Congressmen for more sense and less diplomacy in dealing with the fisheries troubles. Representative Boutelle's letter urging that the President exercise the authority conferred by recent act of Congress to deny to Canadian vessels in United States ports the rights denied United States vessels in Canadian ports has met with an unexpectedly hearty response. The New England members say the fishermen, whose property is suffering, are getting very tired of Secretary Bayard's soothing letters telling them that the Government is engaged in negotiations for their benefit. The facts in the seizures heretofore made have been laid before the State Department, and the need is that some notice be taken of them. Since the British Minister entrapped the President and Secretary Bayard into indorsing the commission delusion leading Democrats have not been overconfident in the diplomacy of the Administration. The do-nothing policy and the talk about negotiations therefore fill them with distrust. Before the President got in the habit of adjourning the Cabinet meetings in order that he might have time to write the private pension vetoes with his own hand Official-Reporter Lamont used to give out that the Cabinet had discussed the fisheries troubles. Tomorrow is the regular day for meeting, and if the President doesn't adjourn it before the Cabinet officers reach the White House the New England fishermen will probably once more be comforted by the statement that Mr. Cleveland and his advisers have been discussing the situation.

For Chicago's Custom-House.

Superintendent Mike Bailey was at the Treasury Department today explaining the improvements and changes proposed to be made in the Chicago Custom-House. They will all have to be whittled down to a $65,000 basis. The Senate Committee put that amount in the Sundry Civil bill under the head of extraordinary repairs. This was $30,000 less than the estimate sent to Congress by the Supervising Architect. When Collector Stone was here he figured with the Senate Committee on how much less he could get along with in a pinch, and the appropriation recommended is the outcome. An item of $2,500 for painting was disallowed, but in other respects the amounts are about what he suggested. The amendment will be accepted by the Senate. There will be a kick against it in the House, as Randall and Holman don't propose to make any specific appropriations for the repair of public buildings. They will in the end probably back down, as Chicago is one of several cities where a separate appropriation is considered necessary.

An Ineligible Appointment.

Southern Democrats are taking malicious pleasure in pointing out an appointment which will not be considered in executive session this year. It is that of James Morris Morgan of South Carolina, to be Consul-General to Australia. He was appointed last December at the request of his father-in-law, Mr. Dawson of the Charleston *News and Courier*. One faction of the Democrats didn't like Morgan, and one of their grounds of dislike was that he had written a pamphlet defending Mr. Blaine's foreign policy. A real objection to the appointment was that Morgan was ineligible under the fourteenth amendment. As a naval cadet he had taken the oath of allegiance to the United States and the supplementary one binding the taker to support the Constitution of the United States. He entered the Rebel navy and his disabilities have never been removed. It was Attorney-General Garland's duty to begin proceedings to have Morgan removed, but he has never done so. It is also said that both the President and the Secretary of State were aware of the disability. When the nomination was sent in it was referred to the Committee on Commerce, which turned it over to Senator Ransom as a sub-committee. He has never done anything because the situation was understood. It was supposed the President would withdraw the nomination, but he has not done so.

Illinois Post-Offices in Dispute.

Two Illinois post-offices received the attention of the Senate Post-Office Committee today. Springer appeared before it with a bundle of affidavits in the Jacksonville case, and Mr. Hitt made an argument against the confirmation of the Galena Postmaster. There was not a quorum present and no action was taken. Springer, however, read a number of the affidavits which had been sent in to defend Kinsman. There was not much new evidence produced, and only a short time was spent over the case. Mr. Hitt explained why the Galena people objected to J. Wilmot Scott for Postmaster. Decisions will probably be made in both cases at the next meeting of the committee.

Cleveland's Civil-Service Order.

The President has added one more to the list of his civil-service proclamations. The substance of the latest document was soon made known. The sharpest comment came from members of his own party. They doubted his sincerity and remarked that it only meant a little more campaign powder for Republicans. The spoils Democrats were not at all distressed. They simply took the view that it was not intended to be carried out, and couldn't be enforced if there were any such intention. A similar proclamation, it was recalled, was issued by President Hayes. The cause of President Cleveland's course dates back to the Congressional Convention which nominated Holman. A fairy story was circulated tonight that a prominent Indiana Democrat—name of course not given, but possibly Civil-Service Commissioner Edgerton, who tried to beat Lowry in the Fort Wayne district—had called on the President and laid before him the true situation in the Hoosier State. It was represented that civil-service reform and the Administration were both suffering from the activity of the Democratic officeholders in manipulating political conventions. Thereupon Mr. Cleveland in righteous indignation said this would never do, and at once [illegible]ished it by an innocuous proclamation.

The basis on which this story is built up is all right, but the main portions are all wrong. When Holman got back to Washington he launched forth in praise of the Administration. Pretty soon the details of his renomination came along, and it was found that he had reason to praise the Administration, for its appointees had saved him. The list of thirty Federal officeholders who took part in the convention was passed around. Among them were several people from Ohio, deputies of Internal Revenue Collector Bishop of Cincinnati. A few days ago John E. Lamb, whose nomination as District Attorney the Senate committee had reported adversely, was named as the Democratic candidate in the Eighth Indiana District. It has become known that his success was due to the Democratic officeholders. Beriah Wilkins, an Ohio Democrat, recently got his renomination by the same agency, and there have been three or four other cases of the same kind. The activity of the Federal officeholders has been so notorious that the President found their violation of the law could not be passed by in silence, especially since the Republicans were keeping a careful record. Hence the proclamation to go along with the letter to George William Curtis and other civil-service literature, which reads well on paper and hurts no one in practice.

Slight Solace for Chicago Aspirants.

Another attempt is brewing to get a Democrat into Appraiser Ham's place. Mr. Cameron of Cameron, Amberg & Co. has brought out a new candidate for the Appraisership, a young man named F. Forster. They have been here for two or three days. They have been awaiting Congressman Ward's return. Ward got back tonight and was at once interviewed. Mr. Cameron was an old personal friend, but he did not know Forster. Frank Lawler said he had heard there was a young man from Chicago looking for the Appraisership, but he had not yet been consulted. As the President has given several Chicago people to understand that Collector Seeberger is to practically appoint Mr. Ham's successor when any change is made, the outlook for new candidates is not encouraging.

For Public Buildings.

The House today passed bills increasing to $250,000 the limit of cost of the public building at Galveston, and appropriating $100,000 for a public building at Oshkosh, Wis.

THE HARM TO WHEAT.

"No Occasion to Look for Starvation Prices This Year"—The Reports from India.

New York *Tribune:* The report of the Department of Agriculture as to wheat made public Saturday entirely confirms the conclusions drawn in these columns Friday from a consideration of the area affected by the drouth in the Northwest—namely: that the yield of winter wheat would probably be about 295,000,000 bushels, and that "it seems a question whether the spring-wheat yield will fall to 100,000,000 bushels instead of 150,000,000 bushels foreshadowed by the report of June 1." No such decline had been caused by events prior to July 1, the date of the report just made public, and the bureau estimates the decline in winter wheat, from the previous estimate of 300,000,000 bushels, at 1⅔ per cent, leaving a crop of [illegible] bushels, while the decline in spring wheat is estimated at 15 per cent, leaving a probable yield of 127,500,000 bushels. Thus the outlook July 1, according to the department's report, justified expectation of a crop of [illegible] bushels in all, and the question now is how much additional damage was done by the intolerably hot weather and drouth during the first week of July. As was remarked Friday, while the injury seems to have been severe, it was apparently confined to a part of the territory which should yield about half the spring wheat crop, and there is no reason as yet to suppose that the loss will prove as much as 50,000,000 bushels. But until the crop has been harvested the farmers of Northern Iowa, Southern Wisconsin and Minnesota, and Southern Dakota will watch the weather with unusual interest.

The question is also of some importance to the railroads which penetrate that belt—the St. Paul and the Chicago & Northwestern. Roughly speaking, the people of that region require for food and seed about 20,000,000 bushels of wheat, and with a crop of 50,000,000 bushels they can send away 30,000,000. But if they have lost over half of the whole they will have little or none to move by rail. A loss of [illegible] per cent of the yield to the farmers would mean to the railroads of that section a loss of all their wheat traffic, and a difference of 30,000,000 at 15 cents a bushel is no small item. In Kansas, also, the winter-wheat crop is short, as has been known, but elsewhere the prospect for a full movement appears favorable.

For consumers, the question is still just where it was—whether a market can be found for as much as 400,000,000 bushels of new wheat and for a surplus of 68,000,000 bushels carried over from last year. Unless consumers and producers both lose their senses there is no occasion to look for starvation prices this year. A greater demand from abroad than is yet foreshadowed is needed to clear away the surplus, even if the yield should fall as low as 400,000,000.

It may be noticed that the reports from India have changed curiously of late. Two months ago it was said that the decrease in wheat acreage in India was [illegible], which would mean a large decline in the yield. But the latest returns [illegible] dicate that the decrease in all India is not more than 600,000 acres. In the Punjab the probable decrease of yield, judging from the acreage and the latest reports, is more than 5,500,000 bushels; in the Northwest Provinces and Oudh, the Bombay Presidency, the Central Provinces, and Berar, the yield [illegible] officially reported is 8,000,000 bushels less than last year, and the remaining provinces produced about 40,000,000 bushels, and will be likely to turn out nearly as much, so that there does not seem to be reason to expect a decrease of more than 15,000,000, or 5 per cent, in the aggregate yield. The latest advices from England are not favorable for the growers of that country, but the price at country markets has not yet so changed as to indicate belief in any material decrease in the output.

THE TRACY WILL CONTEST.

The Testator's Physician and Intimate Friend the Only Witness Examined Yesterday.

BUFFALO, N. Y., July 14.—[Special.]—The contest over the will of the late husband of Agnes Ethel, Frank W. Tracy, was [illegible] this morning. Mr. Tracy's daughter by a former wife who secured a divorce, and on whose behalf the contest is made, was in court and the cynosure of all eyes. She strongly resembles her father in appearance. Dr. [illegible] D. Hill, Tracy's physician and intimate friend, was the only witness examined today. He would not say he ever thought Mr. Tracy "peculiar" generally unless under the influence of liquor. As to Mr. Tracy's drinking, he sometimes used light red wine and at other times brandy. For three years before he went to Carlsbad and for more than a year before his death he limited himself to [illegible] wine to help his attack of diabetes. Mr. Tracy spoke only occasionally of his daughter and always spoke well of her. The doctor had chided him for not bringing up his own child, but Mr. Tracy had said that in order to get possession of her he would have to make disclosures that would be unpleasant to them both. The remainder of the day was taken up in argument on an application to force the proponents to make certain [illegible] their witnesses, thus giving the [illegible] the right to cross-examine them without being bound by the character of their testimony. On this point the court reserved decision until tomorrow morning.

THE BRITISH ELECTIONS.

THERE'S NOW A MAJORITY OF 134 AGAINST THE HOME-RULERS.

A Reported Conference Denied by the Premier—Speculation as to What the Final Result Will Be—Schemes to Get a Seat for Goschen in the New Parliament—The Duke of Westminster and His Carriages—The Returns.

LONDON, July 14.—Mr. Gladstone authorizes an emphatic contradiction of a report that John O'Leary had been privately summoned to London and had conferred with Mr. Gladstone, Earl Spencer, and Mr. Morley. None of the Ministers mentioned had seen O'Leary or communicated with him in any way.

The total votes polled up to the present time are: Unionists, 1,399,623; Gladstonians, 1,320,648.

At midnight the totals are: Conservatives and Unionists, 386; Gladstonians, 252. The Conservatives and Unionists now estimate the final result as follows: Conservatives, 323; Liberal-Unionists, 73; Gladstonians, 188; Parnellites, 86. The result of the elections is restoring commercial confidence in Dublin. The markets are buoyant. Bank of Ireland and Irish railway shares are advancing.

Sir S. Wilton, Conservative, has defeated Captain E. H. Verney, Gladstonian candidate for reëlection in North Buckinghamshire, notwithstanding Mr. Gladstone's special letter to the electors urging them to return the Captain. At the last election he was successful by a majority of 1,456 in a total poll of 9,468. In South Gloucestershire the Hon. J. Plunkett, Conservative, has defeated the return of E. Stafford Howard, Gladstonian, who at the last election had a majority of 145 in a poll of 9,457. The Unionists by a majority of five have defeated the election of E. Watson, Gladstonian, in South Ayreshire. A. M. Kenny, Parnellite, has been reëlected from Middle Tyrone over H. H. Moore, Conservative. W. K. Redmond, Parnellite, has been reëlected for North Fermanagh. He polled 3,128 votes, while William Archdale, his Tory opponent, polled but 2,862. Mr. Redmond's vote is 127 less than he had at the last election, while the vote of his opponent is 40 greater. In the south division of Monaghan Sir J. McKenna, Parnellite, received 4,615 votes and Mr. Westeur, his opponent, 1,009. A Gladstonian gain was made today in the Buckrose Division of Yorkshire, where, amid intense excitement and after a recount, C. Sykes, the Conservative candidate and an intimate friend of the Prince of Wales, was declared beaten by one vote. A scrutiny, and probably a petition, will follow. The Conservatives have gained Chesshire, Northwich, Cumberland, Egremont, and Buteshire.

Mr. Gladstone started from Hawarden for London today.

LONDON, July 14.—[Via Mackay-Bennett Cable to The Tribune.]—If Mr. Goschen should be nominated as a Unionist candidate in the City of London he would probably be returned to Parliament without opposition. In the Eastern Division of Edinburg he was defeated by Mr. Wallace, the Gladstonian candidate, by a majority of 1,338 in a total of 5,827.

LONDON, July 14.—The Tories have gained Middle Leicestershire from the Liberals, electing E. de Lisle, Conservative, over J. E. J. Ferguson, Gladstonian. The Tories have also gained East Renfrewshire, Scotland, where they defeated M. H. Shaw-Stewart, Gladstonian, and South Huntingtonshire, where the reëlection of T. Coote Jr., Gladstonian, has been defeated by the election of Smith Burry, Conservative.

Eight thousand Orangemen of Sydney, N. S. W., have cabled to England a set of resolutions denouncing the proposal to grant home rule to Ireland.

The Duke of Westminster has replied to Mr. Gladstone's attack on him for giving the use of his carriages election-day to carry voters to the poll in Chester in the interest of R. A. Yerburgh, Tory, against B. W. Foster, M. D., Gladstonian candidate for reëlection. Mr. Gladstone, in a letter to Dr. Foster, characterized the Duke's conduct as an act of "the classes against the masses." The Duke says:

> My action at Chester was simply the expression of my former opinions, and consisted simply of the loan of some carriages. Dr. Foster did not scruple to ask for the loan of them at the last election, when he was a Liberal candidate. The mass of the working classes have rejected your policy. I cannot see, therefore, how my action can be described as a blow at either an aristocrat or the working classes.

A Correspondent's Summary.

BOSTON, Mass., July 14.—A special correspondent telegraphs the following summary of the latest British elections:

"The Conservatives have resumed their old work of capturing Gladstonite seats, which was temporarily suspended Monday. In South Dorsetshire, Col. Hambro has beaten Mr. Henry Sturgis, who carried it last year by a majority of only 83 over the present victor. In the Leek Division of Staffordshire, another close constituency, which the Liberals won at the last election by a majority of 162, Mr. Henry Davenport, the former defeated Tory candidate, has wrested the seat from Mr. Charles Crompton, a Liberal, who supported Mr. Gladstone in the Home-Rule division. But in the Crewe Division of Cheshire, which the Tories felt pretty confident of winning, the Gladstonites have held their own and returned Mr. W. S. McLaren, a new member, by a round majority of 645 over Mr. F. R. Fremlow, who ran in the Conservative interest. The Gladstonites have also elected Mr. Isaac Hoyle in the Heywood Division of Lancashire, and Mr. Francis A. Channing in East Northamptonshire. Mr. Channing is a Boston boy. He is a son of the late Rev. William H. Channing of Brook Farm, and a brother-in-law of Edwin Arnold, the poet editor. Another Gladstonite, Mr. L. MacDonald-Cameron, comes back to Parliament from the Wick District, where at the last election he defeated Mr. John Pender, a Liberal-Unionist. Mr. Cozens-Hardy, who ran as a Liberal-Unionist of a reconcilable type, has won back his seat in North Norfolk against a Tory competitor. Speaker Peel ranks as a neutral in the Irish crisis, though his sympathies are with the Unionists. The Conservatives have a plurality of seventy-three over the Liberals of every shade, but as compared with the members of all other parties they are in a minority of four, the count standing: Conservatives, 295; all others, 299. There are still seventy-six seats to be heard from."

It is expected that J. G. Hubbard, one of the Conservative members for the City of London District, will resign for the purpose of enabling Mr. Goschen to secure the seat.

In Behalf of McCarthy.

LONDON, July 14.—The Nationalists have drawn up a petition in behalf of Justin McCarthy against the return of Mr. Lewis for Londonderry on the alleged ground of the personation of some minors as voters.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

A Husband Charged with Assaulting His Wife.

George Burdock, an employé of the West Division Street-Railway Company, resides with his wife at No. 1462 Indiana avenue. Tuesday afternoon a neighbor went to call on Mrs. Burdock, but finding the door locked on the inside and hearing moans from within concluded something was wrong. Officer Frank Sullivan was seen shortly afterwards and went to the house. After some delay he was admitted by Burdock himself. The wife was found in an adjoining room, almost insensible and suffering from an assault said to have been committed by her husband. The woman was sent to the County Hospital and Burdock taken to the armory, where he is held to await the result of his wife's injuries, which are thought to be serious.

Three Accidents.

Yesterday morning an unknown man was killed at the railroad crossing at Blue Island avenue and Sixteenth street. In attempting to board a moving Chicago, Burlington & Quincy freight-train he fell under the car-wheels, which ran over him. He was apparently a German, about 30 years old, and wore a brown checked coat and vest, striped trousers, and a checked cotton shirt. The body was taken to the morgue.

Michael Dodt, 83 years old, who lives at No. 483 South Union street, was run over by a Chicago, Burlington & Quincy train at Laflin and Sixteenth streets and probably fatally injured. He was taken to the County Hospital.

Joseph Stepke, a Pole living at No. 73 West Division street, was fatally injured while working on a new building at No. 37 Bingham street by heavy timbers which accidentally fell upon him.

Surprises at Camp Marmaduke.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., July 14.—The quietness at Camp Marmaduke, Sweet Springs, Mo., where the State militia are in camp, was disturbed yesterday by the resignation of Col. Bull and the summary discharge of Sergt. Gleason. The Colonel's resignation was for personal reasons. Sergt. Gleason was discharged, for "conduct prejudicial to good order and discipline." He was escorted beyond the camp limits by a guard of his company and will not be permitted to return.

RUBINSTEIN'S "THE VINE."

A Bit of Sound-Painting Cleverly Wrought Out—An Adaptation of Schumann's Marche Funebre—Wagner's Music Received with Applause.

Rubinstein is something of a musical poseur. Virtuosity runs through everything he has written. His work is made famous by the man, and except his disciples—every man has more or less of them—few can see in his work anything that is entitled to outlive the man for any length of time.

"The Vine," given last night, is a bit of sound-painting, clear enough in purpose and wrought out with no little cleverness and economy of musical ideas. It was written for a pantomime ballet in five tableaux, in which the Goddess of Merriment attempted to make her followers acquainted with the various vines of the world. Dancers in costume illustrate the characteristics of a half-dozen national wines. The wines of Italy—Chianti or white Capri—are mirrored in a hurried tarantelle—a warm and graceful writing. One catches a flavor of the wines of Hungary, Germany, Spain, and the Orient, and the ballet fizzes to an end in honor of champagne. There is no particular reason why "The Vine" should occupy a prominent place on a concert program. Doubtless with a well-costumed ballet it would afford a pleasant fashion of murdering time, but the music is hardly strong enough to stand alone. There are some clever descriptive passages in it, of course, but on the whole it is as uninspiring as the must tramped out on the Florentine hills.

An excellent adaptation by Benjamin Godard of Schumann's Marche Funebre (opus 44) was given for the first time. Theodore Thomas has not the emotive power that a number of the other great leaders of the day have. His readings are of the head, not of the heart, but he always says something of well-defined musical purport. He brought out clearly the one exultant idea that runs through the passion of the Marche Funebre. This is not all, but it is much.

The "Voices of the Forest" and the "Ride of the Walkyries" were given in the second part. It is curious to note the waves of applause that always follow anything to which the name of Wagner is attached. Noticing that Strauss is the only other writer received with equal warmth, one is inclined to doubt the sincerity of the enthusiasm.

One of the novelties of the evening was Délibès' overture "Le Roi l'a Dit," brilliant, graceful, and fluent. There is much in it that is striking, and its prettiness never drifts into pettiness.

This evening is the second symphony night, and will be marked by the rendition of Rubinstein's "Symphony Dramatique." The full program is:

Suite, No. 2, B minor (first time)............Bach
1. Overture. 2. Sarabande. 3. Polonaise.
4. Badinerie.
Theme and Variations, from D minor
Quartet (first time)..............Schubert
String Orchestra.
Vorspiel, Meistersinger.................Wagner
Symphony Dramatique, op. 94, (first
time)..............................Rubinstein
1. Lento, allegro moderato. 2. Presto, allegro non troppo. 3. Adagio. 4. Largo, allegro con fuoco.
Mephisto Waltz..........................Liszt
Evening Song.........................Schumann
Hungarian dances.........................Brahms

THE REPUBLICANS' FETE DAY.

The Celebration of the Fourteenth of July in Paris Marred Somewhat by the Rain.

PARIS, July 14.—[Via Mackay-Bennett Cable to The Tribune.]—It rained hard here today all the forenoon. Many maledictions were muttered as good republicans, who had spent half the night adorning their windows, awoke this morning to find their tricolors saddened, their lanterns torn, and their triumphal arches being gradually washed away by the steady downpour of rain. In the richer parts of the town the rain did small mischief. The Paris upper classes had not gone to any pains to decorate. They never took kindly to the 14th of July. But to the masses the bad weather today meant bitter disappointment. The commemoration of the taking of the Bastile is essentially a popular fête. To see it one must go, as I went, to the busy hives of Belleville, Montmartre, and the Marais. There the Republic is a name to conjure with. There in former years the national fête has been both picturesque and hearty.

"Nom d'une pipe!" gloomily exclaimed a vender of tricolor trophies, as I stopped in the Rue Saint Denis to buy the republican symbol; "Viola le ciel qui se fait reactionnaire!"

"Allons, la fête est ratee!" growled a neighboring peddler with a gross of medals on his hands.

However, at noon the weather mended, the sun peeped out, workmen in blouses and workgirls in their Sunday best began to bustle about the faubourgs, evidently determined to make a gallant effort to deprive the aristocrats of the pleasure of proclaiming the festival a failure.

Crowds soon besieged the doors of the Opera, Opera Comique, Théâtre Français, and other theatres where the performances of works more or less elevating were promised free of cost. As usual, the patrons of these entertainments were chiefly of the shopkeeper class. The ouvrier seems to fight shy of free theatres. He prefers al fresco dancing and climbing greased poles for legs of mutton to all the attractions of "La Juive," "La Dame Blanche," or "Les Horaces."

I never saw quite so many greasy poles in one city before. Round about the Chateau d'Eau were regular forests of them, and thousands found innocent and inexpensive amusement in watching the perspiring struggles of competitors for the juicy prizes. The dancing was far more half-hearted than usual, for the streets were damp and slippery, while the keen north wind which blew would have cooled the vivacity of even Mlle. Grille d'Egout.

The ceremony of distributing provisions and money to the poor was conducted on a scale of great generosity. A battalion of schoolboys was drilled in front of the Hotel de Ville. Forty thousand troops, including the soldiers returned from Tonquin, were reviewed in the Champs de Mars.

The Duc d'Aumale has received the decree expelling him from France. He will depart for England tomorrow.

FROG SUPPERS AND YACHTING.

The Main Diversions at Oconomowoc—The Latest Arrivals.

OCONOMOWOC, Wis., July 14.—[Special.]—The few days of cool weather have been greatly enjoyed, and fishing parties are the order of the day. It is estimated that there are fully 500 St. Louis people in and about this neighborhood, with almost as many more from Chicago, although visitors from the latter place do not usually gather here until later in the season.

Frog suppers are now all the rage, and expert frog parers are in demand.

L. S. Merrick of Chicago, who owns the Shetland pony stock-farm here, has launched a small steamer on Oconomowoc Lake. It is christened the Minnewoc. The water is so low in the river that the steamers are unable to pass from Fowler into Oconomowoc Lake, and it is proposed to dredge a channel. The yacht club is asked for a $500 appropriation toward defraying the expense.

Arrivals at Draper Hall are: C. R. Hemphill and family, Mrs. Irvine, Guy Irvine, Sophia Rectenwald, Lotta Dupre, Mrs. Lane, Louisville, Ky.; Mrs. C. H. Maltby, Miss Maltby, St. Louis; Lou Hall, Chicago; George E. Hawley, Mrs. Hawley, Fay Hawley, St. Louis; H. S. Post, Rockford, Ill. Arrivals at the Townsend House: L. D. Johnson, New York; Mr. and Mrs. R. N. Morse, P. O. Glenway, Chicago; Mr. and Mrs. Letchner, Mr. and Mrs. Newton Buckner, Mr. and Mrs. Cartwright Eustis, Robert Parker, Miss Anna Norton, Miss Katie Buckner, Miss Minnie Buckner, New Orleans.

Charged with Counterfeiting Cigar Labels.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., July 14.—[Special.]—February last the International Cigarmakers' Union adopted a label which was sold only to union manufacturers. It was discovered shortly afterwards that the market was flooded with counterfeit labels, and for months officers have been trying to find out who was doing the counterfeiting. Paul Ury, a member of the firm of Ury & Co., No. 304 North Main street, was arrested tonight for the offense. The firm is non-union, and the allegations are that they sent out letters soliciting orders for the counterfeits. The arrest was caused on information from Chicago.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

Castoria.

When Baby was sick, we gave her Castoria.

When she was a child, she cried for Castoria.

When she was a Miss, she clung to Castoria.

When she had Children, she gave them Castoria.

Do not forget to add to your Lemonade or Soda ten drops of Angostura Bitters. It imparts a delicious flavor and prevents all Summer Diseases. Be sure to get the genuine Angostura, manufactured by Dr. J. G. B. Siegert & Sons.

The Germicide, 305 Wabash avenue, prevents sewer-gas, bad odors, and sickness.

SHEDDING IRISH BLOOD.

A TERRIBLE RECORD LEFT BY THE RIOTERS OF BELFAST.

Three Deaths Already Reported and Many Persons Dangerously Wounded—Two Orangemen Killed at Waterford—Riots in Other Towns—Baron De Worms Granted a Divorce from His Faithless Spouse—The Diderot Statue Unveiled—Other Foreign News.

BELFAST, July 14.—A proclamation has been issued which forbids people to assemble in the streets and warns them that a violation of this law will render them liable to arrest. Policeman Gardner is dead. The police garrison has been largely increased. The wreckage caused by the rioting yesterday resembles the results of a tornado. Men, women, and children were struck down, bruised and bleeding, still uttering cries of defiance and threats of revenge. The Protestants were beaten by sheer numbers, and many of their houses were afterwards wrecked. The twenty-three prisoners while on their way to the police station sang "Rule Britannia" and cursed the Pope, Parnell, and Sexton.

Election rioting is reported in Saffron-Waldon. Many persons were injured. The police cleared the streets and arrested the ringleaders.

A Nationalist meeting at Stewartstown this evening was attacked by a mob. Serious fighting ensued and the Riot act was read. Several policemen were injured in the encounter. Commoner Tanner is charged with assaulting a loyalist.

Two civilians, named MacWaters and MacElroy, were shot dead. Fifteen persons are still in hospital suffering from dangerous injuries received during the riot last night.

This morning the head constable of Waterford forced a private soldier to attempt to arrest two Orangemen, father and son. During the struggle that ensued the Orangemen were shot, and both have since died. The situation at Waterford is serious. The streets are patrolled by police and cavalry.

Too Much Crime in Kerry.

DUBLIN, July 14.—Judge Dowse, addressing the jury at Tralee, said it was his deliberate opinion that Kerry was never in a worse condition than it is in now. At the present Assizes the criminal offenses numbered 219, while at the last Assizes the number was 116. Such a record was a disgrace to the country. He could not be a party to calling "Peace, peace, when there is no peace."

Baron De Worms Granted a Divorce.

LONDON, July 14.—A decree nisi of divorce has been granted to Baron H. De Worms against his wife Frances, née Von Todesco. The plaintiff's allegations concerning the lady's criminal relations with Baron Meron in the Tyrol were fully proven. The evidence showed that the Baroness made exceptionally long sojourns on the Continent for incontinent purposes, obtaining her husband's permission to go away from home by pretending that she was suffering from ill-health, which required Alpine air. She also, it was shown, managed to conceal the purpose of her visits to the Tyrol, which was to meet Baron Meron, by hiring his castle. She gave him $100,000 for the use of it for a few years. Before this Baron Meron was in a state of poverty. Baron De Worms has been awarded the custody of his three children.

The Diderot Statue Unveiled.

PARIS, July 14.—The statue to Denis Diderot, the French philosopher, was unveiled today in this city in the Place St. Germain des Pres.

LONDON, July 14.—[Via Mackay-Bennett Cable to The Tribune.]—The unveiling of the statue of Diderot today has been accompanied by a marked anti-German feeling which has found very decided expression publicly. One way in which it has made itself known is in the distribution of handbills freely among the people, protesting against granting permission to Herr Buchner, the German Free-Thinker, to deliver an address in honor of Diderot.

Gossip from the German Capital.

BERLIN, July 14.—[Via Mackay-Bennett Cable to The Tribune.]—The French newspapers either suppress mention of the result of the elections in Alsatia or say that the result is perfectly unimportant. The press is evidently trying to make the country believe that the Alsatians are still good Frenchmen.

The French Minister of War, Boulanger, was decorated with the Grand Cross of the Legion of Honor.

The mother of the late King of Bavaria ordered a memorial chapel to be built on the shore of Staremberg Lake, near the spot where the King ended his life.

Emperor William will depart for the Island of Mainau Sunday. He will stop at the Hotel Drei Mohren at Augsburg over night, arrive at Munich Tuesday morning at 11 o'clock, stay there till 1 o'clock in the afternoon, and arrive at Salzburg Wednesday evening.

The Cholera.

ROME, July 14.—The cholera returns for today are as follows: Brindisi, 115 new cases and 38 deaths; Fontana, 44 new cases, 17 deaths; Latano, 15 new cases, 10 deaths; Sanvito, 20 new cases, 1 death; Cordigoro, 3 new cases, 2 deaths; Trieste, 3 new cases, 1 death; Fiume, 6 new cases, 3 deaths.

The Anglo-Spanish Commercial Convention.

MADRID, July 14.—The Senate today approved the commercial convention with England by a vote of 119 to 54. Several Ministerialists and all the Conservatives voted with the minority.

THE WEATHER.

Warmer Weather for Illinois and Rain for Minnesota and Dakota—The Conditions Yesterday.

OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER, WASHINGTON, D. C., July 15—1 a. m.—Indications: For Indiana and Illinois, warmer, fair weather, northerly winds, becoming variable.

For Michigan and Wisconsin, fair weather, stationary temperature, variable winds, becoming southerly.

For Minnesota and Eastern Dakota, fair weather, followed by local rains, slightly cooler, southerly winds, becoming variable.

The following were the general observations throughout the country yesterday, taken at the same moment of time at all the stations named, being 10 p. m. Chicago time:

Place of observation.	Hight of barometer...	Thermometer......	Direction of wind......	State of weather...	Rain f'll last 8 hours....
New York..............	29.86	68	E.....	Cloudy..	....
Washington............	29.79	71	S.....	Fair.....	....
New Orleans, La.......	29.92	81	W.....	Cloudy..	....
Cincinnati, O.........	29.81	65	N.....	Clear....	....
Buffalo, N. Y.........	29.78	60	N. E.	Th'n'g...	....
Oswego, N. Y..........	29.78	67	S. E..	Lt. rain.	....
Rochester, N. Y.......	29.78	63	S. W.	Cloudy..	....
Erie, Pa..............	29.75	67	N. E.	Cloudy..	....
Cleveland, O..........	29.76	66	E.....	Cloudy..	....
Sandusky, O...........	29.79	66	N.....	Cloudy..	....
Toledo, O.............	29.84	63	N.....	Cloudy..	....
Detroit, Mich.........	29.84	61	N.....	Cloudy..	....
Alpena, Mich..........	29.98	61	N. W.	Fair.....	....
Escanaba, Mich........	30.02	65	N.....	Clear....	....
Grand Haven, Mich.....	29.94	67	E.....	Clear....	....
Mackinaw City, Mich...	29.97	64	E.....	Clear....	....
Marquette, Mich.......	30.07	56	W.....	Fair.....	....
Port Huron, Mich......	29.85	60	N.....	Cloudy..	.05
Chicago, Ill..........	29.94	66	N.....	Cloudy..	....
Milwaukee, Wis........	29.95	67	N.....	Fair.....	....
Duluth, Minn..........	30.07	63	N. E.	Hazy.....	....
St. Paul, Minn........	30.04	71	S. W..	Clear....	....
La Crosse, Wis........	30.01	70	W.....	Hazy.....	....
Davenport, Ia.........	30.00	70	N.....	Clear....	....
Des Moines, Ia........	30.01	72	S. E..	Fair.....	....
Keokuk, Ia............	29.97	71	N. E.	Clear....	....
Cairo, Ill............	29.95	69	N. W.	Hazy.....	....
Springfield, Ill......	29.97	71	N. E.	Fair.....	....
St. Louis, Mo.........	29.95	71	N. W..	Clear....	....
Lamar, Mo.............	29.95	74	N. E.	Clear....	....
Leavenworth, Kas......	29.95	75	N. E.	Clear....	....
Omaha, Neb............	30.08	76	S.....	Cloudy..	....
Huron, Dak............	29.88	74	S. E..	Cloudy..	....
Yankton, Dak..........	29.91	74	S. E..	Cloudy..	....
Moorhead, Minn........	29.92	69	S.....	Cloudy..	....
St. Vincent, Minn.....	29.90	69	S. E..	Fair.....	....
Bismarck, Dak.........	29.86	79	E.....	Clear....	....
Fort Buford, Dak......	29.90	85	N. E.	Fair.....	....
Helena, Mont..........	29.90	87	S. W.	Clear....	....
Cheyenne, Wyo.........	29.85	74	S. E..	Fair.....	....
Denver, Colo..........	29.81	83	N.....	Clear....	....
Dodge City, Kas.......	29.80	78	E.....	Clear....	....
El Paso, Tex..........	29.82	83	E.....	Clear....	....
Salt Lake City, Utah..	29.81	87	N. E.	Clear....	....
Fort Garry............	29.94	65	N.....	Hazy.....	....
Medicine Hat..........	29.73	55	Calm.	Smoky..	....

Ocean Steamship Movements.

QUEENSTOWN, July 14.—Arrived, the Arizona and Spain, from New York.

BOSTON, Mass., July 14.—Arrived, the Norseman, from Liverpool.

NEW YORK, July 14.—Arrived, the Wisconsin, from Liverpool.

GLASGOW, July 14.—Arrived, the Prussian, from Boston.

BREMEN, July 14.—Arrived, the America, from Baltimore.

Men's and Youths' Spring Hats. All leading American, English, and French styles. Finest Goods, Lowest Prices. BARNES & CO., Fashionable Hatters, 86 Madison-st. (Tribune Bldg.)

Putnam Clothing House.
THREE DAYS ONLY.
MOTHERS, ATTENTION.
Today (Thursday), Friday, and Saturday
TO BE THE GREATEST BARGAIN DAYS EVER SEEN IN CHICAGO
FOR BOYS' CLOTHING.
All our $5.00, $6.00, and $8.00 Suits for Boys, ages 4 to 14,
Marked Down to $3.88.
All our Big Boys' Suits, ages 12 to 17, worth $8.00 and $10.00,
Marked Down to $4.88.
These are prices for THREE DAYS ONLY to close out our entire stock of Spring and Summer Suits before moving into our new Boys' and Children's Department.
PUTNAM CLOTHING HOUSE,
131 & 133 Clark and 117 Madison-st.
C. M. BABBITT, Resident Partner.

THOUSANDS
IN
CHICAGO
NEED SOME ARTICLE OF
FURNITURE!
AND WILL BUY
NOW
IF PRICES ARE MADE TO SUIT THEM.
WE
PROPOSE TO MAKE PRICES "RIGHT!" NO RESPECT FOR
COST OR VALUE
WILL BE SHOWN.
THE FIGURES AND FACTS WE SHALL QUOTE WILL
SPEAK VOLUMES.
Every Article in Stock to be Sacrificed.
CALL AND BE CONVINCED.
SPIEGEL & CO.,
249 & 251 State-st.

Canova
STUDIOS
(Successors to H. Rocher),
WEBER MUSIC-HALL,
Jackson and State-sts.
High-Class Photographic Effects
A SPECIALTY.

In Pursuance of an Order
of the Superior Court of Detroit in Chancery, made on the 25th day of June, 1886, in re-petition for the dissolution of the Granger Engine Works, I shall offer for sale at public auction on Thursday, July 22d, 1886, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, on the premises, th[illegible] property of the Granger Engine Works, consistin[illegible] a lot 120x250 feet, corner Clark-av. and River ro[illegible] Detroit, Mich., upon which there is a brick machin[illegible] shop three stories high, 58x163 feet, together with [illegible] brick addition, 21x38 feet, two stories high, containing office and draughting room. First story of main building perfectly clear. First story 15 feet, second 12, third 11 feet. A brick boiler house one story high, 15x23. Brick smith-shop, 43x43, all clear, with a complete equipment of the most modern machinery and tools for the manufacture of engines and machinery. Two upper floors suspended from roof by suspension rods. Boiler, engine, tools, and entire plant new. Second floor of the main building fitted up for brass foundry. Large well for the erection of heavy machinery in front part of main building. Cost over $40,000. This property is situated within a few feet of Detroit River, which is easily accessible. The property will be sold subject to liens or free of all liens, as bidders may prefer, but the right is reserved to reject any and all bids for an amount not covering said liens. Parties desiring information can apply to the undersigned. The premises can be inspected on application to me.
HERSCHEL WHITAKER, Receiver,
23 Moffat Building, Detroit, Mich.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.
Sealed Proposals.
OFFICE OF CITY CLERK,
Lafayette, Ind., July 13th, 1886.
Sealed proposals will be received by the Common Council of the City of Lafayette, Ind., up to
Monday Afternoon, 4 o'clock p. m., the 26th Day of July, 1886,
For the building of a Sewer from the Wabash River east on Ferry-st., 1,500 feet more or less.
Said work to be done according to specifications, and to be let to the lowest and best bidder, according to law. Specifications for said work can be seen at the office of the City Civil Engineer, or copies can be furnished upon application to the City Clerk. The Common Council reserves the right to reject any and all bids.
By order of the Common Council the 12th day of July, 1886.
J. W. FLETEMEYER,
City Clerk.

FURNITURE
FINE, MEDIUM AND COMMON.
HIGHEST QUALITY.
LOWEST PRICE.
ALSO WILLIAMS' PAT. FOLDING BED
WIRTS & SCHOLLE,
222 WABASH AVE.
BETWEEN ADAMS AND JACKSON.

The Michigan Mining School,
HOUGHTON, MICH.,
Offers a practical course in Mining Engineering and related branches. Special advantages are afforded by its proximity to the great Copper and Iron Mines. The School is supported by the State, and there are no charges for Tuition to residents of Michigan, the only expenses being for incidentals (by statute not to exceed $30 per annum) and cost of material consumed. Students from other States will be required to pay a moderate matriculation fee. The Fall session begins Sept. 15. For further information address
T. L. CHADBOURNE, Sec.,
Houghton, Mich.

Todd Seminary for Boys.
Fall term begins Sept. 14. A delightful home with kind, parental care and thorough instruction. For particulars send for circular to
REV. R. K. TODD, Principal,
Woodstock, Ill.

JACKSONVILLE FEMALE ACADEMY.
Preparatory, Collegiate and Post-Graduate Courses
ILLINOIS CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC
Diplomas conferred upon those completing the course.
SCHOOL OF FINE ART. Under one management. To pupils of each, advantages of all. For catalogue, address E. F. BULLARD, A. M., Prin. and Supt., Jacksonville, Ills.

ROCKLAND COLLEGE,
NYACK-ON-THE-HUDSON.
GRADUATING COURSE for YOUNG LADIES. | UNIVERSITY PREPARATORY and BUSINESS for Boys and Young Men.
Successful School at popular rates. Special teaching for backward pupils. Art, Music, Modern Languages, and Telegraphy. Send for new catalogue. Next year opens Sept. 14. W. H. BANNISTER, A. M., Principal.

BORDULAC SEMINARY,
A FAMILY SCHOOL FOR GIRLS,
AT OCONOMOWOC, WIS.
Delightful location. Home care. Thorough instruction. Moderate terms.
For circulars address MISS GRACE P. JONES.

WILLISTON SEMINARY
Prepares BOYS for any College or higher scientific school. Fall term begins Sept. 7. Catalogues on application. Address the REV. WM. GALLAGHER, A. M., Principal, Easthampton, Mass. Late Master Boston Latin School.

MISS PEEBLES' and MISS THOMPSON'S
ENGLISH, FRENCH, AND GERMAN
BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR GIRLS
Will reopen Monday, October 4, 1886,
32 and 34 East Fifty-seventh-st., New York.
Special Classes in History, Literature, and Art. Every advantage afforded to those desiring to study only Music and the Languages.

MITCHELL'S BOYS' SCHOOL, Billerica, Mass., 18 miles from Boston and 6 miles from Lowell, on the Boston & Lowell R. R. A strictly select family school for boys from 7 to 15 inclusive. Fall term commences Sept. 13. Send for circular to M. C. MITCHELL, A. M., Principal.

Cayuga Lake Military Academy,
Aurora, N. Y. Maj. W. A. FLINT, Principal.

CHICAGO FEMALE COLLEGE,
Boarding School. AT MORGAN PARK,
(near Chicago.) G. THAYER, LL. D., Pres.

UNION COLLEGE OF LAW
The Fall Term will begin Sept. 22. For circular address H. BOOTH, Chicago, Ill.

MORAVIAN SEMINARY FOR YOUNG LADIES, Bethlehem, Pa. Established 1749, and in successful operation ever since; offers a thorough education in all departments at moderate cost.

HOME SCHOOL for Small Boys. Commence Sept. 8. Address L. HAND, Lake Geneva, Wis.

POUGHKEEPSIE (N. Y.) Military Institute. Send for circulars. Dr. C. B. Warring, Prin. $400.

PEEKSKILL (N. Y.) MILITARY ACADEMY.

Notice to Contractors.
Proposals will be received until noon Friday, July [illegible] for clearing, grubbing, and grading the ex[illegible] of the Litchfield, Carrollton & Western Rail[illegible] [illegible] Greenfield to Barnett, a distance of about [illegible] miles. Proposals will be received for the whole or any part of the work. Profiles and specifications can be seen at office of L. S. Olmsted, Chief Engineer, Carlinville, Ill.
The company reserves the right to reject any or all bids. Proposals should be addressed to
WILLIAM S. HOOK, President,
Jacksonville, Illinois.

ESTABLISHED OPTICIAN 1862.
LOUIS BOERLIN
157 STATE ST.
Special attention paid to properly adapting Spectacles and Eye Glasses, assisted by 30 years' experience and the best of Scientific Instruments.

MANDEL BROTHERS
117 to 123 State-st.
FOR THE COOL EVENINGS.
300 Doz. Extra Quality Cashmere Shawls,
In Creams, Tans, Modes, &c.,
At $1.25 Each.
Light Wrap Shawls,
Worth from $5.00 to $10.00,
Some Slightly Soiled, Others Perfectly Fresh, All Today at $2.50 Each.

GUARANTEED AS ADVERTISED
Schlesinger & Mayer
TRADE MARK
SCHLESINGER AND MAYER
State and Madison-sts.
The Result of an Overplus Stock.
THURSDAY! TODAY! THURSDAY!
AT 10 A. M., AND NOT BEFORE,
WE SHALL OFFER
1,000
EXTRA FINE QUALITY
French Cashmere Shawls!
In Cream, Pink, Blue, Cardinal and Black,
At $1.15! Worth $3.00. Worth $4.00. Worth $5.00. At $1.15!
State and Madison-sts.

WASHINGTON PARK.
Washington Park Club
RACES.
TODAY, JULY 15,
6 Grand Races
INCLUDING
THE WASHINGTON PARK CUP.
FRIDAY, JULY 16,
5 Grand Races
Races will commence promptly at 2:30 p. m.
ADMISSION.
Including Seat in Grand Stand............$1.00
Private Boxes, seating 4 persons, per day ... 6.00
Reserved Seats for Ladies Accompanied by Gentlemen.
TICKETS On sale at the office of the Club, 27 Palmer House, and at Gate.
Illinois Central Special Trains will leave depot foot of Lake-st. for Club Grounds at 11:05 a. m., stopping at intermediate stations; 12:30, 1:30, 1:45, and 2:10 each race day, stopping at Van Buren and Twenty-second-sts. Trains return immediately after races.
State-st. cars run every two minutes, landing passengers at Club gate.
OFFICIAL POOLS sold at Palmer House evenings before races and at track on race days under the management of C. S. BUSH.

EXPOSITION BUILDING.
SECOND WEEK OF THE
THEO. THOMAS
Summer Night Concerts.
TONIGHT.
Miscellaneous Programme, including Rubinstein's Dramatic Symphony, No. 94.
Tomorrow night—Request Programme. Saturday afternoon—Popular Matinee. Saturday evening—Popular Programme of Light Music.
Tickets, 25 and 50 cents. For sale during the day at the Exposition Building.

EVANGELINE.
HOOLEY'S THEATRE.
R. M. HOOLEY, Proprietor and Manager.
THE RECORD BROKEN.
57th Performance Tonight at 8.
Only Matinee Saturday at 2.
RICE'S BEAUTIFUL
EVANGELINE!
60—ARTISTS—60
The Longest run ever made in Chicago.
MR. W. W. TILLOTSON, Manager.

McVICKER'S THEATRE.
SIXTH WEEK AND LAST BUT ONE OF MR. A. M. PALMER'S COMPANY.
Tonight, also Friday and Saturday and Saturday Matinee, Clinton Stuart and M. Ver Planck's comedy,
OUR SOCIETY.
Cast with the full strength of Mr. Palmer's Company.
Next Week—Mr. Palmer's Company in JIM, THE PENMAN, a Romance of Modern Society.

CHATTANOOGA.
STORMING OF
MISSION RIDGE.
Time-honored battlefield faithfully portrayed. Magnetic action. Magnificent scenery. Open daily 8 a. m. to 10:30 p. m., Sunday included. Cable cars to Panorama-place.

STANHOPE & EPSTEAN'S
New Dime Museum and Bijou Theatre,
Randolph-st., near Clark.
Carlotta Pearl, Female Operatic Basso Profundo; George, the Turtle Boy; Mazie, the Gypsy Wonder; Barnello, the Fire King; Tistasia; Instrumental Quartette; London Marionettes, etc.
Coolest amusement house in Chicago. No extra charge for seats.

MADISON-ST. THEATRE.
SEVENTH WEEK. 68D TO 72D PERFORMANCE of the Wonderful
KELLAR
TONIGHT! TONIGHT!
HIS GREAT SPIRITUALIZATION SEANCE.

THE MOST FAMOUS BATTLE OF THE REBELLION.
SHILOH!
Is depicted to the life at the GREAT PANORAMA on Michigan-av., near Madison-st.
Open Day and Evening.

WORLD'S PASTIME EXPOSITION
CHELTENHAM BEACH.
TODAY AT 4 O'CLOCK.
Second of the thrilling Broadsword Contests on Horseback, for a Purse of TWO THOUSAND DOLLARS and Diamond Championship Medal, between
SERGT. C. WALSH, U. S. A.,
Champion Swordsman of the World, and
DUNCAN C. ROSS.
Before which will occur a similar contest between the Famous Swordsmen,
MAJOR BERRYMAN, U. S. A.,
CAPTAIN DAILY, U. S. A.
Tonight at 8:30 o'clock, H. M. S. Pinafore on a majestic ship floating on Cheltenham Lake.
Great Success of the Popular Favorites,
McWADE,
BARNES,
FELCH,
KANE,
MISSES SOMERS,
FROST-MIXER,
CRUICKSHANK,
and the
CHICAGO HOME OPERA COMPANY.
70—Artists—70.
Don't fail to see this beautiful rendition of Gilbert & Sullivan's best opera.
OPEN ALL DAY.
THE MAIN BUILDING,
WITH ITS ATTRACTIVE EXHIBITS;
THE INTERESTING JAPANESE VILLAGE,
THE SUPERB ART GALLERY,
STUDELL'S SCIENTIFIC WONDER—"A CENTURY'S PROGRESS IN ELECTRICITY,"
MR. RALPH FRIEDBURG, CHAMPION BICYCLIST OF THE WORLD,
AND A MYRIAD OF OTHER OUTDOOR SPORTS.
16 TRAINS DAILY 16
By Illinois Central Railroad, Lake-st.—8, 9:05, 10, 11:05 a. m.; 1:30, 2:30, 3:05, 4:45, 5:30, 6:10, 6:40, 7, 7:30, 7:45, 8:35 p. m.—returning nearly every half-hour until midnight.
By Steamers at State-st. Bridge—9:30, 10:30, 12 m.; 2:30, 3:30, 4:45, 7:30 p. m.
Round trip by boat or rail, including admission, 75 cents. Children under 12 years admitted free.
Reserved seats in amphitheatre, 25 cents.

CASINO.
Clark and Kinzie-sts.
Last four nights! Last four nights! The management regretfully announce the last four nights of the greatest operatic success known in years,
THE MAID OF BELLEVILLE,
By Carl Millocker.
Houses crowded to the doors. Popular Concert in the Grand Cafe by Geo. Bowron's Magnificent Orchestra. 25c—Admission—25c. Next week—Lecocq's charming opera, The Little Duke, with Louise Lester, Marie Roe, and a grand cast.

KOHL & MIDDLETON'S
SOUTH SIDE DIME MUSEUM.
Week beginning Monday, July 12—Montana Bill, the Road-Agent Trailer. The Perkins Box Mystery. Beautiful Silk-Worm Butterflies. A World of New Curiosities.
In the Theatre—WILLS & BARRON'S COMB.

COLUMBIA THEATRE.
Under the management of..............J. M. HILL.
Sixth week of the original and only
JAPANESE VILLAGE.
The most interesting exhibition ever seen in this country.
Three Receptions daily—10 to 12; 1 to 5; 7 to 10.
Admission—Adults, 50c. Children, 25c.
Sunday Receptions—2 to 5; 7 to 10 p. m.

THE
"Erie Express."
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Largest stock of Artificial Eyes in West.
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A GAS COMPANY'S SALE.

JUDGE GRESHAM WILL NOT STOP THAT OF THE CONSUMERS'.

It Will Therefore Take Place Today—Philadelphia People Who Want to Be Made Parties to the Litigation and What They Set Forth—The Dispute Over the Title to the Village of Colehour—Damages Wanted for Breach of Contract—Estates—Items.

A lengthy petition was filed yesterday before Judge Gresham by Winthrop, Cunningham & Sons of Philadelphia asking to be made parties to the litigation against the Consumers' Gas, Fuel & Light Company, and to stop the sale of the property today under the foreclosure decree. The petitioners are owners of thirteen first mortgage bonds and 300 shares of stock of the company, and they give a long account of the litigation over the property. They charge in substance that all the proceedings thus far have been fraudulent and collusive, made with a view to enable Columbus R. Cummings, W. S. Reyburn, and S. A. Kent to buy up the property in the interest of certain stockholders to the exclusion of all others. These three parties are the Executive Committee of the syndicate which is running the scheme, and the object is to freeze out the unlucky stockholders who do not belong to the ring, and give to the bondholders only the amount for which the property is sold. The minority stockholders have made such a vigorous protest that the syndicate has recently offered to give all the bondholders new 5 per cent bonds for their old ones, and to the stockholders income bonds for 10 per cent of their stock. The petitioners, however, have refused this compromise, and ask the court to interfere and review all the proceedings and set aside the foreclosure sale and stop the sale today.

An application was at once made to Judge Gresham for a stay order, but he said that he was entirely unfamiliar with the matter, which had always been in Judge Blodgett's hands. The parties therefore had better apply to the latter, who could be reached at Waukegan. If not, the objections could be made as well at the confirmation of the sale, and he would therefore decline to enjoin the sale.

The Title to the Village of Colehour.

Judge Tuley yesterday decided the foreclosure case of H. F. Clarke against W. H. and C. W. Colehour and 300 others, involving the title to the Town of Colehour. In 1870 the Colehours gave a trust deed for $150,000 to secure part of the purchase money on 300 acres of land which they bought of R. D. Clarke and afterward subdivided and named Colehour. A bill was subsequently filed to foreclose this trust deed, and the Master in Chancery reported there was about $150,000 due after deducting all payments. The Judge overruled the exceptions to the Master's report yesterday and a decree of foreclosure will be entered. The Colehours still own about 100 acres in the subdivision, which, it is thought, will be nearly enough to pay the amount of the decree. If not, it is possible some of the lot-owners who have bought recently may be obliged to contribute something in order to get their title cleared, but the earlier purchasers will not be affected.

A Capitalist Wants Damages for Breach of Contract.

Richard L. de Zeng began a suit against Snow & Dickinson, real-estate dealers, to recover $10,000 for alleged breach of contract. He claims that in February last he agreed to buy of them as agents of Stephen Monroe the premises at Nos. 190 and 192 Fifth avenue. The price was $90,000 cash, and plaintiff sold some securities he held so as to meet the payment. He subsequently learned, Snow & Dickinson were not Monroe's agents and had no right to sell the property, and now wants damages for the money loss he has sustained on the trade.

Estates.

The estate of Ruth A. H. Cook, who died July 9, is worth not far from $10,000. As the executors named in her will are non-residents, Albert L. Sweet was constituted administrator to collect the assets of the estate. The petition for his appointment was offered by testatrix's niece, Delia A. Williams of Hubbardstown, Mass. In her will Mrs. Cook desires $1,250 to be divided between the American Missionary Society and the Oberlin Institute of Ohio, according to instructions contained in the will of her first husband, Samuel A. Parker, who left the money to her to use during her life. Small legacies are left to her three brothers, and the residue of the estate goes to Delia Ann Williams.

The will of Horace H. Church was admitted to probate. There is about $40,000 in real estate and personal property worth $8,000. Jane M. Church, his widow, is executrix. She lives at No. 3809 Michigan avenue. She receives under the will one-third of the entire estate in lieu of dower. The rest of the property is divided between Arthur R. Church, age 15, and Ida B. Lake, age 19, his children. Their shares are to be held for them by their mother until they reach the age of 21.

In the estate of Francis Larned, worth about $210,000, letters of administration were granted to his widow, Mrs. Mary J. Larned, who, with three children—Francis, Marion, and Emily—will share the property among them. The estate is mostly in land.

Items.

Judge Gresham was engaged yesterday in hearing the case of the J. W. Butler Paper Company against the John B. Jeffery Printing Company, which came up on a motion to remand to the State court. The only grounds urged were that the bond for removal was not sufficient and that there was not such a controversy wholly between citizens of different States as gave the Federal court jurisdiction. The Judge took the matter under advisement.

The Judges of the Appellate Court met yesterday and heard a few motions, but filed no opinions.

THE RECORD.

Superior Court—New Suits.

103,996—W. H. Redington vs. C. F. Redington. Confession of judgment, $1,609. Smith & Heimer, attys.

103,997—Michael Shields vs. George H. Brooks. Replevin, $500. Flower, Remy & Gregory, attys.

103,998—Philips & Liebenstein vs. Anton Hubka and Frank Hubka. Asst., $500. E. L. Chamberlain, atty.

103,999—S. M. Millard et al. vs. John N. Seaver and Harriet and Hattie M. Seaver. Bill to foreclose trust-deed for $1,000 on Lots 1, 2, 3, and 4, Block 3, in Gray's Addition to Irving Park. Gardner, McFadan & Gardner, solrs.

104,000—R. L. de Zeng vs. Edgar M. Snow and T. G. Dickinson. Case, $10,000. Ullmann Strong, atty.

104,001—Moses T. Cole vs. Charles D. Cole. Attcht., $655. Willits & Brooks, attys.

104,002—Mary Kelley, administratrix, etc., vs. Charles Dorn and Ernst Barnitzki. Case, $5,000. W. T. Underwood, atty.

104,003—W. S. Meigs vs. Michael Leary. Asst., $1,000. Forest & May, attys.

104,004—Rinettie Hanson vs. Andrew Hanson. Bill for divorce for desertion. C. J. Beattie, solr.

104,005—Walter Glyn vs. Samuel M. Cauliffe. Asst., $300. F. A. Herring, atty.

104,006—William Hess vs. John Ryan. Appeal.

104,007—John Long vs. Magdalena Kohler and John Kohler. Bill for specific performance. F. T. Murphy, solr.

104,008—Phillipson Decorating Company vs. S. Gross. Asst., $2,000. W. E. Mason and D. W. Medbury, attys.

104,009—Charles T. Raynolds et al. vs. J. S. Oscar Mathui. Asst., $500. John Roberts, atty.

104,010—Delos Pratt, use, etc., vs. A. B. Fenton. Debt, $1,000, damages, $1,000. Follansbee & O'Connor, attys.

104,011—Ferdinand Silverman et al. vs. Leo Popper and Emil Firth. Asst., $3,000. Flower, Remy & Gregory, attys.

104,012—Carl Cooper et al. vs. Joseph Schmitz. Confession of judgment, $151. Butz & Eschenburg, attys.

104,013—John Lauer vs. City of Chicago, the Chicago & Great Western Railroad Co., the Chicago & Wisconsin R. R. Co., and Henry S. Hawley. Case, $5,000. H. W. Dikeman, atty.

104,014—Charles Loncaster vs. Susan Lancaster et al. Bill for sale of real estate. J. B. Payne, solr.

104,015—Frank De Rock vs. John Andries. Bill for an injunction. Thomas Shirley, solr.

VERDICTS AND JUDGMENTS.

JUDGE HAWES—5,765, Clause Cramer vs. H. R. Allen; pltf. $221 and appeal.—3,584, Jones vs. Sailors; jgt. on verd. and appeal.

JUDGE ANTHONY—5,063, Henderson vs. Love; Ellen C. Love et al. confess jgt. for $461.—4,828, William F. Piel et al. vs. Ignatius G. Schwarz; dflt. and jgt. $608.—3,855, T. S. Rogers vs. Charles E. Coburn and L. P. Hayden; fdg. and jgt. pltf. $339 and appeal.—3,856, Tebbetts vs. Same; same $330.

DECREES.

JUDGE SHEPARD—2,840, Queal vs. Towle et al.; decree reforming deed.—2,724, Krickel vs. Sameck; decree.—2,720, Vose vs. Tucker; decree of partition.—810, Waldhauser vs. Erickson; decree.—2,454, Christina Kuemmerle vs. John A. Kuemmerle; decree of divorce for cruelty.—1,174, Rosa Raske vs. Conrad Raske; decree of divorce for cruelty.

Circuit Court—New Suits.

57,300—James O'Neill et al. vs. Abraham and Henry Meyer. Appeal.

57,301—Northwestern Brick Co. vs. Charles G. Bode, James F. Keeney, and Horace A. Hurlbut. Creditor's bill, $158. Beam & Cook, solrs.

57,302—James Kohlsaat vs. Mrs. R. Simons. Appeal.

57,303—In the matter of the petition of Edward P. Martin et al., to perpetuate testimony. Campbell, Hamilton & Custer, solrs.

57,304—Caroline Olesen vs. Ernst Kruger. Case, $5,000. Nathaniel C. Sears, atty.

57,305—Hugh Kennedy vs. A. F. Miner. Appeal.

57,306—John Croford vs. Philip Sweenie. Appeal.

57,307—Abraham Knisely et al. vs. Richard W. Rothbum. Appeal.

57,308—Lundert Evers vs. William Bosworth. Appeal.

57,309—I. V. A. Weaver vs. Max Cranse. Appeal.

57,310—B. F. Forges vs. Elizabeth Tresten. Appeal.

57,311—Hattie Slosson, admx., vs. Chicago & St. Louis Ry. Co. Trespass, $5,000. Bliss & Davis, attys.

DECREES.

JUDGE HARKER—807, Mary Ann Adlard vs. Thomas Adlard; decree of divorce for desertion.

JUDGE TULEY—1,413, Kossakowski vs. Bardowski; decree to state acct.—3,358, Wilder vs. Wilder; decree apptg. commrs.

VERDICTS AND JUDGMENTS.

JUDGE COLLINS—6,056, Hotchkiss vs. Turnell; jgt. on verd. and appeal.

County Court—New Suits.

5,740—Cassius M. Clark to Charles A. Buell. Voluntary assignment. Burke & Hallett, attys.

5,741—Hugh T. Dickey vs. George F. Blanke and John Woodbridge. Confession of judgment, $132. L. F. Cummings, atty.

VERDICTS AND JUDGMENTS.

JUDGE PRENDERGAST—5,638, Coulter vs. Ovitt; jgt. on verd. for $225.—6,696, H. J. Telford et al. vs. Dennis Kavanaugh; dflt. and jgt., $154.—6,709, Anna B. Sampson vs. Anna Washer; same, $252.

Criminal Court.

JUDGE WILLIAMSON—1,274—Edward Craig, lcny; not guilty.

1,285—John Henry; plea, guilty petit larceny; 4 months house correction.

1,275—William Hotnen, burglary; not guilty. William Ramsay, burglary; 1 year reform school. George Chatam, burglary; 5 years reform school.

1,287—James Hines and Daniel McQuade, nolle prossed.

1,271—Duffy Anderson, plea guilty burglary; 1 year penitentiary.

1,281—Patrick Fox, burglary; not guilty.

JUDGE GARNETT—Grand jury returned 5 true bills.

1,216—Charles Heitz and Dennis Skelly, burglary and rape, on trial, jury to seal verdict.

JUDGE GARY—1,195—August Spies et al., murder, on trial.

The Call.

JUDGE GRESHAM—General business.

JUDGE BLODGETT—No court.

APPELLATE COURT—Adjourned to July 21.

JUDGE ANTHONY—Nos. 460 and 4,160.

JUDGE HAWES—Motions for new trials and submitted cases.

JUDGE SHEPARD—Set case.

JUDGE ROGERS—General motions and demurrers. Tomorrow motions for new trial will be heard, and Judge Rogers will adjourn his court for the season.

JUDGE COLLINS—Submitted cases.

JUDGE SCOFIELD—Nos. 6,853, 7,765, 7,780, 7,785, 7,792, and 7,808. No. 7,303, Jeffery vs. Lusk, on trial.

JUDGE BAGBY—Nos. 7,430, 7,818, 7,814, 7,819, 7,821, 7,603, 7,825, 7,836, 7,855, 7,857, 7,864, 7,868, and 7,406. No case on trial.

JUDGE TULEY—No call. Set motions. No. 148, Trustees vs. Lyon, on trial.

JUDGE HARKER—Nos. 78, 126, 134, 125, 130, 122, and 131. No. 118 on trial.

JUDGE PHILLIPS—Nos. 96, 57, 150, 152, 155, 156, and 156¼. No. 149, Ballard vs. Struckman, on hearing.

JUDGE PRENDERGAST—Insanity cases will be heard in the morning by Judge E. H. Gary. No court in the afternoon.

JUDGE KNICKERBOCKER—Jury cases.

JUDGE WILLIAMSON—1,298, 1,299, 1,301, 1,303, and 1,305.

JUDGE GARNETT—1,236, 1,286, 1,291, 1,283, 1,284, 1,115, 1,292-4, 1,297, and 1,300, 1,302, and 1,304.

JUDGE GARY—1,195 on trial.

Real-Estate Transfers.

The following instruments were filed for record Wednesday, July 14:

CITY PROPERTY.

Cleaver st, between Blanche and Blackhawk, w f, 25x62½ ft, dated July 9 (J. Michalski to A. Ziokowski)	$575
Coulter st, n e cor of Hoyne av, s f, 60x100 ft, dated July 6 (Huntington & Fletcher to Francis Schwartz)	1,000
Elk Grove st, 236 ft s of Hervey, w f, 24x125 ft, dated July 6 (D. R. Holt to F. Rosman)	325
Hamlin av, 65 ft n of Fulton st, e f, 50x175 ft, dated April 21 (M. Greenebaum to E. C. Bouter)	1,325
Wilmot av, s e of Armitage, s w f, 60x100 ft, improved, dated July 13 (A. L. and M. K. Gleason to Stephen Blain)	13,500
Wilmot av, s e of Armitage, s w f, 80x100 ft, improved, dated July 13 (same to Noel Brosseau)	15,000
Peoria st, 175 ft s of Jackson, w f, 25x125 ft, improved, dated July 1 (Charles A. Katz to Adolph Seukbeil)	4,500
Ashland av, s e cor of Nebraska st, w f, 50x150 ft, dated July 12 (J. H. Young to Anton Euzenbacher)	6,250
Ogden av, s e cor of Cynthia court, 50x135 ft, dated May 1 (S. A. Brown to F. Nowak)	1,200
Homer st, 140 ft e of Oakley av, s f, 24x100 ft, dated July 1 (A. Heide to T. A. Sittig)	425
Vine st, n of Division, w f, 20x57 9-10 ft, dated July 13 (Charles Hohn to A. P. Bernstom)	1,800
Forest av, near Thirty-fourth st, w f, 16 10-12x125 ft, dated May 28 (G. F. Bissell to C. A. La Grange)	1,599
Douglas Park boulevard, 150 ft w of Homan av, s f, 25x188 ft, dated July 1 (C. J. Hambleton to B. Lubecker)	1,000
Douglas Park boulevard, 125 ft w of Homan av, s f, 25x188 ft, dated July 1 (same to H. Hoelzer)	1,000
Washington boulevard, 23 ft e of Throop st, n f, 22¾x114 ft, dated July 10 (Theodore Sheldon to F. Schaefer)	9,000
Prairie av, 25 ft s of Thirty-eighth st, e f, 25x124 ft, dated June 16 (Elizabeth Beagen to B. J. Young)	2,000
Stearns st, n w cor of Emerald av, s f, 25¾x125 ft, dated July 14 (Albert Crane to J. and M. T. Sarsfield)	590
Vernon av, bet Thirty-seventh and Thirty-eighth sts, w f, 33x123 ft, dated May 21 (Union Mut. Life-Ins. Co. to Eli B. Smith)	1,980
Elk Grove st, 168 ft s of Bloomingdale road, e f, 48x121 ft, dated June 23 (N. Corwith to C. G. Rickiefs)	700
Bryson st, near Leavitt, s f, 51x132 ft, dated June 26 (A. N. Waterman to Theo. Riehl)	1,250
West Van Buren st, 200 ft e of Laflin, s f, 25x188 ft, dated July 5 (M. W. Hill to Barbara Titus)	4,000
Paulina st, 100 ft s of Congress, e f, 25x125 ft, dated June 30 (A. Plamondon to M. Kevil)	4,000
Wendell st, 110 ft w of Wells, s f, 25x109 ft, dated July 14 (T. Baron to J. Baron)	3,500
Washington boulevard, 48 ft e of Sheldon st, s f, dated June 30 (A. E. and F. L. Simons to R. N. Murray)	10,500
Ashland av, 200 ft e of Leavitt, n f, 25x90 ft, dated July 14 (M. Matthews to G. Goodrich)	550
Fulton st, near Diller, n f, 50x126 ft, dated Oct. 11, 1884 (S. M. English to S. R. Evans)	3,500
Summer st, 175 ft s of Thirtieth, w f, 25x124 ft, dated July 13 (H. Hall to J. Changelon)	1,650
Walnut st, 150 ft w of Wood, s f, 25x105 ft, dated July 9 (J. R. Ashley to M. E. Oliver)	3,000
West Thirty-fifth court, 48 ft w of Grand st, n f, 24x110 ft, dated June 5 (C. B. Hosmer to J. F. Taylor)	250
Harvard st, n e cor of Campbell av, s f, 46x[illegible] ft, dated July 14 (Thomas H. Wheeler to Nancy Major)	1,450
North State st, n e cor Schiller, w f, 80x130 ft, dated July 14 (J. M. Williams to Alice M. Kirby)	24,000
West Twenty-first st, 216 ft e of Leavitt, s f, 24x124 ft, dated July 14 (Master in Chancery to John Ninow)	743
West Fourteenth st, 168 ft e of Paulina, n f, 24x124 ft, dated July 2 (E. S. Lane to C. and S. Burns)	1,000
Seminary av, 100 ft n of Belden, e f, 25x124 ft, dated June 23 (D. Williams to C. Jax)	875
Jefferson st, 75 ft s of Jackson, w f, 25x136 ft, dated July 1 (A. and M. Seukbeil to Charles A. Katz)	6,000
West Taylor st, 66 ft w of Lytle, n f, 25x100 ft, dated May 19 (Thomas F. Bohan to Rob. Raleigh)	3,300
Lexington st, 100 ft w of Sacramento av, s f, 125x125 ft, dated June 17 (L. Trumbull to J. U. Borden)	1,750
West Seventeenth st, 24 ft e of Wood, s f, 24x125 ft, dated July 14 (Joseph Soboscyk to Henry Lee)	1,600

NORTH OF CITY LIMITS WITHIN A RADIUS OF SEVEN MILES OF THE COURT-HOUSE.

Pine Grove, 400 ft n of Nellie av, e f, 50x225 ft, dated July 13 (H. A. and W. H. Crawford to A. A. Wieboldt)	$1,700
Barry av, 250 ft e of Evanston av, n f, 50x166 ft, dated July 5 (H. J. Wallingford to F. M. Luce)	3,750
Deming court, 350 ft e of Orchard st, s f, 50 2-5x190 ft, dated June 10 (G. S. Pepper to William Schmidt)	4,287
Noble av, 150 ft w of Southport, s f, 25x125 ft, dated Jan. 23 (J. P. Altgeld to A. Mann)	600
Snyder st, 260 ft s of Belmont av, w f, 36x124 ft, dated June 22 (Same to Frent & Meyer)	900
Halsted st, 264 ft n of Diversey, w f, 50x140 ft, improved, dated June 29 (A. Bishoff to Alfred Edler)	4,500
Wintrop av, 249 ft n of Argyle st, w f, 37½x150 ft, dated July 13 (Goudy & Chandler to Gust. Nelson)	600

SOUTH OF CITY LIMITS WITHIN A RADIUS OF SEVEN MILES OF THE COURT-HOUSE.

Jackson st, 194 ft n of Fifty-sixth, w f, 50x175 ft, dated July 12 (James Hood to Albert Langosch)	$1,500
Lexington av, s e cor of Fifty-second st, w f, 100x164 ft, dated June 4 (A. W. Clark to Chas. L. Allen)	5,125
Vincennes av, n w cor of Forty-third st, e f, 50x125 ft, dated June 14 (H. Botsford to M. J. & P. H. Crowe)	3,600
Fifty-fifth st, 46 ft w of Kimbark av, s f, 46x150 ft, dated June 15 (T. A. Pound to the Catholic Bishop)	1,500
Forty-third st, 100 ft e of Langley av, s f, 26x89 ft, dated March 24 (estate of J. M. Olmsted to Ann Lanigan)	2,000
Burnside st, bet Forty-seventh and Forty-eighth, w f, 23x100 ft, dated July 13 (S. A. Kent to M. W. Rowan)	2,250
Halsted st, near Forty-sixth, w f, 25x125 ft, dated July 8 (J. E. Kimball to D. J. Stewart)	1,050
Fifty-second st, 150 ft w of Madison, s f, 25½x150 ft, dated July 12 (Craig & Connell to Lester Goodman)	4,250

WEST OF CITY LIMITS WITHIN A RADIUS OF SEVEN MILES OF THE COURT-HOUSE.

Mead st, 103 ft n of Courtland, w f, 50x177 ft, dated July 12 (F. A. Wenkelman to W. J. Edwards)	$600
Morrison av, 222 ft n of Garden, e f, 25x128 ft, dated May 22, 1884 (A. Wisner to T. Hossman)	350

Building Permits.

The following building permits were issued by the Building Department yesterday:

L. Mozerzowski, one-story cottage, 20x28 feet, No. 917 Thirty-second street, to cost $700.

W. H. Warner, one-story office, 12x12 feet, No. 25 North Sangamon street, to cost $100.

Anton Jiranek, two-story flat, 21x68 feet, No. 162 Bissell street, to cost $5,000.

H. B. Ormsby, two-story dwelling, 32x65 feet, No. 204 South Ashland avenue, to cost $10,000.

S. Bronson, two-story dwelling, 21x30 feet, No. 1545 West Harrison street, to cost $1,000.

Otto Mark, one-story cottage, 21x32 feet, No. 933 North Robey street, to cost $800.

John Finnigan, two-story addition, 20x32 feet, Miller street, to cost $1,000.

C. R. Merrill, one-story factory, Nos. 279 and 281 East Canal street, to cost $4,000.

Louis Sellers, one-story cottage, 21x48 feet, No. 589 West Chicago avenue, to cost $1,300.

Dutiable Goods.

The following dutiable merchandise was received into the Chicago Custom-House yesterday: Grommes & Ullrich, 200 brls. Bass ale, 200 brls. stout, 50 brls. whisky, 50 brls. ginger ale, 8 cases cigars; Chapin & Gore, 100 brls. Bass ale, 50 brls. stout, 3 cases cigars; C. Jevne & Co., 50 brls. Bass ale, 60 brls. stout; Empire W. H. Co., 190 brls. cement, 2 boxes glass; Oberne, Hosick & Co., 50 drums caustic soda; Hitchcock & Foster, 25,800 posts, 8,500 cedar ties; H. H. Hayden, 1,500 sacks salt; N. L. Cort & Co., 800 boxes tin plate; Hibbard, Spencer & Bartlett, 1,239 boxes tin plate; Adams & Westlake Manufacturing Co., 58 boxes tin plate; T. M. Sinclair & Co., 400 sacks salt; R. S. & A. Fowler, 120 sacks salt; Hall, Bersback & Co., 33 pkgs. earthenware; Sand & Co., 2 casks metal; Burley & Co., 4 pkgs. earthenware; French, Potter & Wilson, 65 pkgs. earthenware; Burley & Tyrrell, 77 pkgs. earthenware; Wilson Bros., 13 cases dry goods; Best, Russell & Co., 5 cases cigars; Sprague, Warner & Co., 3 cases cigars; M. Field & Co., 1 case dry goods. Collections, $21,417.

An Ohio Defaulter Sentenced.

TOLEDO, O., July 14.—[Special.]—At 11 o'clock this morning, at Norwalk, M. O. Vanfleet, the defaulting Treasurer of Huron County, was sentenced to six years in the penitentiary for forging the public records. Vanfleet is the first public official who has ever been extradited to the United States and tried on this charge.

DISSOLUTION.

Notice is hereby given that the copartnership heretofore existing between the undersigned under the firm name of William R. Harvey has this day been dissolved by mutual consent.

WILLIAM R. HARVEY,
PETER McGEOGH,

Chicago, Ill., June 12, 1886.

The business heretofore carried on by the above named, as Commission Merchants on the Chicago Board of Trade, will be contined by the undersigned.

The good will and patronage of customers and others respectfully solicited.

WILLIAM R. HARVEY,
Office, 155 La Salle-st.

GWYNNE & DAY, Established 1854.
No. 45 Wall-st., New York.
Transact a General Banking and Brokerage Business in Railway Shares, Bonds, Etc.,
For Cash or on Margin.

BUSINESS.

MONETARY.

Clearings at the principal cities of the United States yesterday and a week ago were:

	July 14.	July 7.
New York	$86,967,608	$89,917,541
Boston	13,335,247	15,109,209
Chicago	8,732,000	9,040,000
Philadelphia	8,949,673	10,073,957
St. Louis	2,713,819	3,522,499
Baltimore	2,182,237	2,238,205

New York exchange was quoted as follows yesterday: Chicago, par; Boston, 5c discount to par; St. Louis, par.

The local money market was rather quiet yesterday. Some of the banks reported business as fairly active for the season, while others called it dull, and said there is more of a tendency to pile up funds than was apparent a few days ago. Still there was no marked change in the situation. Some money is going to the country to move winter wheat, and the arrivals of hogs are rather liberal, while but moderate amounts of exchange are making on the shipment of produce to Europe. Money here is plentiful enough to those who have the right kind of collateral, but far from sufficiently so to go begging for investment on second-class security, and holders seem generally content to carry a few weeks longer money that is not wanted now. There was not much new borrowing yesterday, but regular customers averaged a demand for a little more accommodation than heretofore on the ground of tardy collections. But they are tardy only by comparison with the recent past. Collections are reported to average better now than at the same date in former years.

New York exchange was quiet at par between banks, with very little offered.

Sterling exchange was dull and heavy, being offered very freely in New York by leading houses. Sterling sight sold here between bankers at 487¾, and was offered at that figure at the close.

There was a smaller demand for local securities by investors, and sales over the counter were generally of small lots. On the Chicago Stock Exchange the trading was light, but all the offerings at anything like recent bidding figures were taken, and with a vim that left it to be inferred more was wanted. The following sales were reported: 10 Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fé (b 10) at 87¾; 100 Calumet & Chicago Canal & Dock Company at 16½; 1,000 Cook County 4½s, 1900, at 107¼; 100 Chicago City 4½s, 1900, at 107¼; also on the street 13,000 City Railway 4½s at 102, and 10,000 at 102⅛.

Tuesday afternoon's strength in stocks in Wall street is stated to have been due to a belief that the representatives of the principal railroads in the West had virtually come to an agreement that would put an end to rate-cutting. The mistake was discovered when the news yesterday morning was read, and then there was room for the exhibition of weakness, though it is still thought that the difficulty may be surmounted. But it will be a good thing for the farmers if they can get forward a big pile of wheat before the rates go up, and it is probably the wish to take advantage of this part of the situation which is making wheat receipts liberal thus early in the season. But there was little decline in Wall street except on Lackawanna. It was surmised here that operators there were waiting to see what Chicago men were going to do about it, and both did little. At this end of the line there is less disposition to buy, and guesses are out to the effect that the big men here have done nearly all they intended to do in Wall street on this side of the cool weather of autumn.

Bell telephone wavered badly, from 225 to 219½, and then back to 224½.

The bank trouble in St. Louis was not commented on here yesterday. It appeared not to cause even a slight ripple in our financial circles.

Railroad earnings for the first week in July show the following increase: St. Paul & Duluth, $1,097; Long Island, $10,698; Indiana, Bloomington & Western, $6,710; L., B. & W., $6,000; and Norfolk & Western for the first ten days an increase of $17,350.

The price of silver yesterday per ounce was 43¾d in London and 95⅛c in New York. These are very low figures. A guarantee that the quotation has seen its minimum would be very acceptable, even to the goldites, who cannot but recognize the intricacy of the problem that stares them in the face and threatens ere long to imperatively demand a solution.

An effort will probably be made to fix the quota of production of anthracite coal for August at 2,500,000 tons, in order to work off some of the accumulated stock of coal and thus strengthen prices, though some of the companies will want it fixed at 3,000,000 tons. Last August the actual production was 3,023,910 tons, while the quota agreed upon in advance was 3,250,000 tons. The total quantity of anthracite coal sent to market for the week ending July 3, as reported by the several carrying companies, was 493,599 tons, compared with 403,761 tons in the corresponding week last year, an increase of 89,838 tons. The total amount of anthracite mined thus far in the year 1886 is 14,913,022 tons, compared with 12,909,953 tons for the same period last year, an increase of 2,003,069 tons.

According to the Treasury statement for June 30, the balance of assets over liabilities was $102,473,605. The $100,000,000 reserve is included in the liabilities, but the sum of $29,282,495 fractional silver and minor coin, unavailable for reduction of the debt, is included in the assets. This would leave about $73,000,000 to be paid out on bond calls under the Morrison resolution, $33,000,000 to be paid if the limit of the reserve is extended to $140,000,000, and only about $5,000,000, according to Mr. Hewitt's estimate, which seems to be that adopted by the Treasury Department, in the absence of any legislation upon the subject.—*New York Journal of Commerce.*

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, July 14.—[Special.]—The market was dull again today and tolerably firm throughout, the net result being only slight changes in either direction. Everybody seems to be awaiting further developments in regard to the crops and the Western freight war. The close was firm. The net advances were: Erie ½, preferred 1¼, Lake Shore ⅛, New York Central ¼, Norfolk & Western 1¾, preferred 1⅞, Northwestern ⅛, preferred ⅛, Ohio & Mississippi ⅛, Oregon Navigation ¼, Oregon & Transcontinental ¾, Burlington & Quincy ¾, Cameron Coal ⅛, Hocking Valley ⅜, Consolidated Gas ¼, Denver ¾, Indianapolis, Bloomington & Western ¾, Kansas & Texas ⅜, Michigan Central ¼, Chattanooga ¼, Nickel-Plate ⅜, Reading ¼, Omaha preferred ⅜, Western Union ⅛. What with the apathy of the leaders and the small interest which the outside public now have in the market speculation drags slowly along. Everybody is waiting a decisive movement one way or the other. Notwithstanding the dullness the market showed much strength, the only weak spot being the coalers, and of these Lackawanna was the only one which was at all active. The trunk lines were conspicuously strong, having been influenced by special causes, such as the entrance of the Chicago & Atlantic into the trunk line pool, London buying of New York Central and Erie, and the favorable statement of New York Central, which shows an increase in gross earnings of $691,330 for June, $1,966,777 for the quarter ended June 30, and $3,413,187 from Oct. 1 to June 30. These figures of course include the operation of the West Shore since December last.

The June statements of the Erie and the Pennsylvania are expected to show increases ranging from $300,000 to $400,000. Jones was a prominent buyer of Erie, and bid up the stock. Kirkner was a buyer of Pacific Mail, and bid ¼ per cent to call 5,000 shares of the stock next week at 60. S. V. White & Co. bought 2,000 Lackawanna and Whitely took a similar amount of Lake Shore. As a general thing, however, the trading was in comparatively small amounts, and late in the afternoon a part of the early improvement was lost, the market selling off on Chicago telegrams that the outlook was not favorable for any definit action by the railroad meeting today.

SALES AND QUOTATIONS OF STOCKS ON THE NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Description.	Sales.	High.	Low.	Closing J'ly 14	Closing J'ly 13
Atlantic & Pacific	100	7	7	7	7¼
Canada Pacific	600	68¾	68¼	68¾	68¾
Can. Southern	100	43	43	43	43
Central Pacific	100	42	42	42	41¾
C., B. & Q.	200	134¾	133¾	134¾	134
C., C., C. & I.	100	54½	54½	54½	53¾
Consolidated Gas	610	83	82¾	83	82¾
Cameron Coal	420	18¾	18½	18½	18¾
Cin., W. & B.	100	5	5	5	
Do pfd.	200	5¾	5½	5½	
Den. & Rio G.	200	28¾	28½	28½	27¾
Del. & Hudson	1,707	97¾	96¾	97¼	97¾
D., L. & W.	27,845	126¾	125½	126	126¾
Erie	18,565	30½	30	30½	30½
Do pfd.	1,142	72¼	71¾	72½	72¾
Do seconds	[illegible]	96½	96½	96½	96½
E. Tenn. & Ga.	810	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Do pfd.	100	13¾	13¾	13¾	13¾
East Tenn.	100	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Hocking Valley	100	31½	31½	31½	30½
I., B. & W.	1,216	30	30	30	29
Jersey Central	3,930	54½	54½	54¾	55
Kan. & Texas	7,300	31½	30¾	30¾	30¾
L. E. & W.	690	8	8	8	8
Lake Shore	14,650	85¼	84¾	85¼	84¾
Louis. & Nash.	1,650	41½	41½	41¾	41¾
Long Island	310	96	96	96	97
M. L. S. & W. prf.	300	91	90¾	91	
Mich. Central	200	91	90¾	91	
Minn. & St. Louis	195	20	20	20	
Missouri Pacific	900	109½	108¾	109½	107
N. Y., Sus. & W.	255	6¾	6¾	6¾	6¾
Do pfd.	350	19	18¾	18¾	18¾
Nash. & Chat.	100	43½	43½	43½	43½
N. Y. & N. E.	1,100	42	41½	42	42
N. Y. C. & St. L.	1,000	9	9	9	9
Do pref.	200	21½	21½	21½	
N. Y. Central	3,060	106	105½	106	105¾
Nor. & W. pfd.	1,900	41¾	41¼	41¾	40¾
Nor. & W. com.	6,225	16	15¾	16	15¾
Northern Pacific	100	27¼	27¼	27¼	
Do preferred	2,530	59¾	59½	59½	59½
Northwestern	8,000	112¼	112	112¼	112
Do pref.	100	140¼	140¼	140¼	139¾
Ohio & Miss.	700	24¾	24	24	24¼
Ont. & Western	200	16¾	16¾	16¾	
O. R. & N. Co.	100	107½	107½	107½	107½
O. Transcon.	1,470	33¾	33	33¾	32¾
Pacific Mail	1,370	55½	54¾	55½	54½
P., D. & E.	3,540	22	22	22	
Reading	20,270	24¾	23¾	24	23¾
Rich. & Dan.	100	143	143	143	141
R. & W. P. T.	300	33	32½	32½	32
St. L. & S. F. pfd.	1,000	50	50	50	50
Do 1st pref.	100	114	114	114	114½
St. Paul	12,900	92¾	92¼	92¾	92¾
St. P. & D.	800	53¾	53	53	
Do preferred	5	109	109	109	
St. Paul & O.	1,400	46	45¾	45¾	45¾
Do pref.	400	109	109	109	108¾
St. P., M. & M.	100	114	114	114	115
Southern Pacific	600	38¾	37¾	38¾	38
Texas Pacific	910	9¾	9½	9¾	9¼
Tenn Coal	200	44	44	44	
Union Pacific	2,100	55	54¾	54¾	55
Wabash	215	17¾	17¾	17¾	
Do pfd.	400	29¾	29½	29½	29¾
Western Union	7,400	65¾	65½	65¾	65¾

EXPRESS STOCKS.

Adams	142	Fargo	124
American	108	United States	63¼

GOVERNMENT AND RAILROAD BONDS.

United States 3s	100¼	M. K. & T. gen. 6s	94¼
United States 4s, coup.	126¼	Northern Pac. firsts	116¾
United States 4½s, do	111¾	Northern Pac. sec'nds	100¾
Pacific 6s of 1895	126¼	N. W. consols	144
Louisiana stamped 4s	75	N. W. debenture 5s	110¼
Missouri 6s	100¼	St. L. & San. F. g. m.	110
Tennessee 6s, old	60¼	St. Paul consols	132¼
Tennessee 6s, new	60¼	St. P. Chi. & P firsts	119
Central Pacific firsts	113¼	Tex. Pac. land grants	38
Denver & R. G. 1st	121¼	Tex. Pac. R. G. ex cop	55¼
Den. & R. G. West 1st	81¼	Union Pacific firsts	115¼
Erie seconds	110	West Shore	102¾

Bond transactions yesterday:

10 A. M. TO 12 M.

2000 Am D & I 5s....99¾	10000 N Y C deb....110¾
25000 B & O 5s....113¾	1000 N Y C Ex 5s....106½
15000 CCC&I gn....105@105¼	1000 NYC&SL 1st....97¾
1000 C So 1st gtd....106	46000 do trust ct....97@98
5000 C P gold....113¼	1000 N P term 1st....106¾
1000 Col H & T 5s....87¼	3000 N P 1st cp....117½
50000 D&RG W 1st....80@81¼	14000 N P 2d cp....100¾@101
35000 D&RG 1st ctr rc....111⅛@111¼	3000 N W 29 yr deb 5s....109
	16000 N W s f 5s (cash)....112
47000 E T 5s tr rcts....95	1000 Ore S L 6s....107¾
10000 Int cp 6s....89¼	10000 O R & N 1s....111
12000 I B & W 1st....90	75000 St J & G I 1s....108¼@108¾
21000 I B & W 1st—E D 6s....89@90	10000 O Ry & N 5s....106¼
	1000 O & T 6s....102¼
6000 I B & W 2d....70	1000 R W & O cons....101¾
3000 K Pl st cn....108¼	5000 R & D deb....112½@113
2000 L N g m 6s....104¼	3000 SP M&M 1st c 6s....121¾@121¾
1000 M&SPl—C&PW5s....108¾	
1000 M&SPlst—W&M....107¾	5000 SL&S F g m....110
1000 M&St P cons....133	21000 T P inc l g....38
1000 L N A&C 1st....115	10000 T P Rio ex c....55
12000 L Dock 6s....120¾	1000 T Pac cn 6s ex cp....90
1000 M K T gn 6s....94¼	1000 Tol & O C 1st....97
1000 M K T cn 7s....116¾	2000 T & W 2d....62
83000 NYLE&W f 5s cp....99½@93	1000 U Pac 1st....116
103000 do 2d c cp....96¼@96½	17000 W S gtd 4s....102@102¾
	10 Adams Ex....143¼

12 M. TO 2 P. M.

5000 C So 1st gtd....106	1000 M&S Pl st—Tm 5s....105
5000 Can So 2d....92	13000 M L S & W 1st....119
13000 C Coal & I 6s....98@98¼	1000 M U Tel 6s....81¾
1000 C&O 1st—SerB c c 73	20000 NYLE&W n 2d cn....110¾
1000 CRI&P 5s cp....114	15000 do ex cp....96¼@96½
1000 CHV&T 5s....87¼@88	51000 NYC&SL 1s tst rc....98@98¼
22000 C P gld bd....113¾@113¾	1000 NYS&W 1st ex cp....98
35000 Det M & M l g....18	10000 N W s f deb 5s....110¾
2000 D & R G W 1st....82	10000 N Pac 2d cp....101
5000 D&RG 1st asd....80	10000 N W 1st....112
40000 D&RG 1s ctr rec....111¼@112	2000 R W & O cn....101
18000 D&H 1st Pa Dv cp....142	2000 R&A 1st trst....75
37000 E Tenn 5s tr....95	2000 R & D 6s....117¾
1000 Ft W & Dist....83	17000 St J & G I 1st....108¾
10000 I B & W cn inc....24	10000 S L & Cairo 4s....73¾
4000 I B & W 2d....69¾	3000 T & O C 1st....97
28000 L Dock 6s....121@122	25000 T P R ex cp....55½@55¾
1000 L & N—NO&M 1st....101¾	5000 T Cent 1s 1909....78¾
7000 L & N tr 6s....102¾	13000 TP&W 1st tr rcts....100
2000 Long I con 5s....114	107000 W S gtd 4s....102¾@102¾
8000 M&SPl—CP&W5s....108¾	7 Broadw Bank....285

2 P. M. TO 3 P. M.

15000 U S 4s cp....126¼	10000 G B W & S P 1st....107
50000 U S 4½s reg....111¾	5000 L & N g m 6s....104¾
2000 N Car con 4s....98	8000 L & N tr bd 6s....102½
5000 Tenn comp....70¼	10000 M&SPlst—Tm5s....105
5000 Tenn set 3s....74¼	10000 M&SPlst—W&M....107¾
1000 Atch C&P 1st....105	10000 M&SPl—C&PW5s....108¾
20000 B N Y & P 1s....43¾@44	10000 M & St P cn....128¼
4000 C P gld bds....113¾	10000 NYLE&W n 2d cn. ex cp....96@96¼
2000 C & O 1s SrB e cp....73¼	5000 NYC&SL 1st tr rc....98
1000 CO&S W mg....100¼	1000 N W s f db 5s reg....110¼
1000 D & R G W 1s....81½	6000 R W & O cn....101
1000 D & R G 1 ast....80	10000 R & D 6s....118
33000 D&RG 1 con tr....111⅛@111	30000 T & O C 1st....97@97¼
	2000 U Pac 1s....115¼@115¾
1000 E T 5s tr....95	3000 W S gtd 4s....102⅜

BOSTON.

BOSTON, Mass., July 14.—[Special.]—Stock sales and quotations:

	Sales.	First.	High.	Low.	Last.
Atchison	11,000	87¾	88	87¾	88
N. Y. & N. E.	1,700	42	42	41¾	41¾
Bell Telephone	2,376	217	225	217	225
Union Pacific	6	54⅝	54⅝	54⅝	54⅝
Boston Water	300	4	4 1-16	4	4 1-16
Mexican Central	207	6¾	6¾	6¾	6¾
Allouez Mining	425	3	3	3	3
Boston & Albany	75	195¼	195¼	195¼	195¼
Boston & Lowell	127	127	127	127	127
Boston & Maine	21	199¼	199¼	199¼	199¼
Flint, common	100	19¼	19¼	19¼	19¼

Bond sales and quotations:

15,000 Mexican 4s....36¼@36¾	6000 O S L 6s....104¾
18000 N Y & N E 2ds....110	

PHILADELPHIA.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., July 14.—[Special.]—The market closed firm. Pennsylvania, 53⅞ bid, 54 asked; Lehigh Valley, 55⅞ bid, 56⅛ asked; Lehigh Navigation, 50 bid, 50¼ asked.

FOREIGN.

LONDON, July 14—5 p. m.—Bonds: United States 4s, 128¾; do 4½s, 114; A. & G. W. firsts, 44⅞; do seconds, 13; Erie, 31; do seconds, 98⅞; Canadian Pacific, 69¾; New York Central, 109⅞; Pennsylvania, 55⅛; Mexican ordinary, 32¾; St. Paul common, 94⅞; Reading, 12⅛. Bar silver is quoted at 43 13-16d.

MINING STOCKS.

NEW YORK, July 14.—Mining shares were more active, and the Comstocks and Leadville higher. Sales: Rappahannock, 11@14c; Argenta, 15@20c; Leadville, 43c; Consolidated Pacific, 23c; Little Pittsburg, 35c; Robinson, 60@65c; Helena, $1.80@1.85; Union Consolidated, 66c; Bulwer, 80c; Navajo, $1.10.

BOSTON, Mass., July 14.—Closing prices: Allouez Mining Company (new), 3c; Calumet & Hecla, $212; Franklin, 8¾c; Huron, ¾c; Osceola, 11c; Quincy, 50c.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., July 14.—The official closing quotations for mining stocks today were as follows: Consolidated Pacific dropped until further notice; Alta, 60c; Bulwer, 75c; Best & Belcher, $1.12½; Bodie Consolidated, $1.50; Chollar, $1.50; Consolidated California & Virginia, $1.50; Crown Point, $1.12½; Eureka Consolidated, $3.25; Gould & Curry, $1.00; Hale & Norcross, $2.50; Holmes, $2.50; Mexican, 65c; Mono, $1.87½; Navajo, $1.12½; Ophir, $1.50; Savage, $2.85; Sierra Nevada, 90c; Union Consolidated, 65c; Utah, 90c; Yellow Jacket, $1.37½.

MARKETS.

The leading grain markets were less active yesterday, and averaged lower. Moderate local buying caused a steady opening, but offerings were very large later on, and prices fell off. Cooler weather with some rain and the belief that the damage by drouth has been exaggerated were the principal reasons for selling. The export movement also was unsatisfactory. Provisions were firmer with a better speculative but smaller shipping demand. The outward movement was good for corn and moderate for provisions, but wheat was neglected.

Provisions were moderately active and firmer. Hogs were in small supply and stronger. Cables were steady and firm, with Eastern markets generally dearer. There was a good speculative demand, but the shipping business was rather light on account of small offerings, especially of hams. Pork was active and higher, but outside prices were not maintained. September opened 5c higher, at $9.97½, sold up to $10.10, and closed at $10.00@10.02½, with August at 10c discount. January sold to some extent at 70c premium over September. Lard was dull early, but was steady and firm later. September opened 2½c lower, at $6.70, sold up to $6.77½, and closed at $6.75. Ribs were firm and in good demand. September opened 5c higher, at $6.35, sold up to $6.42½, and closed at $6.37½, with August at 5c discount. Cash sales were reported of 90 brls pork at $9.90, 200 tcs lard at $6.55, 1,000 pcs green hams (16 lbs) at 9¾c, 150 tcs sweet-pickled hams (11 lbs) at 11¼c, 150 tcs do (16 lbs) at 10¾c, 300 tcs do on private terms, and 50 boxes short clears on private terms.

Flour was quiet and steady. One lot was taken for export and local dealers purchased to a moderate extent. Prices were a shade lower. Sales were reported of 2,0 sacks at $3.40 and 1,400 sacks and 475 brls on private terms. Total equal to about 1,600 brls.

In red winter wheat there was a good speculative and shipping demand. No. 2 red for August and September was quotable at 1¾c over regular wheat. Cash lots in store and to go there sold at 81¼c for No. 1 red, 80¾@81c for No. 2 red, and 78c for No. 2 Turkish. Free-on-board lots sold at 81c for No. 2 red, 74@78½c for No. 3 red, 59@70c for No. 4 red, and 70c for not graded. Total cash sales about 45,000 bu.

Wheat was active and lower. The early feeling was steady under local buying, based on the decrease of the quantity on passage to Europe and the report that the English crop would be much less than the trade had calculated on. The weather was said to be very hot in the Northwest, but later dispatches reported a cooler temperature and some rain, while the export movement was very light, and receipts of new winter wheat were liberal. A great deal of long wheat came on the market, and local operators sold some large lines short. English markets were quoted dull, with a poor demand. August opened unchanged, at 79⅞c, sold up to 80⅛c, and closed at 79c bid, with September at 1⅝c premium and October at 3⅜c premium. December sold at 84⅞@85⅛c. Cash lots in store sold at 78⅛@78⅜c for No. 2. Free-on-board No. 2 sold at 80c, No. 3 at 68@74½c, and No. 4 at 55@67c. On track No. 3 sold at 71c and no grade at 56c. Total cash sales about 22,000 bu.

Corn was less active and weaker. There was a great deal of selling based on the decline in wheat and expected larger receipts. The crop news was very conflicting, but it was generally thought that the damage is chiefly prospective, and that rain during the ensuing ten days will prevent any serious reduction of the yield. The worst reports come from Kansas. The shipping demand was good. September opened ⅛c lower, at 39⅞c, sold up to 40⅛c, and closed at 39½@39⅝c, with October at 1c premium. Cash lots in store and to go there sold at 38⅛@38⅝c for No. 2 yellow, 37@37¼c for No. 3 yellow, 37⅜@38c for No. 2, 35¼@36⅛c for No. 3, and 31⅛@33⅜c for No. 4. Free-on-board lots sold at 39⅛c for No. 1 yellow, 39⅛c for No. 2 yellow, 38⅞c for No. 2 white, 38c for No. 3 yellow, 36¼@36⅜c for No. 3 white, 35⅜c for No. 3, 28@34c for No. 4, and 30@32⅛c for no grade. On-track No. 3 yellow sold at 37⅜c, No. 3 at 35⅜@36⅛c, No. 4 at 32⅛@33c, and no grade at 30@31c. Total cash sales about 385,000 bu.

Oats were strong early, reacting later and closing easy. Trading fair. September opened at 29⅝c, went up to 30c, declined to 29⅝c, and closed at 29⅝c. August ⅜c discount and October ⅜c premium. July sold at 29⅜c. May nominally 33c. No. 2, in store, quotably 29⅞c. The sample market was ¼@⅛c higher in some instances by reason of small offerings and an active shipping demand. No. 2 sold sparingly to go to store at 29⅛c. Free-on-board lots sold at 25⅛@28c for no grade, 26⅛@31½c for No. 3, 32⅛@34c for No. 3 white; 29⅛@33⅛c for No. 2; 34⅛@35⅛c for No. 2 white. Total cash sales about 100,000 bu.

Rye was easy and dull. No. 2 in store and July sold at 52c, or ½c lower for the former, with 54c bid for August and September and none offered. Sales by sample were: On track—1 car No. 3 at 47c. Free-on-board—1 car choice No. 3 at 52c; 1 car choice No. 2 at 57c.

Barley was firm and active, with sales of 25,000 bu at 66c and 5,000 bu at 65½c for new No. 2 September. October sold—20,000 bu—at 65c, the market closing at 65c bid for both deliveries. The sample market was bare of offerings.

Millstuffs improved another 25c by reason of the continued scarcity of offerings and an active inquiry. Sales were: 4 cars bran at $9.50@10.50; 4 cars middlings at $10.00@11.50.

Timothy was quotably steady at $5.05@5.10 for prime cash seed. None was offered. Five cars for September delivery sold at $2.15, or 5c better, and $2.05 was bid for the year. Clover was unchanged at $6.10@6.20 for medium prime cash seed. Flaxseed was firm. 3½ cars No. 1 on track selling at $1.10¼ and 2 cars no grade at $1.07. Receipts, 13 cars. October sold at $1.15 and $1.14 was bid for September.

The volume of trading on the street markets was fair taken altogether. Heavy receipts of small fruits caused a decline in prices, especially as considerable quantities were in poor condition and those were taken by the canners. Choice grades of butter and cheese were a shade higher, large export orders coming in for the latter. The dry-goods market was without any new feature, a moderate volume of orders coming in, and values ruling very firm owing to the encouraging aspect of the fall trade.

The fact which seemed most to afflict the trade here is the freedom with which winter wheat from the new crop is being delivered by farmers in the West. It may not be universally accepted as a sign that the crop is an immense one, but the wheat has to be taken care of, and is selling at higher prices than exporters are willing to pay.

An exporter in this city said yesterday that his advices from across the Atlantic do not encourage the hope of being able to send any considerable quantity of wheat to England from this country unless it can be laid down there at about 30 shillings per quarter. That is equal to about 78c per bu on this market. He remarked that he had shipped several lots when our market was in the neighborhood of 72c, and scarcely anything since then. This information is not very harmonious with the rumor that came here yesterday that the English wheat crop will be sixteen bu per acre short of an average. The latter may be a mistake, as sixteen bu is not far from 50 per cent of the average outturn.

Another piece of news came in yesterday, which is perhaps much the most important item of the day. It is that the price of silver in London has declined to 43¾d per ounce, and that Indian wheat was in consequence being offered there for delivery next November at 29s per qr. This encouraged selling here, and may have been the chief reason for our weakness, though the bears derived additional comfort from a Duluth telegram that the failure in wheat is nearly confined to a moderately large area in Dakota. It is pretty bad in some parts of that area, being reported as low as 3 bu per acre in the neighborhood of Volga, and not worth the cutting on a great many farms both there and in Nebraska.

The Secretary of the State Agricultural Board of California was in this city a few weeks ago, and while here said he did not believe the wheat crop of that State this year would materially exceed 40,000,000 bu. He characterized as absurd the claim that it would amount to 46,000,000, but allowed it to be inferred that the whole Pacific Slope might turn out about 60,000,000 bu. It is not likely that he could be so much in error as to call the total forty if it were really seventy, as some people out there are represented to have claimed.

The following table shows the range of prices:

MESS PORK.

	Closed Tuesday.	Range yesterday.	Closed yesterday.
July	$9.82½	$9.85 @ 9.97½	$9.90
August	9.82½	9.85 @ 9.97½	9.90
September	9.92½	9.95 @10.10	10.00
October	9.95	10.00 @10.15	10.05

LARD—PER 100 POUNDS.

	Closed Tuesday.	Range yesterday.	Closed yesterday.
July	$6.60	$6.55 @ 6.62½	$6.57½
August	6.62½	6.60 @ 6.67½	6.62½
September	6.72½	6.70 @ 6.77½	6.72½
October	6.57½	6.55 @ 6.57½	6.55

MEATS—BOXED 25 CENTS MORE THAN LOOSE.

	Closed Tuesday.	Range yesterday.	Closed yesterday.
July	$6.25	$6.30 @ 6.32½	$6.30
August	6.25	6.30 @ 6.35	6.30
September	6.30	6.35 @ 6.42½	6.35
October	6.27½	6.35 @ 6.37½	6.35

WHEAT.

	Closed Tuesday.	Range yesterday.	Closed yesterday.
July	78	77⅝@ 78¼	77⅞
August	79⅝	79 @ 80⅛	79⅝
September	81⅜	80⅝@ 82⅛	80⅞
October	83⅛	82⅝@ 83⅞	82¾

CORN.

	Closed Tuesday.	Range yesterday.	Closed yesterday.
July	38	37¼@ 37⅞	37⅛
August	39	38⅛@ 38⅞	38¼
September	40⅛	39⅜@ 40⅛	39½
October	41⅛	40⅜@ 41⅛	40⅜

OATS.

	Closed Tuesday.	Range yesterday.	Closed yesterday.
July	29¼	....@ 29⅜	29⅜
August	29¼	29¼@ 29⅜	29¼
September	29⅝	29⅝@ 30	29⅝
October	29⅞	30 @ 30⅜	30

The following were the latest buyers' prices for the corresponding day last year:

	August.	September.	October.
No. 2 spring	$ 90¼	$ 92⅜	$ 94¼
No. 2 corn	46⅛	46⅜	46
No. 2 oats	25½	25⅜	25¼
Pork	10.47½	10.55	10.65
Lard	6.70	6.77½	6.85
Short ribs	5.75	5.82½	5.90

The following were the receipts and shipments of the leading articles of produce in this city during the twenty-four hours ending 6 o'clock Tuesday evening and for the corresponding period a year ago:

ARTICLES.	RECEIPTS. 1886.	RECEIPTS. 1885.	SHIPMENTS. 1886.	SHIPMENTS. 1885.
Flour, brls	12,062	18,288	9,680	17,306
Wheat, bu	47,960	59,054	29,376	65,454
Corn, bu	525,180	205,671	350,906	240,578
Oats, bu	138,346	90,473	26,501	87,300
Rye, bu	1,506	2,624	522	11,154
Barley, bu	1,225	794	....	1,163
Grass-seed, lbs	48,000	2,900	5,136	2,314
Flaxseed, bu	4,284	2,080	4,254	963
Broom-corn, lbs	15,500	....	310	4,140
Cured meats, lbs	1,741,190	749,940	2,589,682	2,132,324
Canned meats, cases	....	....	2,867	766
Dressed beef, lbs	3,000	20,000	1,509,495	1,367,705
Beef, tcs	....	....	....	6
Beef, brls	....	....	96	210
Pork, brls	150	105	1,052	1,100
Lard, lbs	346,150	487,550	307,182	373,320
Cheese, lbs	165,340	483,970	102,580	40,190
Butter, lbs	754,616	567,842	711,633	357,700
Live hogs, No.	13,983	17,309	2,970	3,562
Cattle, No.	6,504	6,767	2,248	1,616
Sheep, No.	923	1,688	....	....
Hides, lbs	281,462	149,045	352,190	270,500
Wool, lbs	706,891	817,037	688,932	427,312
Coal, tons	17,853	12,950	4,663	1,734
Lumber, m feet	7,546	7,044	3,110	4,166
Shingles, m	2,834	2,715	199	723
Salt, brls	700	745	8,420	4,906

The following grain was inspected as received in the city during Tuesday by car-loads:

	Contract grades.	No. 3.	Low grades.	Total
Winter wheat	55	7	2	64
Spring wheat	12	15	9	36
Corn	221	156	102	479
Oats	51	39	4	94
Rye	8	1	....	9
Barley	....	....	....	....
Total	347	218	117	682

Also by canal, 9,800 bu corn. Total about 420,000 bu. Inspected out: 7,930 bu wheat, 199,773 bu corn, 1,499 bu oats, and 384 bu rye. The estimated receipts for today are 81 cars wheat, 640 cars corn, and 105 cars oats.

Railroad freights were quiet and steady on the basis of 25c for flour, grain, and feed and 30c for provisions to New York.

Lake freights were moderately active, including some inquiry for tonnage for small lots. Carriers ask 2⅝c for corn and 2¾c for wheat to Buffalo, and shippers offered ⅛c less. Charters were made for 240,000 bu corn and 26,000 bu oats at 2⅝c and on private terms for corn to Buffalo, on private terms to Midland and Georgian Bay, at 1¼c to Sarnia, and on private terms for oats to Point Edwards.

The Secretary of the Lumberman's Exchange reports the stock on hand in this city July 1 as 405,794,826 feet lumber and timber, 294,112,188 No. shingles, 40,077,975 pcs lath, 1,291,497 feet pickets, 266,648 pcs cedar posts, and 5,372,483 feet hardwood in pine yards. As compared with the previous month, lumber and timber increased 78,592,390 feet; shingles, No. 47,244,688; lath, 6,800,540 pcs, and cedar posts, 121,424, while pickets decreased 736,612. The total receipts, sales, and shipments from Jan. 1 to June 30, 1886, were as follows:

	RECEIPTS. Lumber.	RECEIPTS. Shingles.	SALES AND SHIPMENTS. Lumber.	SALES AND SHIPMENTS. Shingles.
1886	538,051,600	285,692,000	767,538,844	432,726,412
1885	513,520,000	190,452,000	729,908,784	300,312,761
Increase	24,531,000	95,240,000	37,630,060	
Decrease				132,413,651

The receipts and shipments of wheat at the points given were as follows on the dates named:

POINTS.	RECEIPTS, BU. July 14.	RECEIPTS, BU. July 13.	RECEIPTS, BU. July 12.	SHIPMENTS, BU. July 12.	SHIPMENTS, BU. July 13.	SHIPMENTS, BU. July 12.
Chicago	48,000	37,000	20,500	29,500	6,000	4,500
Milwaukee	9,500	36,000	26,000	1,500	500	500
St. Louis	131,500	158,500	292,500	....	....	1,500
Toledo	59,000	63,500	19,500	41,500	17,500	26,500
Detroit	25,500	25,500	3,000	....	....	46,500
Kans's City	7,500	12,500	15,000	500	4,000	1,000
Minn'polis	73,000	40,000	111,500	17,500	9,000	13,000
Duluth	12,000	58,000	12,500	94,500	31,000	30,000

The following table shows the quantity of flour and grain on passage to the United Kingdom on the dates mentioned:

	July 10, 1886.	July 3, 1886.	July 11, 1885.
Wheat and flour, qrs	2,180,000	2,350,000	2,225,000
Corn, qrs	430,000	460,000	390,000

On passage for the Continent:

	July 10, 1886.	July 3, 1886.	July 11, 1885.
Wheat, qrs	660,000	720,000	200,000
Corn, qrs	80,000	60,000	95,000

GENERAL MARKETS.

BUTTER—Fancy selections were very firm at 16@16½c per lb in lines and 17c in a small way. Arrivals taken as soon as they come in. All other grades dull. Choice Iowa and similar makes ranged anywhere from 12c to 15c, according to condition. Extra fine dairy sold at 11@13c, but anything below this grade was difficult to sell at any price, and was quotably 6½@9c, as to quality. Common and packing stock, 5@6c.

CHEESE—This market is advancing for choice full creams, owing to the heavy demand for home consumption and export. A car-load of Young Americas was reported to have been sold for shipment to Europe at 8¾c, but the quotation for this grade was 8@8¼c. Cheddars 7@7½c, and flats, two in a box, 7¼@7½c. Off full-creams and skims almost unsalable. The former were nominally 4@5c per lb, and the latter 1@3c.

EGGS—Easier at 12@12½c per doz for fresh guaranteed Northern stocks, buyers declining to pay more. Seconds, 6@8c, according to condition. Receipts continue light, with a fair local inquiry.

GREEN FRUITS—Quiet, owing to the cool weather, except for small varieties, which were in good shipping and fair local request. The receipts of berries were quite heavy, about 12,000 cases coming in. Red raspberries, 50c@$1.00, and black do, 65c@$1.00, according to condition, the canners buying freely at inside prices. Blackberries, 75c@$1.25; peaches, 75c@$1.25 per box; cherries firmer at $2.00@2.50 per bu; currants, $1.75@2.25 per bu; California oranges scarce at $4.25@4.50 per case; lemons, $7.00@8.00; bananas, 75c@$2.50 per bunch; muskmelons, 75c@$1.25; nutmeg do, $1.00@2.00.

HAY—No. 1 timothy was in good demand for shipment, with a fair local inquiry for choice upland prairie. Prices ruled steady at $10.00@10.50 for No. 1 timothy, $8.00@8.50 for No. 2 do, and $8.00@8.50 for Iowa upland prairie. Sales were: On track—21 cars No. 1 timothy at $10.00; 2 cars No. 2 do, $9.50; 12 cars upland prairie at $8.00@8.50. Free on board—1 car No. 2 timothy at $9.50.

POTATOES—Firm, with light arrivals and a good demand. St. Louis early Ohios, $1.75@1.85 per brl or 65c per bu on track; Tennessee early rose, $1.90@2.00. Single brl lots 25c higher.

POULTRY—Easier by reason of a large supply and only a moderate inquiry. Live old hens, 8@8½c per lb; roosters, 5c; spring chickens, 13@14c; turkeys, 7@8c; spring ducks, 9@10c; old ducks, 6@7c.

VEGETABLES—All kinds were in good request for shipment, but the demand for local consumption continued quiet, it being supplied by the near-by growers. Cabbage, $2.50@4.50 per hdd; cucumbers, 20@25c per doz; cauliflower, 75c@$1.25; green corn, 12½@18c.

WHISKY—Steady and quotably $1.12.

WOOL—Fairly active and firm at previous quotations.

PRODUCE CALL—The following prices were bid on the exchange list yesterday:

BUTTER—Extra creamery, 16c; extra firsts, 14½c; extra dairy, 11c; extra firsts, 10c.

CHEESE—Full cream cheddars, 7c; flats, 7¼c; Young America, 8c.

EGGS—Fresh, cash, 12c; do July, 12c.

LIVE STOCK.

The following were the receipts and shipments of live stock for the period indicated, with comparisons:

Receipts.	Cattle.	Cl'vs.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Monday, July 12	5,557	43	30,178	1,639
Tuesday, July 13	6,504	330	13,983	923
Wednesday, July 14	10,300	200	17,000	3,600
Total	22,361	573	61,161	6,162
Same time last w'k	24,429	342	52,167	7,371
Shipments.				
Monday, July 12	1,668	....	3,504	231
Tuesday, July 13	2,248	....	2,970	....
Wednesday, July 14	2,500	....	5,000	500
Total	6,416	....	11,474	731
Same time last w'k	3,859	7	7,438	1,462

Wednesday's receipts of cattle were estimated at 10,300, against 6,504 Tuesday and 8,243 last Wednesday. Monday and Tuesday of this week native cattle advanced 10@20c, but yesterday 15@20c decline was established. Texas cattle are about 20@35c lower than last week.

Another advance of 5c was established for hogs Wednesday, making 10@15c advance since Monday. Receipts for the week thus far exhibit 9,000 increase compared with the corresponding period last year. Arrivals for July to date figure up 240,000, against 201,000 the same time last July.

The first consignment of Eastern dairy calves received this year arrived Wednesday from Cattaraugus County, New York. They were in good condition, and were held at $12.00 per head. Last year the first shipment of stock calves sold at $13.25 per head.

B. A. Hathaway sold two thoroughbred Hereford bulls to J. T. Clark, the General Manager of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Road, for $400. Mr. Clark has quite a large stock farm near Sioux City, Ia.

CATTLE—Fresh arrivals were the largest for several months past. Offerings, including almost 4,000 Texas and Indian cattle, several hundred distillery cattle, a large number of corn-fed Nebraska and Colorado cattle, and no end of natives, including an oversupply of old cows. The variety and quality was large, and there were liberal offerings of nearly all grades and descriptions. The general market was very much weaker in tone and many bids were all of 25c lower than Tuesday. Buyers were quite indifferent and moved very slow, well knowing that they could get what they wanted without showing any anxiety. Prices on an average were 15c lower. One lot of very prime cattle sold at $5.15, and they were about as good as the cattle sold Tuesday at $5.30. Exporters paid $4.80@4.90 for 200 beeves averaging 1,384@1,511 lbs. Eastern shippers paid $3.85@5.15 for 1,085@1,569-lb averages. Handy 1,187-lb cattle sold at $4.75, while steers averaging almost 1,400 lbs sold at $4.55. Dressed-beef men paid $5.00@5.05 for a few fancy 1,348@1,524-lb cattle, but secured most of the good lots below $4.50. About 4,000 Texas cattle arrived, making 8,700 for the week thus far against less than 5,000 during the same time last week. The general market was slow and weak, and prices were 20@30c lower than last week. One lot of 1,036-lb Texans sold at $3.35, but they were a little coarse and not fat. Indian Texans sold at $3.30@3.87½, and common to choice through Texans at $2.50@3.37½ for 714@1,033-lb averages. Texas cows sold at $2.05, and 1,062-lb bulls at $2.00. About 1,000 Texas cattle arrived too late for the market, and the close was weak. Dressed-beef men received 20 cars of Texans from the West. About 240 distillery cattle, 1,283@1,403 lbs, sold at $4.75@4.90. The market for native cows has been in a demoralized condition for one or two days past. Some salesmen say they never saw the market for inferior to fair and even pretty good cows in worse shape. The offerings have been large, with hardly a shipment the last week but what has lost money. Texas cattle are taking the place of natives, and old cows cannot be bought in the country now without losing money. Some few fancy cows and heifers sell as high as $3.50@3.75, but good ones are selling at $2.50, and there were some here which could not be sold at $1.50. A car-load of 566-lb heifers sold at the latter price. Veal calves were in heavy supply and weaker. Stock cattle sold moderately at easier prices. The general cattle market closed weak, with quite a number unsold. Revised quotations are as follows:

Prime steers, 1,500 to 1,650 lbs	$5.15@5.30
Choice to fancy, 1,350 to 1,550 lbs	4.55@5.10
Fair to choice, 1,200 to 1,400 lbs	4.30@4.85
Common to good, 1,050 to 1,250 lbs	3.90@4.45
Poor and medium, 950 to 1,100 lbs	3.75@4.25
Grass-fed natives, 900 to 1,300 lbs	3.00@4.35
Distillery steers, 950 to 1,300 lbs	4.20@4.90
Corn-fed Texans, 800 to 1,150 lbs	3.35@3.90
Grass-fed Texans, 670 to 950 lbs	2.40@3.35
Fair to choice native cows	2.15@3.20
Inferior to medium cows	1.50@2.20
Poor to fancy bulls	2.25@3.65
Stockers, 500 to 860 lbs	2.25@3.15
Feeders, 900 to 1,200 lbs	3.00@3.85
Veal calves, 100@180 lbs	3.50@5.50
Milch cows, per head	20.00@45.00

HOGS—Continued light receipts and a brisk local and outside demand caused a stronger feeling in this market. Prices advanced fully 5c, making 10@15c advance since Monday. The quality graded rather poor, and "good" heavy and light weights were quite scarce. Two or three Chicago packers paid as high as $5.00 for selected heavy, and the same price was paid for fancy light grades. The bulk of heavy packing and shipping hogs sold at $4.85@4.95, and light weights largely at $4.80@4.95. Rough heavy and grassers sold at $4.55@4.75; good mixed hogs sold at $4.80@4.95; and butchers' pigs at $4.85@4.95. Common to choice light, $4.60@4.95, with singeing pigs at $5.00. Culls quotable at $3.00@4.40.

SHEEP—A good, lively demand prevailed for sheep Wednesday, and the recent advance was well sustained. Prices are 15@25c higher than a week ago. Local dealers were the principal buyers. Almost 600 head of 109@112-lb Oregon sheep sold at $3.40@3.50; Texas sheep, averaging 70 lbs, sold at $2.12½ and 279 head of 70-lb Kansas sheep sold at $2.25. Common to good natives, 67@113 lbs, sold at $2.25@4.00; lambs sold at $4.25@5.00 per 100 lbs and $1.75@2.00 per head.

OTHER MARKETS.

New York, July 14.—BEEVES—Receipts, including 10 car-loads for slaughterers direct, were 174 car-loads; market was dull and weak at a decline of fully 10c per 100 lbs; poor to strictly prime steers sold at $4.30@5.75 per 100 lbs—outside price for 8 car-loads of Indiana starch-factory steers, 1,462 lbs average; dry cows and bulls went at $2.60@4.00.

SHEEP AND LAMBS—Fairly active for good and prime, but dull for common; extremes for sheep $3.00@5.00 per 100 lbs; for lambs $5.00@6.60.

HOGS—Receipts, 3,000; market dull and lower at $4.90@5.30 per 100 lbs, with a car-load of light and common Western hogs at $4.50.

Kansas City, Mo., July 14.—CATTLE—Receipts, 2,649; shipments, 1,639; market slow and weak; good to choice, $4.20@4.60; common to medium, $3.60@4.15; stockers, $2.60@3.20; feeders, $3.30@3.75; cows, $2.00@3.25.

HOGS—Receipts, 11,283; shipments, 1,727; choice heavy steady; others 5c lower; good to choice, $4.55@4.75; common to medium, $4.30@4.50.

SHEEP—Receipts, 35; shipments none; market quiet; good to choice, $2.50@3.25; common to medium, $1.50@2.25.

St. Louis, Mo., July 14.—CATTLE—Receipts, 2,900; shipments, 1,500; market fairly active; prices 20c lower; good to choice shipping, $4.60@4.90; common to fair, $3.75@4.45; butchers' steers, $3.25@4.25; cows and heifers, $2.00@3.25; grass Texans, $2.00@3.25.

HOGS—Receipts, 4,500; shipments, 1,200; market active and 5c higher; butchers' and best heavy, $4.85@5.00; mixed, $4.50@4.80; light, $4.50@4.85.

SHEEP—Receipts, 1,300; shipments, 400; market quiet and steady; $2.00@3.70.

LUMBER.

The yard trade continued moderately active, the demand for local consumption improving, but orders from the outside were light. The current wholesale prices are as follows:

First, second, and third clears, 1¼@2-inch	$44.00@48.00
A and B select, 1¼@2-inch	22.00@42.00
Stock boards, A, B, and C, 12-inch	37.00@48.00
Box, A, B, and C	33.00@48.00
A and B 6-inch flooring	33.00@35.00
Siding, 1st and 2d clear, 12, 14, and 16 feet	22.00
A and B siding	10.50@20.50
Shingles, standard and extra cedar A	2.35@2.40
Shingles, choice A	2.45
Lath, dry	1.80

The arrivals in the cargo market were large, and the demand was sufficient to take them all at full former prices:

Piece-stuff, short and green	$9.00
Piece-stuff, long and green	10.00@14.00
No. 2 boards and strips, green	10.00@11.50
No. 2 boards and strips, dry	10.00@12.50
Medium boards and strips, green	10.00@15.00
No. 1 boards and strips, green	15.00@22.00
Shingles, extra A	2.00@2.30
Shingles, standard	1.95@2.00
Lath, green	1.25@1.40

BY TELEGRAPH.

FOREIGN.

LIVERPOOL, July 14—3:30 p. m.—CLOSE—PROVISIONS—Pork—Holders offer sparingly; prime mess, Eastern, firm at 62s 6d; do Western firm at 57s 6d. Lard—Spot and July, 33s 9d; August and September, 34s.

BREADSTUFFS—Wheat—Holders offer freely; new No. 2 winter dull at 6s 7½d; do spring dull at 6s 6½d. Flour—Holders offer freely; extra No. 1 spring wheat, 8s 3d. Corn—Spot and futures supply large; new mixed and July, 4s; August, 4s ½d; September, 4s 1d.

LIVERPOOL, July 14.—COTTON—Steady, with a fair demand; sales, 10,000 bales, including 1,000 for speculation and export and 7,700 American.

GRAIN—Wheat—Quiet; the demand has fallen off; holders offer freely; red Western spring, 6s 6d@6s 8d per cental. Corn dull and in poor demand.

PROVISIONS—Beef, 60s per cwt for extra India mess. Pork, 57s 6d per brl for primal mess.

CHEESE—41s 6d per cwt for fine American.

PETROLEUM—Spirits, 7¾d per gallon.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, July 14.—[Special.]—WHEAT—More extensive transactions reported in winter in the speculative line, on, however, a very unsettled market. At the outset, in sympathy with the West, prices further weakened slightly, to rally speedily, and as much on the near-by deliveries as ⅝c, partly as helped by the serious shrinkage reported in the aggregates of wheat and corn on passage from all sources for Western Europe. Through the late afternoon the drift, however, was again unmistakably bearish, and, on a decided pressure to realize, values yielded sharply, leaving off barely steady, on a loss for the day of ¾@⅝c a bu. Very little interest was evinced in early deliveries, which followed the futures list and wound up heavily. Shippers and millers were indifferent. No. 2 red for July closed at 86⅝c; do for August regularly at 87⅝c; September, 88⅞c; October, 89¾c bid; November, 90⅝c; December, 91⅝c; January, 93c; May, 1887, closed at 97¼c. December, 92⅝c; January, 1887, 93⅝c; and May, 1887, 97⅞c. Sales: No. 2 red, old crop, in store, quoted at the close at about 86¾@87c, and afloat at about 88¼@88⅜c; No. 1 hard spring, in store, also to a local miller, at 90½c.

CORN—Moderately active for early delivery, in good part for export, but at lower prices, the decline for the day having been about ⅝c, closing weak. And in the futures line No. 2, though opening easier, soon hardened slightly, to react again to heaviness, notably on July, which, following moderate contract deliveries and settlements, gave way precipitately, yielding for the day as much as 1¼c, the inter options receding in sympathy, August losing ⅝c, September ¾c, and October ⅜c a bu. Sales: No. 2, early delivery, in elevator, 47¼@47⅜c, closing at 47⅜c asked, and delivered 47⅜@48c, closing at 47⅜c; No. 2 white, in elevator, 47c; ungraded mixed at 41@49½c, mostly at 44½@47⅜c.

OATS—On a variable and less active market, left off heavily at reduced prices. Sales: No. 2 white in elevator 40@42c, closing at 41⅛c asked; No. 2 in elevator 35⅜@36⅛c, closing at 35⅜c bid.

RYE AND MALT—Inactive; quoted as before.

PROVISIONS—A very moderate movement reported in hog products, which, however, were held confidently. Pork dull but steady; old mess, $10.50@10.62½; new mess, $11.25@11.62½; extra prime to arrive on private terms. Cut meats held to about previous figures, but quiet; pickled bellies, 12-lb averages, quoted at 6⅝c. Bacon lifeless; quotations wholly nominal. Western steam lard in moderate request for prompt delivery; choice quoted at the close at $6.85.

BUTTER—The demand has been fair, almost wholly, however, for the finer qualities, which have been ruling strong; other kinds are very quiet, barely holding their own. Choice to fancy Eastern creamery, 17@18c; do Western, 16½@17½c; imitation creamery, 11@13c; Eastern dairy, half-firkin tubs, good to fancy, 13@16c; do Welsh tubs, 12@15c; Western dairy, 10@12c; factory fresh, 8@10c.

CHEESE—A firmer and more active market also noted, with best Eastern factory quoted early at 8¼@8⅜c, but sales mostly at 8⅜c, and closing at 8⅜c for white and colored; about fair to fine do at 7@8c, and fine Ohio at 7¼@8c.

TALLOW—Sold at 3 15-16@4c, closing at 4c asked.

SUGARS—Raw in active demand at previous prices. A cargo of centrifugal to arrive, cost and freight, sold at 3⅛c for 96° test for Philadelphia. Refined unchanged, but dull.

FREIGHTS—Varied little, on a moderately active business, berth room attracting increased attention, in good part for grain, mostly corn, at the ruling low quotations. Tonnage for charters in less request, even for the most prominent trades. Of the contracts for steam carriers the most important were for Liverpool hence, wheat of old purchases, 2¼d; cheese, bulk, local, 25s; provisions, local, 15@20s per ton, 2s 6d@3s per tierce, and 1s 9d@2s per brl. Dundee, flour, through, at 20s. London, hence, grain, 3d @2½d; New Castle, do, through, 3d; Glasgow, corn on private terms, quoted at 2d; Hamburg, grain on private terms, quoted at 55@60 pfennigs; Copenhagen, corn reported at 2s 6d@2s 7½d; flour, through for Holland, 19@20c, and for Antwerp, flour at 15s, bacon at 20s; room for lard quoted at 16s 3d@20s.

NEW YORK, July 14.—COTTON—Dull and easy; uplands, 9 9-16c; Orleans, 9⅝c. Sales, 147 bales. Futures closed quiet and steady; July, 9.42c; August, 9.45c; September, 9.39c; October, 9.28c; November, 9.28c; December, 9.30c; January, 9.39c; February, 9.49c; March, 9.58c; April, 9.67c; May, 9.77c.

FLOUR—Receipts, 12,773 brls; exports, 3,106 brls and 3,175 sacks; dull and weak; superfine Western and State, $2.40@3.00; common to good extra Western and State, $2.70@3.30; common to choice do, $3.25@5.00; sales, 18,500 brls.

HOPS—Firm and quiet; common to choice, 13@28c.

GROCERIES—Coffee—Spot: fair Rio dull and easy; 9⅛c; sales, 17,000 bags; options opened weaker; July, 7.65@7.70c; August, 7.70; September, 7.75c; October and November, 7.80c; December, 7.80@7.85c; January, 7.85c; February, 7.90c. Molasses dull; 50° test, 18⅛c. Rice steady.

TALLOW—Firm; 3 15-16c.

TURPENTINE—Dull at 33¼c.

EGGS—Firm and in fair demand; receipts, 3,119 packages; Western fresh, 14¼@15c.

LEAD—Firm; common, $4.90.

TIN—Steady.

Other articles unchanged.

RECEIPTS—Flour, 12,773 brls; wheat, 171,200 bu; corn, 64,050 brls; oats, 49,550 bu; malt, 21,450 bu; corn-meal, 365 brls and 1,365 sacks; pork, 275 brls; beef, 542 pkgs; cut meats, [illegible] pkgs; lard, 1,586 pkgs.

EXPORTS—Flour, 3,106 brls and 3,115 sacks; wheat, 135,480 bu; corn, 33,867 bu; [illegible]

[illegible]

Oil City, Pa.—Transit opened at 66c; highest, 66¾c; lowest, [illegible] clearances, 2,514,000; charters, 65,945; shipments, 932 brls. [illegible]

Pittsburg, Pa.—Fairly active and firm; [illegible]

Bradford, Pa.—Transit opened at 66c; closed at 65¾c; highest, 66¾c; lowest, 65⅝c. [illegible]

BOSTON.

Boston, Mass., July 14.—[Special.]—BUTTER—Northern and Eastern creamery, 17@18c for extras, 15@16c for firsts; Western creamery, [illegible] [illegible]

CHEESE—New York and Vermont extra 7¾@8c, [illegible]

EGGS—[illegible] Cape, 15½@16c for Eastern, 14@15c for Northern, [illegible] 14c for Western, and 14@14½c for provincial.

OTHER CITIES.

Duluth, Minn., July 14.—[Special.]—WHEAT—Was moderately active today at somewhat lower prices: August opened at 83½c; [illegible]

Buffalo, N. Y., July 14.—[Special.]—GRAIN—[illegible]

St. Louis, Mo., July 14.—FLOUR—Quiet and unchanged. [illegible]

Philadelphia, Pa., July 14.—FLOUR—Steady. [illegible]

Milwaukee, Wis., July 14.—FLOUR—Quiet and unchanged. [illegible]

Baltimore, Md., July 14.—GRAIN—Wheat—Western lower, [illegible]

Minneapolis, Minn., July 14.—WHEAT—The market is unsettled and weak. [illegible]

Detroit, Mich., July 14.—GRAIN—Wheat—[illegible]

Toledo, O., July 14.—GRAIN—Wheat quiet and easy; [illegible]

Cincinnati, O., July 14.—WHISKY—Quiet; sales of 620 brls finished goods on a basis of $1.07.

Wilmington, N. C., July 14.—TURPENTINE—Firm at 31c.

$500 Reward.

The former proprietor of Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy for years made a standing, public offer in all American newspapers of $500 reward for a case of catarrh that he could not cure. The present proprietors have renewed this offer. All the druggists sell this remedy, together with the "Douche" and all other appliances advised to be used in connection with it. No catarrh patient is longer able to say "I cannot be cured." You get $500 in case of failure.

SUMMER RESORTS.

THE CRESCENT HOTEL,
Eureka Springs, Arkansas.
An all-year health and pleasure resort celebrated for its
WONDERFUL SPRINGS
and delightful climate. Thirteen hours from St. Louis, via "Frisco Line." Through Pullman Sleepers. Hotel built of stone, everything new, elegantly furnished, has elevator, gas, hot and cold spring water baths. Table and attendance unexcelled. Capacity, 500. Located among the pines at an elevation of 2,000 feet. Address by mail or telegraph for pamphlet.
GEORGE W. KITTELLE, Manager.

CONGRESS HALL,
Saratoga Springs.
OPEN FROM JUNE 19 TO OCT. 1.
Accommodates 1,000 guests. Rates $3, $3.50, and $4 per day, according to location of rooms. Special rates to families.
CLEMENT & COX, Proprietors.
H. S. CLEMENT, Manager.

BLOCK ISLAND, R. I.
THE SPRING HOUSE,
"THE PIONEER HOTEL" has advantages over all others for location and surroundings. The celebrated spring which gave the house its name is the only one on the island. Special attention to the island as a health resort, and has sixteen years' patronage. Spring house owned exclusively by the proprietor of this house.
B. B. MITCHELL, Proprietor.

PROFILE HOUSE,
WHITE MOUNTAINS, N. H.
The largest Summer Hotel in New England. Less than 100 rods from the world-renowned Profile or Great Stone Face, in the most picturesque locality in New Hampshire. Send for circular.
TAFT & GREENLEAF, Proprietors.

NARRAGANSETT PIER, R. I.
TOWER HILL HOUSE
Opens June 26th. Its seashore and country charms are unequaled. Cuisine of particular excellence, accommodations first-class. Telegraph and telephone in office. Send for circular.
A. N. SOUTHWICK & CO., Props.

CLARENDON HOTEL,
SARATOGA SPRINGS, N. Y.,
WILL OPEN JUNE 10
UNDER ENTIRE NEW MANAGEMENT.
POPULAR PRICES—$3.00 PER DAY AND UPWARDS.
I. STEINFELD, Proprietor.

THE KENSINGTON,
Union-av., opposite Congress Springs Park,
SARATOGA SPRINGS, N. Y.,
OPEN JUNE 19 TO OCTOBER.
JAMES H. RODGERS, Proprietor.

THE STOCKTON,
CAPE MAY, N. J.
Opened JUNE 26th under the management of HENRY CLAIR, late of Grand Union Hotel, Saratoga Springs.

UNITED STATES HOTEL,
ATLANTIC CITY, N. J. Opens June 26. The leading Hotel. Excellent Cuisine. Superb appointments. Electric bells, fire escapes, etc. R. B. BROWN, Prop., assisted by Frank MacDonald.

WILBURTON BY THE SEA
North Spring Lake, New Jersey. Open from June to October. Rooms can be engaged by letter or telegraph.
R. E. LETCHWORTH.

THE "OAKWOOD," GREEN LAKE, WIS., OPENS for summer guests the 1st of May, with prices to suit all. For particulars write to proprietor, DAVID GREENWAY, proprietor, Dartford, Wis.

SCHENCK'S MANDRAKE PILLS

One of the chief objections raised against the use of CATHARTICS is that "once used they must always be used" but this is not true of the powerful mineral aperients, and does not apply to Nature's great regulator—MANDRAKE—as compounded by Dr. J. H. Schenck & Son, Phila., Pa., in their world-famous

Schenck's Mandrake Pills

DR. SCHENCK'S Book on Consumption, Liver Complaint and Dyspepsia, sent Free. DR. J. H. SCHENCK & SON, Philadelphia, Pa.

SPURGIN'S PATENT INDEX For Letter-Books is emphatically "quick reference." 12 good points. Order your letter-books with it. Circulars free. Spurgin Letter-Book Co., R. 10, 120 Quincy-st., Chicago.

LOST AND FOUND.

A REWARD OF $5 WILL BE PAID FOR THE return of my pug dog. K. H. BELL, 291 Thirtieth-st.

LOST—WEDNESDAY MORNING ON WABASH-av., between Jackson and Monroe-sts., a brown leather purse containing money, passes on Fitchburg railroad, and an Oak Park ticket. Finder suitably rewarded by returning to PHELPS, DODGE & PALMER, Adams-st. and Fifth-av.

LOST—ON COTTAGE GROVE CARS OR STREET a 7 cluster diamond ring; a suitable reward will be paid for its recovery. J. M. ROGAN, Belvedere Flats.

LOST—AT DOUGLAS PARK, OR BETWEEN there and Thirty-third-st., child's pin of nugget gold, enameled, diamond in centre. Return to 75 Thirty-third-st., and get reward.

LOST—JUNE 29, CHAIN BRACELET, GOING from corner of Lake and State to Schiller-st. The finder will please return to 81 Michigan-av. and receive reward.

LOST—A SKYE-TERRIER DOG 6 MONTHS OLD. A suitable reward given if returned to 460 Adams-st.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

SOUTH SIDE.

15 TWENTY-SECOND-ST.—ROOMS OVERLOOKING lake; choice home table; $5, $6, and $7 a week.

100 FRANKLIN-ST., CORNER WASHINGTON—Board and room, $6 and $7 per week; downtown and first-class. OGDEN.

330 MICHIGAN-AV.—THE LANGHAM, FRONTING the lake—Visitors to Chicago will find pleasant home and superior table.

1628 INDIANA-AV. — BOARD AND RESIDENCE; first-class.

1714 INDIANA-AV.—HOTEL ROYAL—ROOMS, furnishings, and table first-class.

2119 MICHIGAN-AV. — HANDSOME ROOMS, with board.

BOARDING—TO RENT, WITH BOARD, A SUITE of furnished or unfurnished front rooms in private family of three; suitable for gentleman and wife or two gents; convenient to Douglas station and the cable cars. Reference exchanged. Address A B, care Cottage Grove P.-O.

NORTH SIDE.

59 RUSH-ST. — DESIRABLE FRONT ROOM, with board; bath and conveniences.

88 AND 90 DEARBORN-AV.—VERY DESIRABLE double rooms with board; day boarders accommodated.

185 DEARBORN-AV.—TO RENT—FRONT ALCOVE and other desirable rooms, with first-class board and accommodations.

241 EAST OHIO-ST.—DOUBLE AND SINGLE rooms, with board; also table board; terms moderate.

248 OHIO-ST.—LARGE ALCOVE AND SINGLE rooms; superior table board.

469 GARFIELD-AV.—TO RENT, 2 LARGE FURNISHED rooms, with board; gas and bath; home comforts. Best of references.

WEST SIDE.

440 WASHINGTON-BOULEVARD—BOARD IN a private family; four gentlemen can be nicely accommodated with rooms and board. References required.

HOTELS.

HOTEL DE BOULEVARD—MICHIGAN-AV., BEtween Thirteenth and Fourteenth-sts. First-class in every respect. Best of table board. Splendid location. The coziest family hotel in the city.

WINDSOR EUROPEAN HOTEL IS THE LARGEST and most respectable hotel of its class in the city; has a first-class passenger elevator; the charges are moderate; Thomson's restaurant underneath. SAMUEL GREGSTON, Proprietor.

MISCELLANEOUS.

CHICAGO ROOM AND BOARD SUPPLYING Agency, 77 and 79 Clark-st., Room 1. Can supply you with board in any part of the city or suburbs; private families a specialty.

BOARD WANTED.

BOARD—PLEASANT FRONT ROOM WITH GOOD board for young married couple; North Side. Address with terms V 62, Tribune.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

FOR SALE—BY OWNER, A MAGNIFICENT COMBINED Kentucky bay horse 6 years old; all gaits; price $375; private barn rear of 497 West Monroe-st.

FOR SALE—A VERY FINE KENTUCKY SADDLE mare, perfectly sound, and one of the most stylish in the city. Address V 2, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—LARGE BAY HORSE; GOOD STYLE and driver; also business horse, top wagon, buggy, etc. 75 North May-st.

FOR SALE—GENTLEMAN'S DRIVING HORSE, dark bay; young; a good stepper; low figure; cannot use two horses. BARRY, 72 Dearborn-st.

$400 WILL BUY A GENTLEMAN'S COMplete turnout, consisting of a side-bar top wagon, built by Brewster of New York; also horse Raven; 7 years old, sired by Black Prince, 15½ hands high and weighs 1,025 pounds, color jet black, long, flowing mane and tail; handsome and stylish; safe for the most timid person to drive; wears no boots or toe-weights; will be warranted to trot better than 2:40; will be fully warranted for twenty days; will give satisfactory reasons for selling; will sell separately or together. Apply at owner's private stable for JOHN, the groom, rear of 320 Michigan-av.

PERSONAL.

PERSONAL—SINGLE GENT, AMERICAN, AGED 33, strictly temperate, neat in appearance, lover of music and art, energetic, good business capacity, good natured, religiously inclined, a self-made man, with good references, have by close attention to business saved small sum of money, desires the acquaintance of a true lady who has some means and is religiously inclined; object mutual acquaintance and if agreeable matrimony; finally a happy Christian home. Any communication treated strictly confidential. Address V 53, Tribune office.

PERSONAL—A REFINED LADY DESIRES ACquaintance of gentleman over 30. Object, matrimony and pleasant home in the West. References exchanged. No triflers. Address X X, Tribune office.

PERSONAL—JOHNSTONE BEST: YOUR BROTHer, Richard John, is in New York City, at 113 West Thirty-third-st., and is anxious to hear of you.

PERSONAL—A GENTLEMAN 33 YEARS OF AGE desires the acquaintance of a widow of means; object, business and matrimony, if congenial. Address Q 83, Tribune office.

STORAGE.

CHICAGO STORAGE WAREHOUSE, 97 TO 103 Van Buren-st., corner Fourth-av.—Low rates; advances made. Telephone 801. CHAS. F. KEELER, Proprietor.

FIDELITY STORAGE WAREHOUSE, 79, 81, AND 83 East Van Buren-st.—Established in 1875: for storage of household goods; private compartments.

STORAGE FOR FURNITURE, BUGGIES, ETC., cheapest and best in city; advances at low rates. GEORGE PARRY, 158 and 160 West Monroe-st.

PRINTING MATERIAL.

FOR SALE—CHEAP—NO. 2 STANDARD PRINTing press with outfit complete; suitable for amateur. 740 West Lake-st.

WANTED—FOR CASH—SECOND-HAND SUPER-royal cylinder press at a bargain. P.-O. Box 574, Chicago.

MACHINERY.

MANUFACTURERS, ATTENTION — IF YOU want to locate at a good manufacturing point write to J. F. POWELL, Waukegan, Ill.

WANTED—HYDRAULIC PRESS, WITH PUMP, second-hand, sixty-ton pressure. Address BOGUE, 46 Michigan-av.

STORE & OFFICE FIXTURES.

SAFES, CHEAP—ONE McNEALE BURGLAR chest with Sargent timer, one medium Detroit fire and burglar, one Marvin fire and burglar; a lot of vault-doors at half-price, and large assortment of new and second-hand safes very low. J. GREENHOOD & CO., 84 Dearborn-st.

PATENTS.

NATIONAL SCIENTIFIC ASSOCIATION OBtains American and foreign patents, caveats, trade marks, etc. Local attorneys throughout the United States. Patent-book free. Offices, Room 37, 184 Dearborn-st., Chicago; Le Droit Building, Washington.

BUILDING MATERIAL.

FOR SALE—FOR REMOVAL—LUMBER IN SALT sheds, Twenty-second and Halsted-sts.; must be sold and removed during present month. Apply on premises or at 13 Lake-st.

ROOFING.

ALL KINDS OF TAR AND GRAVEL ROOFING done and old roofs repaired by J. WILKES FORD & CO., 91 and 93 West Washington-st.

SITUATIONS—MALE.

BOOKKEEPERS AND CLERKS.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A FRENCH GENTLEman to write French correspondence in a business house. Can give good references. Address V 41, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY AN EXPERIENCED bookkeeper and expert accountant. Can give any reference or bond required. Also invest if satisfied $5,000 with house at 6 per cent. V 38, Tribune.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN 22 years of age; good habits, good penman, and not afraid of work; used to office work. References. Address V 52, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY EXPERIENCED SHIPping clerk with good house. Highest references. Address W 30, Tribune office.

STENOGRAPHERS.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN AS stenographer and typewriter; one not afraid of work. Can give good references. V 44, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—IN OFFICE AS STENOGrapher by a young man; will furnish machine if desired. V 54, Tribune office.

BOYS.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A BOY 14 YEARS old to do light work in store or office. Address V 58, Tribune office.

COACHMEN, TEAMSTERS, &C.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A MARRIED MAN as coachman, who thoroughly understands his business. Good city references. V 45, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—AS COACHMAN BY A middle-aged man; has good city references and strictly temperate and trustworthy. Address V 57, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY AN ACTIVE YOUNG man as coachman; is thoroughly competent. First-class references. Address V 49, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY FIRST-CLASS COACHman, temperate, willing; no objections to suburbs. Best city references. V 75, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—AS COACHMAN BY A sober, willing, competent, and first-class man. Good references. Address V 81, Tribune office.

MISCELLANEOUS.

SITUATION WANTED—AS NIGHT WATCHMAN by a man that knows his business and can attend to it. Address V 56, Tribune office.

SITUATIONS—FEMALE.

DOMESTICS.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A SWEDE GIRL TO do general housework in private family. Call at 2950 Hanover-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A GIRL TO DO SECond work. Can give city references. Call at 4234 Wentworth-av.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A GERMAN GIRL FOR chamber work. Please call at 536 Sedgwick-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY GIRL TO DO HOUSEwork; small salary. Please call at 3516 Wentworth-av., rear cottage.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A RELIABLE GIRL to cook, wash, iron, or general. References. 167 Twenty-ninth-st. Call two days.

SITUATION WANTED—TO DO DINING-ROOM OR chamber work in a private boarding-house. Call at 198 Twenty-sixth-st.

SITUATION WANTED — BY A FIRST-CLASS cook in good private family. Address 91 Ontario-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED—BY TWO COMPETENT girls for general housework in private family. 148 North Market-st.

NURSES.

SITUATION WANTED—BY COMPETENT GIRL to take care of children or do second work. Call at 1916 Dearborn-st.

EMPLOYMENT AGENCIES.

SITUATIONS WANTED — LADIES DESIRING competent and well-trained servants of all nationalities, for North, South, and West Sides, can obtain such at the Throop Street Employment Bureau, 10 Throop-st. Telephone 4499.

WANTED—MALE HELP.

In answering advertisements calling for a recommendation send the advertiser a COPY *but* NOT *the* ORIGINAL *documents.*

BOOKKEEPERS AND CLERKS.

WANTED—AN OFFICE MAN TO ASSIST IN making the credit of a city wholesale house; must be competent to take entire charge of the financial department if required; thorough experience an absolute necessity; the right man will be liberally treated with; give full particulars, salary, age, experience, where last or at present employed; replies considered confidential if desired. Address V 22, Tribune office.

WANTED—COMPETENT GERMAN PRESCRIPtion drug clerk; also a young man of some experience in a drug store. Apply at 2839 Cottage Grove-av., corner Twenty-ninth-st.

WANTED—DRUG CLERK FOR SECOND PLACE; young single man preferred. Address V 50, Tribune office.

WANTED—A RELIABLE FIRST-CLASS MAN AS bookkeeper in an old-established house; must be able to give bond and speak German. Address V 39, Tribune office.

WANTED—SHIPPING CLERK BY WHOLESALE grocer. Give reference. V 72, Tribune office.

WANTED—RELIABLE YOUNG MAN AS CLERK at KRANZ'S, 80 State-st.

WANTED—REGISTERED DRUG CLERK. APply at 189 Maxwell-st., corner Jefferson.

WANTED—AN ASSISTANT TO THE CREDitors' bookkeeper of a dry-goods house. Only one conversant with interest and averaging accounts rapidly will do. Address, with references, and state salary expected, otherwise no attention will be given to application. V 76, Tribune office.

WANTED—REGISTERED PHARMACY traveling. Call HENKLE, 661 West Twelfth-st.

WANTED—ACTIVE YOUNG MAN FOR BOOKkeeping and general office work; $40 per month. Must have good character. State age. Address V 80, Tribune office.

SALESMEN.

WANTED—SALESMAN WITH AN ESTABlished trade by ROGERS, MARSHALL & CO., Wholesale Dry Goods, Philadelphia.

WANTED—EXPERIENCED CUSTOM SHIRT salesmen. Only men of experience and best reference need apply. Address Rockford Shirt Co., Rockford, Ill.

WANTED—TRAVELING SALESMEN TO CARRY one or two side lines; big profits and easy to sell. H. A. PERSHING, South Bend, Ind.

WANTED—SALESMAN; YOUNG MAN FAMILiar with dry goods and notions; at Hyde Park. Give experience, reference, and salary expected. Address V 77, Tribune office.

WANTED—A GOOD ACTIVE SALESMAN. Address V 42, Tribune office.

WANTED—TWO EXPERIENCED RUBBER MEN at Phelps, Dodge & Palmer. Inquire for WEST at 8 o'clock a. m.

WANTED—TRAVELING SALESMEN TO SELL lace exhibitors to country merchants; excellent side line; good pay. Call any time at 180 East Randolph-st.

WANTED—AN EXPERIENCED CLOAK SALESman to travel in Missouri. Inquire at L. HEILPRIN & CO.'S, 147 and 149 Fifth-av.

STENOGRAPHERS.

WANTED—STENOGRAPHER AND ASSISTANT bookkeeper; one who can use typewriter. Address V 60, Tribune office.

TRADES.

WANTED—MAN THAT UNDERSTANDS THE making of A. B. and Moonshine work. None but sober and industrious man need apply. A. E. DYSON, care H. B. Grubbs Cracker Company.

WANTED—A GOOD ARTIFICIAL LIMBMAKER; to the right man a good opening is offered. Address H. H. MOLLOY, Minneapolis, Minn.

WANTED—A THOROUGHLY COMPETENT watchmaker. Apply at once at H. F. HAHN & CO.'S, 150 Franklin-st.

MISCELLANEOUS.

WANTED—INTELLIGENT MEN IN EASY CIRcumstances to handle a quick-selling invention which brings money quick without talking; this is not a catchpenny affair and is not intended for persons who are dead broke, but men who can raise a few dollars should investigate. Address MERRILL MANUFACTURING CO., 106 Franklin-st., Chicago.

WANTED—GENTLEMAN OF GOOD ADDRESS on the road to sell a new novelty in lots; good pay. Call at 184 Dearborn-st., Room 13.

WANTED—YOUTH OR YOUNG MAN FOR A grocery store; must be experienced. Apply at 3144 State-st.

WANTED — A FIRST-CLASS ADVERTISING agent; must be a hustler; big money to the right man. Address W 28, Tribune office.

WANTED—FEMALE HELP.

BOOKKEEPERS AND CLERKS.

WANTED—LADY COPYIST. NONE NEED APply except those who write a first-class business hand. Call at Room 28, 196 La Salle-st.

STENOGRAPHERS.

WANTED—THOROUGHLY COMPETENT LADY stenographer, accustomed to general office work; must be quick at figures, write a good hand, and know something of bookkeeping. Apply personally to bank, 120 La Salle-st.

DOMESTICS.

WANTED — TO GO TO WAUKEGAN DURING summer, person fully capable to take charge of children, to assist in second-work, and family sewing; wages $4. Call Thursday from 9 to 11 a. m. at 79 Dearborn-st., Room 25.

WANTED—GIRL FOR GENERAL HOUSEWORK. $3 per week. 631 Van Buren-st.

WANTED—2 GIRLS, ONE FOR KITCHEN AND one for second work. 153 South Peoria-st., near Jackson.

WANTED—AT 2236 MICHIGAN-AV., AN EXPErienced cook for six in family; good wages paid.

WANTED—AT 362 LA SALLE-AV., A RELIABLE girl for general housework; must be an experienced cook; also a neat German-American girl for second work and child nurse. Call after 10 a. m.

NURSES.

WANTED—A NURSE GIRL. APPLY AT 3364 Groveland-av.

EMPLOYMENT BUREAU.

ALL THOSE WANTING HELP OR SITUations as bookkeepers, cashiers, entry clerks, salesmen (all lines), hotel clerks, bartenders, porters, watchmen, coachmen, janitors, drug clerks, etc. Intelligent, reliable people inquire "THE COMMERCIAL BUREAU," 122 East Randolph-st., near Clark.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

AT WAREROOMS OF
W. W. KIMBALL CO.,
STATE AND ADAMS-STS.,
Hallet & Davis,
Emerson, and Kimball Pianos,
and Kimball Organs.
Old instruments taken in exchange.
Bargains in second-hand Pianos.
Time payments if required.
New pianos to rent.
Pianos tuned and repaired.

NEW AND SECOND-HAND PIANOS FOR RENT at 188 and 190 State-st. ESTEY & CAMP.

STEINWAY'S MATCHLESS PIANOS. | LYON & HEALY, State and Monroe-sts. Beware of bogus instruments, both new and second-hand, represented as genuine Steinway pianos.

TO RENT—HOUSES.

NORTH SIDE.

TO RENT—BY BAIRD & BRADLEY, 90 LA SALLE-st., main floor:
SEND FOR COMPLETE LIST, MAILED FREE ON APPLICATION.
104 Delaware-place, 2-story and basement brick, 9 rooms; $85.
660 La Salle-av., 3-story and basement and mansard stone-front; in first-class repair; reduced to $75.
300 La Salle-av., brown-stone front.
396 La Salle-av., stone front, 12 rooms.
367 Chestnut-place, 2-story and cellar stone-front, d.-r. and k. on parlor floor.
271 Oak-st., 2-story and basement brick, in perfect repair.
667 Sedgwick-st., 2-story and basement stone-front, 10 rooms.
BAIRD & BRADLEY, 90 La Salle-st., main floor.

TO RENT—323 LARRABEE-ST., NEAR FULLERton-av., handsome brick residence, 11 rooms, d.-r. on parlor floor, kitchen in basement; finished in hard wood in the latest approved style of architecture; will lease to responsible tenant for term of years at very low rate. BAIRD & BRADLEY, 90 La Salle-st., main floor.

TO RENT—BRICK DWELLING, 290 ILLINOIS-st., 10 rooms; $60. CHARLES GOODMAN, Room 76, 115 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—14-ROOM HOUSE, FIRST-CLASS LOcation; short walk from business centre; all modern conveniences; low rent. Inquire at 26 North Clark-st., Room 21.

WEST SIDE.

TO RENT—BY BAIRD & BRADLEY, 90 LA SALLE-st., main floor:
SEND FOR COMPLETE LIST, MAILED FREE ON APPLICATION.
220 Ogden-av., 2-story brick, 8 rooms; rent low.
88 Cypress-st., 2-story brick, 8 rooms; $30.
628 West Adams-st., 3-story and basement brick, 14 rooms.
166 Ashland-av., elegant 2-story and basement octagon stone-front, 11 rooms. Will put in repair to suit any first-class tenant; rent $60.
531 Washington-boulevard, 2-story and basement brick, in elegant repair and all modern conveniences; 2-story brick barn.
715 West Harrison-st., 2-story and cellar stone-front, d.-r. and k. on parlor floor; in first-class repair; $45.
BAIRD & BRADLEY, 90 La Salle-st., main floor.

TO RENT—SPLENDID 7-ROOM COTTAGE, 645 Fulton-st., between Wood and Lincoln, west of Union Park; only $20 per month.

SOUTH SIDE.

TO RENT—SOUTH SIDE HOUSES—3355 RHODES-av., two-story and basement stone front, 8 rooms, bath; furnace, screens, $40.
3326 Forest-av., same as above, $40.
3006 Calumet-av., 10 rooms, bath, furnace, laundry, screens, and shades, $65.
Possession of these houses at once, and rent beginning Aug. 1.
WILLIAM E. TAYLOR,
Thirty-first-st. and Cottage Grove-av.
Large list of houses and flats at my office.

TO RENT—287 THIRTY-SEVENTH-ST., MODERN brick; furnace; gas-fixtures; only $30. TOMLINSON, 195 La Salle-st.

MISCELLANEOUS.

TO RENT—HOUSES AND FLATS OF EVERY DEscription. Renters will find on our bulletin board a list of over 200 dwellings, ranging from $5 to $100 per month. E. GOODRIDGE & CO., 253 West Madison-st.

SUBURBAN.

TO RENT—OAK PARK—TWO NEW 10-ROOM houses; furnace, bath, etc.; very complete. S. DUNLOP, First National Bank Building.

TO RENT—FLATS.

WEST SIDE.

TO RENT—
15 Willard-place, fine 7-room flat; rent low.
742 West Madison-st., 9-room flat; only $25.
18 Winthrop-place, 7 rooms, $18.
BAIRD & BRADLEY, 90 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—THE LOWER FLAT AT 913 MONROE-st.; furnace and all improvements; large lot; to a small family wanting a nice location this is a fine chance. C. B. WILSON, 95 Dearborn-st., Room 29, from 11 to 2 o'clock daily.

TO RENT—ONE OF THE PLEASANTEST AND cheapest flats on the West Side is one of 5 rooms at 252 Hermitage-av., corner West Van Buren-st.; only $18 per month; key next door. Apply to TIDHOLM & REQUA, 149 La Salle-st., Room 17.

TO RENT—FINE 6-ROOM FLATS, 439 WEST Lake-st., bath, gas-fixtures, etc., only $25 per month. LYMAN & GIDDINGS, 101 Washington-st.

TO RENT—ELEGANT 5-ROOM FLATS, 494 WEST Madison-st. These are very superior in finish and ventilation. See them. H. A. OSBORN, 177 La Salle-st.

TO RENT — TWO FLATS, ALL MODERN IMprovements. Apply at 630 Carroll-av.

TO RENT—SPLENDID 7-ROOM BRICK FLAT, modern, and in fine order, $20, on Van Buren-st., east of Ashland-av. F. C. GIBBS, 153 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—FLATS IN THE ATWATER BLOCK, 353 to 367 West Van Buren-st., 7 rooms each; all conveniences; finished in hardwood and handsomely papered, at $25 and $30 per month. Janitor in brick cottage rear of 365, will show them. BAIRD & BRADLEY, 90 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—7-ROOM FLAT AT REDUCED RENTal; finely papered, excellently lighted, gas fixtures, screens, etc. 469 Congress-st., second floor.

NORTH SIDE.

TO RENT—ELEGANTLY-PAPERED SIX-ROOM flats, 434 to 438 North Clark, from $21 to $25; 7-room flats, with baths, 345 Elm and 276 to 280 North Clark $30 to $33. BIRCH, 804, 112 South Clark-st.

TO RENT—FINE 6-ROOM FLAT IN FIRST-CLASS condition in building northeast corner Chicago-av. and Wells-st.; $35. CHARLES GOODMAN, Room 76, 115 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—FURNISHED FLATS COMPLETE FOR housekeeping; $35. 7 Carl-st., between La Salle and Wells.

TO RENT—271 E. HURON-ST., BETWEEN STATE and Dearborn-av., 7-room flat, newly papered and painted, all conveniences, and all light rooms. EDWIN S. DOUGLAS, Room 47, 97 South Clark-st.

TO RENT — NORTH SIDE — DESIRABLE FURnished flat near the lake, $55 a month. Apply at Room 6, 164 Randolph-st.

SOUTH SIDE.

TO RENT—FLATS, 3 TO 6 ROOMS, AT REASONable prices, in Seavern's Buildings, Wabash-av. and Twenty-second-st. Apply at 2214 Wabash-av.

TO RENT—3643 COTTAGE GROVE-AV.—FLATS, modern brick; bath; gas; $15 and $20. TOMLINSON, 195 La Salle-st.

MISCELLANEOUS.

TO RENT—$40—FLAT 10 MINUTES FROM COURT-House. J. G. HAMILTON, 162 Washington-st.

TO RENT—TO A PHYSICIAN, CORNER BRICK flat, over drug-store; only $30. TOMLINSON, 195 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—ROOMS.

SOUTH SIDE.

TO RENT—NICELY FURNISHED FRONT ROOMS. 494 Wabash-av., near Eldridge-court.

TO RENT—COOL, WELL FURNISHED ROOMS, cheap; easy walking distance; large front room for four gentlemen. 15 Hubbard-court.

TO RENT—FURNISHED FRONT ALCOVE IN private family with all conveniences; elegant location; price $30. 3306 Wabash-av.

TO RENT—PLEASANT ROOMS FURNISHED OR unfurnished. 237 Twenty-fifth-st.

TO RENT—A FURNISHED FRONT ROOM TO gent only. 367 Wabash-av., Flat 8.

TO RENT—TWO NICELY FURNISHED FRONT rooms, with gas and bath; private family. 38 Harrison-st., corner Wabash-av.

TO RENT—PLEASANT FRONT ROOMS NICELY furnished at 78 East Van Buren-st.

WEST SIDE.

TO RENT—NEATLY FURNISHED ROOM AT low figure. 44 South May-st.

NORTH SIDE.

TO RENT—COOL, NICELY FURNISHED FRONT rooms for gentlemen, very cheap. 256 East Indiana-st.

TO RENT—ROOM—NEWLY FURNISHED, SUITable for gentlemen; first-class table board if desired. 175 North State-st., first floor.

TO RENT—STORES, OFFICES, &c.

STORES.

TO RENT—BY E. GOODRIDGE & CO., N. W. CORner Madison and Sangamon-sts.:
241 South Halsted-st., new brick store.
459 West Madison-st., corner Ada, store and basement.
805 West Madison-st., store and basement.
775 West Lake-st., brick store.
627 West Van Buren-st., brick store.
204 Milwaukee-av., corner Halsted-st., large, light basement.

TO RENT—242 EAST LAKE-ST., NEAR LAKE-ST. bridge, store and basement over 60 feet deep. Also the second-story of same, running through to South Water-st., 120 feet deep, with entrance on both Lake and South Water-sts. Will be rented together or separately. Inquire at 263 South Water-st., up-stairs.

TO RENT—THAT ELEGANT STORE, 494 WEST Madison-st.; 25x90 and basement; finest plate-glass front on the street. See it. H. A. OSBORN, 177 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—355 WEST VAN BUREN-ST., STORE, plate glass; fine location for retail trade; rent very reasonable. BAIRD & BRADLEY, 90 La Salle-st., main floor.

TO RENT—STORES 311 AND 317 STATE-ST. J. G. HAMILTON, 162 Washington-st.

TO RENT — STORE 171 TWENTY-SECOND-ST., next door to Mandel Brothers. Apply at 2214 Wabash-av., or Room 14, 153 Monroe-st.

TO RENT—STORE, WITH ROOMS AND BARN, Milwaukee-av., near Diversy-st.; $15. TOMLINSON, 195 La Salle-st.

OFFICES.

TO RENT—90 LA SALLE-ST., A FEW DESIRAble offices suitable for lawyers, insurance, steamship lines, etc.; fireproof vaults, elevator, steam heat; rent very reasonable. BAIRD & BRADLEY, 90 La Salle-st., main floor.

TO RENT—OFFICES IN THE SEARS BUILDING, 99 and 101 Washington-st. LYMAN & GIDDINGS, 101 Washington-st.

TO RENT—BEST SECOND FLOOR FRONT OFFICE on La Salle-st., $35; really worth $60. Call at Room 9, 127 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—MONTAUK BLOCK—OFFICES IN THE Montauk Block, en suite or single. Apply to JULIUS WHITE, Room 307 Home Ins. Co. Building, Adams and La Salle-sts.

TO RENT—MISCELLANEOUS.

TO RENT—WITH POWER, STEAM HEAT, AND freight elevator—Third floor, 55x75, with light on three sides, and third floor, 55x75, with light on two sides; not for woodworking. BROWN BROS. MFG. CO., corner Clinton and Jackson-sts.

TO RENT—FOR FIRST-CLASS MANUFACTURing—Two of the best floors in Chicago, 40x100, with power, heat, and elevator, with office room on first floor. Illinois Street-Gas Co., 195 and 197 Michigan-st.

TO RENT—FOUR-STORY BRICK BUILDING, 50X 110, with boiler, engine, steam pipes, elevator, etc. Inquire at 259 Clybourn-av.

MUSICAL.

WANTED—POSITION AS ORGANIST DURING the summer by a young lady. References given. Address V 51, Tribune office.

SEWING MACHINES.

RENT THE AUTOMATIC—243 WABASH-AV. Best. Bring this adv. and save 10 per cent.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

SOUTH SIDE.

FOR SALE—
PRAIRIE-AV. PRAIRIE-AV. PRAIRIE-AV.
We are just completing 16 new houses on Prairie-av., between Thirty-ninth, Fortieth, and Forty-first-sts., of 10 rooms each. Parlor, reception hall (with hardwood stairs for same), back parlor, dining-room, and kitchen on first floor; 4 large chambers, with alcove and mantel; bathroom; wash-stands, etc. on second floor; laundry, stationary tubs, water-closet, etc., in basement; electric bells and speaking tubes; fronts of pressed brick; stone trimmings, with rock-faced stone in basements. Fine large porch to each. Lot 165 feet deep to a 20-foot alley and fronting on a street 100 feet wide, with beautiful lawns on either side. Only one-half block from boulevard train, which arrives at Van Buren-st. depot, opposite Board of Trade.
The above property for sale at a low price. Small cash payment down, balance same as rent. Or will exchange on a basis of an 8 per cent investment for good vacant property on South Side for improvement. O. M. WELLS & CO., Room 17, 162 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—
SOUTH SIDE LOTS.
Bryant-av., 50 feet. Vernon-av., 33 feet.
La Salle-st., 48 feet. Lake-av., 25 feet.
Oak-av., 50 feet. Rhodes-av., 25 feet.
Prairie-av., 30 feet. Oakwood-av., 50 feet.
WM. E. TAYLOR,
Thirty-first-st., corner Cottage Grove-av.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE, WENTWORTH-AV., 125 feet south of Thirty-first-st., for house and lot between Thirty-first and Sixty-ninth-sts., and east of Shurtleff-av. Apply at 3112 Wentworth-av.

FOR SALE—TO BUILDERS—FINE CORNER ON South Side, to improve; $15,000. TOMLINSON, 195 La Salle-st.

WEST SIDE.

FOR SALE—
EXTRA VALUE—HOUSES—EXTRA VALUE.

NOW IS THE TIME TO SEE our commodious and substantially built 12-room and basement brick houses, now ready, on Monroe-st., near Albany-av. These houses are handsomely finished and arranged for two families, with bath and closets on each floor, and cannot be otherwise than convenient and comfortable.

SEVEN AND EIGHT ROOMS AND BASEMENT brick residences on Sacramento-av., extra well finished, with furnaces and all improvements. Still a few left. Also on the same property desirable cottages of 6 and 7 rooms; high basements, baths, grates, etc. All of this property is within one block of Madison-st. cars, in the midst of first-class improvements, streets well graded, trees, water, and sewers; convenient to parks, schools, churches, and stores.
Just think of a 12-room house for $4,500 and $5,500.
Just think of a model 7 and 8 room and basement for $4,000 and $5,500.
Just think of cottages of 6 and 7 rooms for $2,200 to $2,950.
But don't think until they are all gone and then think you are an idiot for delaying so long, but come now and study our easy payment plan.
Branch office, corner Madison-st. and Sacramento-av., or at main office, corner Dearborn and Randolph-sts.
S. E. GROSS & CO. S. E. GROSS & CO.
Over 4,000 houses and lots sold in six years.

FOR SALE—THE CLAREMONT COTTAGES; SEE them this week if you contemplate buying
—A HOME—
These houses are sold on easy terms and are UNSURPASSED
For elegance of design, finish, and convenience. Thirteenth and Western-av. Agent on the grounds.

FOR SALE—106, 108, 110, AND 112 SOUTH LEAVITT-st., new 2-story and cellar brick 8-room houses; all modern improvements; built in the most thorough manner; look at them. C. B. WILSON, at houses.

FOR SALE—CORNER LOTS, 105X44, LARGE frame house, 14 rooms; all modern improvements. Call at 477 Fulton-st.

FOR SALE—SPECIAL BARGAIN—WEST MADIson-st., near Wood, $30,000; double 3-story and basement stone-front building, barns, and lot; terms of payment, half cash, balance 5 years, 5 per cent interest. E. GOODRIDGE & CO., 253 West Madison-st.

SUBURBAN REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—RECEIVER'S SALE—ON FRIDAY, July 16, 1886, at 11 o'clock a. m., at my office, Room 6, 97 Washington-st., Chicago, Ill., I shall sell, subject to the approval of the Circuit Court of Cook County, the following described lots or lands, situated in Cornell, near Grand Crossing, Cook County, Ill., viz.: All of Blocks 1, 2, 3, 4, and 5, containing 48 lots each. Lots 1 to 22 and 39 to 58 in Block 6. Lots 1 to 7, Block 7. Lots 1 to 18, Block 8. Lots 1 to 10, Block 11. Lots 1 to 7 and 18 to 29, Block 13. Lots 1 to 13, 17, 28 to 31, 34 to 40, 43 and 44, Block 14. Lots 11 to 13, 16, 17, 28 to 44, Block 15. Lots 1 to 11, 36 to 46, Block 16. Lots 12 to 18, 30 to 33, 35, 36, with small cottage, 37 to 39, 43 to 44, Block 48. Being 411 lots in all, comprising over 40 acres, for the sum of forty thousand dollars ($40,000), five thousand dollars ($5,000) cash, balance payable in three (3) years, with interest at rate of six (6) per cent per annum, payable semi-annually, secured by trust deed on the premises, with privilege of release therefrom of any lots on conditions to be learned on application to the undersigned. (Purchaser to pay all taxes and special assessments on the premises for year 1886.) Unless a higher and better bid is then and there made, in which case said premises will be sold to the highest and best bidder. For further information apply to SAMUEL D. WARD, Receiver Republic Life Insurance Co. of Chicago.

FOR SALE—NEW HOUSES AND CHEAP LOTS on Oakwood boulevard, Fortieth and Forty-first-sts.
New brick on Fortieth-st., $4,500.
New stone-front on Oakwood-boulevard, $6,500.
New frames on Forty-first-st. and Vincennes-av., on easy payments: $3,500 to $4,500. Also cheap lots. See them. C. C. LANDT & CO., 113 Adams-st.

FOR SALE—$100 WILL BUY A BEAUTIFUL building lot at Wheaton, on the ridge, one block from depot and two blocks from college; $15 down and $5 monthly; 30 minutes' ride from Chicago limits; 25 daily trains; the splendid growth of trees makes Wheaton one entire park; good schools, churches, stores, hotels, and 2,500 inhabitants; cheapest lots in market, and shown free to purchasers. IRA BROWN, 142 La Salle-st., Room 4.

FOR SALE—AT A BARGAIN—MY SUBURBAN home, consisting of a brick house of 9 rooms, furnace, bath, etc., with barn, fruit, half-acre lot, all in first-class condition, situated on north lake shore, 45 minutes from Wells-st. depot, C. & N. W. Railroad; terms to suit; full particulars. Address V 40, Tribune.

FOR SALE—BARGAIN — ELLIS-AV., 25 OR 50 feet, near Forty-third-st., $65 per foot; street improved. E. P. HOTCHKISS, 89 Madison-st., Room 17.

FOR SALE—I HAVE HOUSES FROM $2,000 TO $6,000 in the best locality in Englewood; water, gas, sewerage, and modern improvements; also lots in the most desirable locations in the town at reasonable prices and terms; will show parties at any time. JOHN H. BARTLETT, No. 21 Otis Block, No. 152 La Salle-st., or 6731 Perry-av., Englewood.

FOR SALE—LOTS NEAR SOUTH CHICAGO—14 lots in Indiana Ridge Subdivision; 2 lots in Phillips' Subdivision. Room 29, 107 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—IN EVANSTON, NORTH EVANSTON, AND GLENCOE.
Handsome large lots in good locations at $100, $125, $150, $200, and $250 each; terms: $15 cash, balance $5 monthly; clear title, abstract furnished; free ride to look at our property any day.
Call at 3 North Clark-st., Room 2.
JOHN F. THOMPSON.

FOR SALE—CHEAP—ENGLEWOOD LOTS, FIFTY-sixth-st., near boulevard depots; 5 cents fare; sewer, water, walks all in; $450 each; $50 cash, $10 monthly. C. C. LANDT & CO., 113 Adams-st.

FOR SALE—LOTS CORNER FULLERTON AND Western-avs.; accessible by horse and steam cars; commutation fare 6¼ cents; price $400 to $500 per lot. J. W. FARLIN, 85 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—$2,000—LANGLEY AND EVANS-AVS., elegant grove lot, 50x170, running through from street to street, two fronts, near Forty-fourth-st.; best bargain in that region. E. P. HOTCHKISS, 89 Madison-st.

FOR SALE—EVANSTON—SPLENDID 7-ROOM house convenient to depot; will sell furnished $5,500 or unfurnished $4,500; splendid neighborhood, elegant lawn, and all conveniences. P 78, Tribune.

FOR SALE—IN GLENCOE, NORTH AND WEST Evanston, houses and lots at a bargain; monthly payments will buy a home; free ride to see property. Houses to rent low. C. E. BROWNE, 41 S. Clark-st.

FOR SALE—ENGLEWOOD—LOTS ON FIFTY-eighth-st., near School; $450 per lot, on easy payments. J. W. FARLIN, 85 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—COTTAGE GROVE-AV., CORNER OF Forty-fifth-st., 145x180, east front; best vacant corner on this avenue south of limits. E. P. HOTCHKISS, 89 Madison-st.

FOR SALE—HOUSES AND LOTS OF ALL DEscriptions in South Evanston. FRANK TILLOTSON, office South Evanston.

FOR SALE—2 ACRES NEAR WESTERN-AV.; $2,000 spot cash will take it. J. ALMON AUSTIN, Room 24, 187 Dearborn-st.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE—
Clarinda, Page County, Iowa, fine new house on the principal residence street, 10 rooms, bath, sewerage, conservatory, stone and brick cellar floor, steam heat; all in fine condition.
Lot is 75x150 feet; fruit and shade trees, barn, hennery, etc.; title perfect; no incumbrance. Clarinda is the county seat, population 3,500, reached by Chicago, Burlington & Quincy, Wabash, St. Louis & Pacific, and other railroads.
Will sell or exchange for vacant property or residence in Chicago.
Call or write to
WM. E. TAYLOR, Real Estate,
Northeast corner Thirty-first-st. and Cottage Grove-av.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

WANTED—IMPROVED BUSINESS PROPERTY worth $50,000 and turn in $25,000 Wisconsin property, balance cash. Address W 24, Tribune office.

WANTED—A GOOD FARM OF 160 TO 240 ACRES within 50 miles from city for improved city property, well rented. LEACH & CO., 142 La Salle-st.

WANTED—A GOOD FARM IN LAKE, COOK, McHenry, or Kane County for suburban acres and suburban business property that is rented for 5 years. LEACH & CO., 142 La Salle-st.

TO EXCHANGE.

EXCHANGE, RENT, OR SELL—SOAP FACTORY in Central Illinois, all ready for business. TOMLINSON, 195 La Salle-st.

FOR EXCHANGE—ORANGE ORCHARD OF 10 acres and 120 acres adjoining, with good house and barn, 1½ miles from Starke, Florida. Railroad crossing lands; fine muck bed. Call and get particulars. J. S. RANNEY, 157 Washington-st.

LOTS TO EXCHANGE FOR TYPE; OR WILL GIVE lots and half cash for building house. Address V 46, Tribune office.

TO EXCHANGE—NEW NO. 4 REMINGTON TYPEwriter for Everett or Windsor folding bed, chiffonier, and washstand. V 73, Tribune office.

TO EXCHANGE FOR CHICAGO PROPERTY, 500-acre farm, well improved, 50 miles from Chicago. P. A. GEORGE, 54 Reaper Block, 97 Clark-st.

TO EXCHANGE—FOR A CITY OR SUBURBAN house or a good farm—25 splendidly furnished rooms, all full; a good business. V 36, Tribune office.

PROFESSIONAL.

A LAWYER MAKING REAL ESTATE LAW A specialty will accept any honorable business in the higher courts only; important doubtful cases involving complicated legal questions, on conditional fee, most desired. P.-O. Box 193, Chicago.

A. GOODRICH, ATTORNEY-AT-LAW, 124 DEARborn-st., Chicago. Advice free; 18 years' experience. Business quietly and legally transacted.

WANTED—PHYSICIAN (GERMAN PREFERred) for small town near Chicago to take an already established good office practice; conditions very favorable. R 80, Tribune office.

WEARING APPAREL.

FOR SALE—CHEAP—HANDSOME DRESS SUIT, only worn three times; dimensions, chest 36 inches, waist 30, leg 32. W 27, Tribune office.

FINANCIAL.

ADVANCES MADE BY THE CHICAGO MORTGAGE LOAN CO., the only properly organized loan company in Chicago. Loans of from $25 to $10,000 made on furniture, pianos, organs, horses, wagons, machinery, warehouse receipts, etc., without removal from possession of owners, without delay and in entire confidence. Our loans are so made that any part can be paid at any time, each payment reducing the interest in proportion. All loans renewed at original rates as long as desired. Advances also made on watches, diamonds, and jewelry which are stored in special vaults. Persons needing money should carefully consider with whom they deal, as so many new firms and self-styled loan companies are daily coming into existence. We have no brokers in connection with our office and save all commissions, giving the benefit to the borrower. Should you need money
CALL AT THE BANKING ROOMS OF THE CHICAGO MORTGAGE LOAN CO.,
86 La Salle-st., first floor, opposite City-Hall.

ADVANCES! ADVANCES!
LOWEST RATES.
Any honest parties wanting $25 to $500 can borrow on furniture, pianos, horses, wagons, or any good collateral, at very lowest rates, the property to remain in the owner's possession. Positively honest and liberal treatment guaranteed. Payments whenever desired, each payment reducing interest; no commission charged, and all loans strictly confidential.
If you want to borrow it will pay you to call. Fifteen years in business in Chicago and thousands of people with whom I have dealt are my references.
E. R. WALKER, Banker, Rooms 43 and 44, 125 Clark-st.

ALL GET LOWEST RATES ON FURNITURE, pianos, teams; no iron-clad mortgages; long time as wanted. Illinois Loan Co., 129 Dearborn-st. or 89 Madison-st., Rooms 7 and 8. Established 1871.

ADVANCES MADE ON WATCHES, DIAMONDS, bonds, etc.; low rates; money can be paid back in installments; no publicity. D. LAUNDER, 120 Randolph-st., Rooms 5 and 6. Established 1854.

ADVANCES MADE AT LOW RATES ON watches, diamonds, and fine jewelry, which are stored in special vaults, at the Banking Rooms of the Chicago Mortgage Loan Co., 86 La Salle-st., first floor.

ANY AMOUNT OF MONEY TO LOAN ON watches, diamonds, jewelry, etc. TOM N. DONNELLY & CO. Money Loan Office, 119 Dearborn-st., corner of Calhoun-place.

CHICAGO TRUST & SAVINGS BANK, 120 La Salle-st. Money loaned on commercial paper, warehouse receipts, mortgage notes, and available collaterals of all kinds.

LIPMAN'S LOAN OFFICE, 99 MADISON-ST.—Will loan money to any amount on all goods of value; forfeited watches and fine diamonds for sale less than store prices; cash paid for old gold and silver; watches and jewelry repaired; not connected with so-called mortgage companies; business confidential.

LOANS ON LIFE POLICIES—(2 YEARS OLD OR more; no assessment companies) and same bought; send stamp. Loans on real estate and other good collateral. EDGAR HOLMES, Room 15, 168 Washington-st.

MONEY TO LOAN WITHOUT COMMISSION at lowest current rates of interest on improved real estate, in sums of $1,000 and upwards. R. PRINDIVILLE, Room 14, 116 La Salle-st.

MONEY TO LOAN ON IMPROVED CITY AND north shore suburban property; real estate mortgages bought and sold. D. M. ERSKINE JR. & CO., 166 La Salle-st.

MONEY TO LOAN ON IMPROVED REAL ESTATE in Chicago at lowest rates of interest. PETERSON & BAY, 163 East Randolph-st.

MONEY TO LOAN—AT CURRENT RATES ON improved real estate in Cook County. E. W. BYMAN JR. & CO., Room 9 Howland Block, Monroe and Dearborn-sts.

MONEY TO LOAN ON IMPROVED CHICAGO real estate at 5½ per cent. HUTCHINSON & LUFF, 50 Ashland Block.

MONEY TO LOAN ON IMPROVED CITY PROPerty at lowest rates. MEAD & CO., 149 La Salle.

TO LOAN—$5,000, $10,000, $15,000, $20,000, AND $30,000 on Chicago and good suburban real estate; 5, 6, and 7 per cent; money here and can close right away. JOHN C. LONG, 68 Washington-st.

WANT TO BORROW $50,000 FROM THREE TO five years on valuable farming lands in St. Clair, Marion, and Clinton Counties and improved city property, all in the State of Illinois. Address E. T. MENKENS, 3433 Walnut-st., St. Louis, Mo.

WANTED—$1,200 ON AMPLE CHATTEL SECURIty at 1½ per cent per month; prefer not to deal with professional lenders. Address V 74, Tribune.

WANTED—$10,000 TO $15,000 IN ESTABLISHED manufacturing business. Cash sales, good profits. Investigate. V 59, Tribune office.

WANTED—$500 FROM PRIVATE PARTY ON personal property at 2 per cent a month; good security and best of reference. Address V 61, Tribune office.

$50,000 TO LOAN AT 6 PER CENT IN SUMS of $1,000 or upward; money ready. F. C. GIBBS, 153 La Salle-st.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

A FINE HOTEL—I HAVE ONE OF THE BEST-paying hotels in the city for sale; the house is full of good-paying, permanent guests, and has also a large transient business; location first-class; elegantly furnished and complete in every department; there is a fortune here for a good hotel man or woman; it can be bought with a small amount of cash down, balance time; no such bargain has been offered for years; it will pay to investigate. F. M. BAILEY, Room 43, 125 South Clark-st.

AN INTEREST IN A LUCRATIVE AND DESIRAble office business for sale to a young man desiring to invest $3,000 to $5,000. Partner selling out is going East to engage in same business. Business is now paying over $10,000 and increasing rapidly. V 43, Tribune office.

A SMALL STOCK OF GOODS, 45 WEST MADIson, east of Halsted; glass, tin, crockery, and notions, must sell this week at half price; lease of store; low rent. ATWATER & CO., 3 Tribune Building.

ADVERTISER DESIRES THE ACQUAINTANCE of a business-man of means who would invest $3,000 or more in the manufacture of favorite bitters; immensely in demand in prohibition States; nothing safer or better paying. Address G., Store 257 Clark-st.

A TRANSIENT HOUSE; GRAND FURNITURE; long lease; best offer this week takes entire contents; will sell to a lady and girl; easy terms. ATWATER, 3 Tribune Building.

CHICAGO FINANCIAL BUREAU,
ROOM 97 COMMERCIAL NATIONAL BANK,
175 DEARBORN-ST.,
especially designed for the honest and straightforward handling of business enterprises. All parties looking for legitimate business investments or all parties who have legitimate business investments for sale or desiring partners are respectfully solicited to call and investigate our methods. We desire the patronage of no sharks or swindlers. Honest parties of both classes are desired. No doubtful or disreputable scheme countenanced. Satisfaction guaranteed. Call as per above address.

CIGAR AND STATIONERY STORE, WITH LIVing rooms, worth $600; will sell for $400 if taken at once; good reasons for selling. Address W 29, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—STEAM LAUNDRY, WITH BOILER, engine, machinery, and two horses and wagons, doing a business of six hundred dollars per month; can clear 60 per cent profit; price, two thousand dollars. Address V 78, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—A DRUG STORE IN THE LARGEST fruit-shipping town in Southern Illinois; inventory about $1,500; good reasons for selling. Inquire of C. S. E., care Tribune.

FOR SALE—A CROCKERY AND GLASSWARE business established 12 years, with light competition and paying good profits. Inquire at or address 326 Division-st., east.

FOR SALE—10-ROOM FLAT WHICH BRINGS $100 per month; rents for $40; good place for roomers. P. HANNEY, 241 Illinois-st.

FOR SALE—$450 BUYS FURNITURE OF A TEN-room house on Wabash-av.; $500 buys a fine restaurant; $1,000 buys an extra fine restaurant, South Side; must be sold this week. J. W. BROWN, 69 Dearborn-st., Room 12.

FOR SALE—A WELL ESTABLISHED MANUfacturing business; best house in city; regular customers; good reasons for selling. Inquire for particulars of V 82, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—A GOOD BAKERY ROUTE WITH horse and wagon on easy terms. 505 Ogden-av., first flat.

FOR SALE—FURNITURE OF A HOTEL AND livery stable doing a good business; cheap rent; good billiard hall; price $3,000; will sell half or all. LEACH & CO., 142 La Salle-st., Room 4.

FOR SALE—$7,000—FACTORY AND GROUNDS; good for any kind of wood-working business; at 5941 and 5943 South Halsted-st.

MANUFACTURING BUSINESS WANTED—WILL invest from $2,000 to $4,000. Patent preferred. Address V 55, Tribune office.

RESTAURANT FOR SALE—SPLENDID LOCAtion, West Side, doing good cash business, by same proprietor nine years, running 17 tables, seating 70 at once. Rare chance for genuine business; for $500; big bargain; $300 down, balance on time. Box 289, P.-O.

TO CAPITALISTS AND BABY CARRIAGE MANUFACTURERS.

FOR SALE.

Territory and State of a patent folding sitting or sleeping baby carriage.

Destined to revolutionize every baby-carriage manufacturer in the United States. Patented March 2, 1886.

The invention has been long called for by the public and press, and much needed by millions of families living in flats or confined for space.

The article is a patent folding sitting or sleeping baby carriage that can be folded together as flat as your two hands, or open for baby to sit in, or a pretty bed for sleeping, in one moment. Can be carried up and down stairs under your arm with ease, hung up on a nail in the wall, or put away in a small place. Far less cumbersome than any other carriage.

It is a great novelty, and has no equal, being very elegant in design, with durability and most useful to persons living in flats or confined for space, will use no other when once put on the market.

A sure fortune will be realized by parties who wish to invest in a short time; they can be sold at all prices from $5 to $60 each.

Parties who wish to investigate can see the carriages by addressing

T, BOX 289, POST-OFFICE, CHICAGO.

I will sell for cash, on easy terms, or part cash and city property.

Good men wanted to sell Territory and State rights throughout the United States.

THE NATIONAL SUPERHEATING GAS-LIGHT Co. offer to parties with limited means a good chance to locate in other cities throughout the United States. Call from 2 to 5 at 78 Fifth-av., Room 8. T. H. OSBORN.

TO RENT—PRIVILEGES FOR BAR AND ICE-cream at K. of L. picnic, Cedar Lake, July 25. Address all bids to GILBERT & O'DONNELL, Grand Crossing.

WANTED—"ASSOCIATE" WITH FEW HUNdred dollars for traveling tour of pleasure, and profit made sure. V 36, Tribune office.

INSTRUCTION.

AMATEUR SINGERS EMPLOYED AND THORoughly trained for new opera in few weeks by an experienced manager. Room 341 Commercial Hotel.

THE MUNSON SHORTHAND SCHOOL—SELECT. A thorough shorthand and typewriting course 141 First National Bank Building. Mr. and Mrs. HANNA.

CLAIRVOYANTS.

CARD AND PALM READER—GIVES NAMES, advice, magnetic treatment. MRS. DELACEY and assistant. 1913 Wabash-av.

"DR. PAUL," WORLD-RENOWNED ASTROLOger and clairvoyant, 427 West Madison-st., late of New York. Seventh son; 30 years' practice; all affairs. True life horoscopes, 50 cents.

FREE—MRS. W. GRAY, CLAIRVOYANT, BORN with double veil; gives your mother's name before marriage; ladies consult free, personally or by letter; gents charged. 621 West Van Buren-st.

FOR GENTLEMEN ONLY—MME. SALSANNE, the famous Spanish fortune-teller, reveals secrets on love, marriage, unites those separated. Consultation $1. Consult Mme. Salsanne, 2101 Dearborn-st.

IF YOU WOULD KNOW ABOUT YOUR FUTURE, consult MADAME GONZALES, Room 12, 163 West Van Buren-st.

JENNIE WEBSTER, CLAIRVOYANT AND MAGnetic treatment, 178 South State-st., second flight, Room 9.

MISS SADIE — CLAIRVOYANT, MASSAGE treatment. 323 State-st.

MME. ST. JOHNS, RELIABLE CLAIRVOYANT and magnetic physician; give her a trial. 157 West Madison-st., Room 3. Call.

MRS. SIGOURNEY, CARD-READER, MINDreader, and healer; her power is wonderful and prices reasonable. 361 West Madison-st.

MRS. SLIDELL REMOVED TO 336 W. MADISON-st. Consult her on business, love, marriage, lost property, lost friends, etc.; satisfaction guaranteed.

PARTNERS WANTED.

CHICAGO FINANCIAL BUREAU,
ROOM 97 COMMERCIAL NATIONAL BANK,
175 DEARBORN-ST.,
especially designed for the honest and straightforward handling of business enterprises. All parties looking for legitimate business investments or all parties who have legitimate business investments for sale or desiring partners are respectfully solicited to call and in[illegible] our methods. We desire the patronage of [illegible]arks or swindlers. Honest parties of both classes are desired. No doubtful or disreputable scheme countenanced. Satisfaction guaranteed. Call as per above address.

PARTNER WANTED — A PARTY WITH $5,000 wanting a business, safe investment and large profits, can secure an interest in a manufactory that can be largely extended; goods meet with ready cash sale; will guarantee salary and 50 per cent profit. V 58, Tribune office.

WANTED—PATENT RIGHT MEN TO SELL territory and State rights of very valuable patent of folding baby carriages, destined to revolutionize every other kind of baby carriages throughout the United States. Samples can be seen by addressing T., Box 289 Post-Office.

WANTED—A MAN TO GO IN WITH ME TO buy the furniture of a hotel which I am now keeping; business is good; this is no humbug, but a good thing; you must have $1,500 cash. 144 La Salle-st., Room 6.

MISCELLANEOUS.

ADVANCE HOT-AIR FURNACES, WITH STEEL radiators. Send to manufacturer for illustrated circular. Chicago & Erie Stove Co., 171 and 173 Lake-st.

COCKROACHES AND BUGS ENTIRELY CLEANed out by COMAN, 2936 Dearborn-st. Address a postal.

DOCTRESS MUELLER, 653 MONROE-ST., GOOD home for ladies before and during confinement; confidential, skillful; terms reasonable; adopts infants.

ELECTRIC BATHS, MASSAGE, VAPOR, LOBster, ocean brine, plain, and medicated baths. Rooms 14 and 15 Japanese Build'g, 243 State-st., 9 to 8.

WANTED—TO BUY—A LARGE-SIZED ST. Bernard slut. Inquire between 11 and 3 o'clock at 279 State-st., corner Van Buren.

PASSAGE RATES REDUCED.
Anchor Line.
STEAMERS EVERY SATURDAY from NEW YORK to GLASGOW AND LONDONDERRY.
Rates of Passage to or from
New York, Glasgow, Liverpool, Londonderry, or Belfast, Cabins, $45 and $55; Second-Class, $30.
Atlantic Express Service.
LIVERPOOL VIA QUEENSTOWN.
Steamship "CITY OF ROME" from New York WEDNESDAY, July 21, Aug. 18, Sept. 15, Oct. 13.
Saloon passage, $60, $70, & $80. Second class, $35.
Steerage outward or prepaid, either service, $20.
For Books of Tours, Tickets, or other information,
HENDERSON BROTHERS, 70 La Salle-st.

The U. S. and Brazil Mail SS. Co.
American passenger line for St. Thomas, Barbados, Para, Maranham, Pernambuco, Bahia, and Rio, connecting for Montevideo and intermediate ports.
ADVANCE....Saturday, Aug. 14 | At noon from Rob-
FINANCE...Wednesday, Sept. 8 | ert Stores, Brooklyn
From Newport News, Va., three days later.
P. F. GERHARD & Co., Gen. Ag'ts, 84 Broad-st., N. Y.
B. V. JACKSON, 10 and 12 Pacific-av., Chicago.

STATE LINE
To Glasgow, Liverpool, Dublin, Belfast, and Londonderry, from New York every Thursday. Cabin passage, $35 and $40, according to location of stateroom. Steerage to and from Europe at lowest rates.
JOHN BLEGEN, 166 Randolph-st., Western Manager.
AUSTIN, BALDWIN & CO., 53 Broadway, New York.

GOODRICH STEAMERS.
TIME TABLE.
For Racine and Milwaukee, twice daily..*9 a m & 8 p m
For Sheboygan and Manitowoc, daily.............*8 p m
For Ludington, Manistee, etc., daily...............*9 a m
For Kewaunee, Sturgeon Bay, Menominee, Escanaba, and Green Bay ports Mon., Wed., & Fri. 8 p m
For Grand Haven, Muskegon, Grand Rapids, Detroit, etc., Monday, Wednesday, and Friday...7 p m
*Sunday excepted.
Office and dock foot of Michigan-av.

LAKE NAVIGATION.
NORTHERN MICHIGAN LINE STEAMERS EVery TUESDAY and FRIDAY at 8 p. m. For Milwaukee, Frankfort, Glen Haven, Leland, Northport, Elk Rapids, Norwood, Charlevoix, Petoskey, Harbor Springs, St. James, St. Ignace, Mackinaw, and Cheboygan. For tourists' guide and time card address Northern Michigan Line, rear 126 Market-st.
S. S. BURKE, Agent.

ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE OF TRAINS.—EXPLANATION OF REFERENCE MARKS—†Saturday excepted. *Sunday Excepted. ‡Monday excepted. §Daily.

WESTERN.

Chicago & Northwestern Railway.

For Maps, Time Cards, Sleeping-Car Accommodations, apply at 62 Clark-st., Grand Pacific, Palmer House, and Depot, corner Wells and Kinzie-sts.

	Leave.	Arrive.
San Francisco, Denver, Omaha and Council Bluffs	§12:00 m	§ 2:15 p m
	§10:30 p m	§ 6:50 a m
Dixon, Sterling, Clinton, Tama, Cedar Rapids, Marshalltown, & Des Moines	* 8:30 a m	* 6:15 p m
	§12:00 m	§ 2:15 p m
	§10:30 p m	§ 6:50 a m
Sioux City & Northern Nebraska	§12:00 m	§ 2:15 p m
	§10:30 p m	§ 6:50 a m
Aurora, Batavia & Geneva	* 8:30 a m	* 6:15 p m
	*12:00 m	* 2:15 p m
	* 3:45 p m	* 2:40 p m
	* 4:15 p m	*10:30 a m
	* 5:30 p m	* 8:45 a m
Freeport, Rockford & Elgin	*10:15 a m	* 3:45 p m
	* 4:30 p m	*10:30 a m
	*11:30 p m	*11:15 p m
Rockford & Elgin	* 7:15 a m	* 5:50 p m
Rockford	* 9:00 a m	* 6:55 p m
St. Paul, Minneapolis, Beloit & Madison & Janesville	* 2:45 p m	* 1:00 p m
	§10:55 p m	* 7:00 a m
St. Paul & Minneapolis—Limited	* 7:30 p m	* 7:35 a m
Huron, Pierre, Winona, and	* 9:00 a m	* 6:55 p m
Madison, Janesville & Beloit	* 9:00 p m	* 6:25 a m
Janesville, Watertown	* 9:20 a m	* 7:00 p m
Fond du Lac, Oshkosh	* 4:45 p m	*10:35 a m
Ashland, Washburn, Bayfield, Superior, Duluth	§10:35 p m	§ 7:00 a m
Madison & Milwaukee	* 8:00 a m	* 4:00 p m
	x8:30 a m	* 7:45 p m
	*11:30 a m	* 4:00 p m
	* 3:00 p m	[illegible]
Waukesha, Racine, Milwaukee & Kenosha	* 8:00 a m	[illegible]
	x8:30 a m	[illegible]
	*11:30 a m	[illegible]
	* 3:00 p m	* 7:00 p m
	* 5:00 p m	*10:30 a m
Milwaukee & Waukesha—Limited	* 7:30 p m	* 9:00 p m
Milwaukee, Fond du Lac, Green Bay	*11:30 p m	* 2:00 p m
	§ 9:05 p m	§ 6:30 a m
Milwaukee, Green Bay, Menominee, Marinette, Ishpeming & Marquette	§ 9:05 p m	§ 6:30 a m
Ripon, Green Lake, Princeton, Sheboygan	* 9:05 p m	* 6:30 a m
	*11:30 p m	* 2:00 p m
Central Dakota, via Northwestern Iowa	* 8:30 p m	* 6:15 p m
	†10:30 p m	* 6:50 a m
	* 7:15 a m	* 6:15 p m
Lake Geneva	* 8:15 p m	* 9:55 a m
	* 4:15 p m	*10:30 a m
	* 8:05 a m	* 7:45 p m

Reference marks: *Ex. Sunday. †Ex. Saturday. ‡Ex. Monday. §Daily. xSunday only.

Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad.

For Maps, Time-Tables, Sleeping-Car Accommodations, apply at 211 Clark-st., Grand Pacific Hotel, Palmer House, Canal and Sixteenth-sts., and the Union Passenger Station on Canal-st., between Madison and Adams-sts.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Downer's Grove Passenger	b 7:20 a m	b 9:45 a m
Aurora Sunday Passenger	8:30 a m	6:40 p m
Galesburg, Ottawa & Streator Ex	b 8:45 a m	b 6:50 p m
St. Paul, Dubuque & S'x City Ex.	b11:00 a m	b 2:50 p m
Downer's Grove Passenger	b11:50 a m	b 1:45 p m
Council Bluffs, C. R. & Wat. Pas.	b11:30 a m	b 3:45 p m
Denver & Omaha Fast Express	a12:30 p m	a 2:00 p m
Kansas City & Mexico Ex.	a12:30 p m	a 2:00 p m
St. Joseph, Atchison & Topeka Ex	a12:30 p m	a 2:00 p m
Aurora Sunday Passenger	1:05 p m	10:15 a m
Downer's Grove Passenger	b 2:30 p m	b 4:45 p m
Aurora Passenger	b 3:20 p m	b 7:45 a m
Downer's Grove Passenger	b 4:30 p m	b 4:45 p m
Mendota & Ottawa Express	b 4:30 p m	b10:30 a m
Rockford & Rochelle Express	b 4:45 p m	b10:30 a m
Amboy, Rock Falls & Sterling Ex	b 4:45 p m	b10:30 a m
Aurora Passenger	b 5:15 p m	b 8:40 a m
Downer's Grove Passenger	b 5:30 p m	b 6:40 a m
Aurora Passenger	b 6:20 p m	b 6:55 a m
Downer's Grove Passenger	b 6:15 p m	b 7:45 a m
Downer's Grove Sunday Passngr	9:20 p m	9:30 a m
St. Paul & Sioux City Express	c10:00 p m	c 6:35 a m
Dubuque & Forreston Express	c10:00 p m	c 6:35 a m
St. Joseph, Omaha, Denver & California Express	a10:30 p m	a 6:55 a m
Des Moines Express	c10:30 p m	a 6:55 a m
Texas Express	c10:30 p m	c 6:55 a m
Kansas City Night Express	a10:30 p m	a 6:55 a m
Aurora Sunday Passenger	9:45 p m	2:30 p m
Aurora Theatre Train	b11:30 p m	

a Daily. b Daily except Sunday. c Daily except Saturday. d Except Monday.

St. Paul, Dubuque, and Sioux City trains leave and arrive from Central Depot, foot of Lake-st.

Illinois Central Railroad.

Depots foot of Lake-st. and foot of Twenty-second-st. Ticket offices, 121 Randolph-st., near Clark, Grand Pacific Hotel, and Palmer House.

	Leave.	Arrive.
St. Louis & Texas Express	* 8:40 a m	* 8:00 p m
St. Louis & Texas Fast Line	§ 8:50 p m	§ 7:00 a m
Cairo & New Orleans Express	* 8:40 a m	* 8:00 p m
New Orleans Fast Express	§ 8:50 p m	§ 7:20 a m
Chatsworth & Bloomington Pass.	* 4:20 p m	*10:20 a m
Pontiac & Springfield Express	* 8:40 a m	* 8:00 p m
Gilman Passenger	* 4:20 p m	*10:20 a m
Dubuque & Sioux City Express	*11:00 a m	* 3:00 p m
aDubuque & Sioux City Express	*11:00 p m	* 6:35 a m
St. Paul & Minneapolis Express	*11:00 a m	* 3:00 p m
St. Paul & Minneapolis Express	*11:00 p m	* 6:35 a m

aOn Saturday night runs to Dubuque only.

THE CITY.

PERSONAL.

The Hon. J. Conklin of Madison, Wis., is at the Tremont.

Gen. John M. Palmer and Commander G. C. Wiltse, U. S. N. are at the Leland.

J. Pierpont Morgan Jr. of New York and Edward Sanderson, Chairman of the Wisconsin State Republican Committee, Milwaukee, are at the Grand Pacific.

Among the fine drags at Bar Harbor is that of young Mr. Howard, son of Mr. W. B. Howard of Chicago. It is drawn by four brilliantly-caparisoned black mules of such a gay and festive nature that Mr. Howard's unremitting attention is necessarily concentrated upon the guidance and management of his chargers. They constitute the latest style, and naturally attract much notice.

Mr. E. W. Syer was on 'Change yesterday after a trip to Europe. The exodus to the country and the more crowded cities of the East is now setting in, and a good many members of the Board of Trade will be absent during the next few weeks on their summer vacation. Most of them will come back with the old story, "I wish I had staid at home, for it was so terribly hot all the time where I was that I could take no comfort at all." But they will go away next year all the same—those of them who have not left the world altogether.

IN GENERAL.

Pierre Gratto, the Italian bootmaker who was stabbed by unknown parties at the corner of Wells and Huron streets the night of May 25, is dying at the County Hospital.

Gen. G. T. Beauregard was in the city yesterday and visited the panoramas, some of the battle scenes stirring up old memories and making a strong impression on him.

A celebrated oculist has examined Judge Blodgett's eyes and told him a brief rest was all that was needed. Notwithstanding his injunction, however, the Judge proposes to do some work today.

A man is missing from his home at No. 82 Herndon street, named John Farrell. He is described as having red hair, bow legs, and a white shirt. He also wears gaiters, and was employed at the Brunswick billiard-hall.

Scarlet-fever was reported yesterday at No. 1174 Fillmore street, No. 77 Seeley avenue, No. 366 East Division street, No. 94 Ontario street, and No. 3317 South State street, and diphtheria at No. 560 Twenty-eighth street.

City-Collector Onahan yesterday entered suit against the Captain and mate of the pleasure-excursion steamer John A. Dix for refusing to take out a license as required by the ordinances of the city. The case will be heard by Justice Kersten July 20.

Yesterday afternoon about 4 o'clock a man named Vott was struck by a Chicago, Burlington & Quincy passenger-train at the Laflin street crossing. Every tooth in his jaws was knocked out and his face frightfully disfigured, but his injuries are not fatal.

Edmund A. Ogden, who was run over by an engine on the Northwestern Road Tuesday afternoon of which his son, Jessie L. Ogden, was in charge, died yesterday morning at his home, No. 682 Park avenue. The Coroner brought in a verdict of accidental death.

Inspector James H. McHale seized some valuable goods in the mails yesterday afternoon. They were neatly done up in fourteen envelopes, and consisted of silk hose, and silk lace, and kid gloves. They were mailed in Paris, France, and addressed to Mrs. F. Wilcox, No. 261 La Salle avenue.

The new United States District Attorney, W. G. Ewing, made his first call in the office yesterday afternoon. Col. Tuthill was out, but his assistant, Mr. Dawes, did the honors of the occasion. A pleasant half-hour was spent discussing general topics, and the new appointee retired as informally as he came.

A great many lots have been offered for the new Appraiser's stores in response to the advertisements asking for bids. Several of them fill the requirements as to size and location. The most eligible ones proposed are in the territory bounded by Harrison and Adams streets, Wabash avenue, and the river.

While staggering across Wells and Kinzie streets yesterday forenoon P. J. McGrath, a laboring man, was knocked down and instantly killed by a team of horses driven by Henry Diener, in the employ of Herman Riehl of No. 160 Burling street. The driver was arrested and locked up at the Chicago Avenue Station to await the result of the Coroner's inquest.

William C. Goudy has returned from Washington. He pronounces as absolutely false the story that Postmaster Judd intended to resign on account of ill-health, and says all the statements telegraphed about the object of his visit were made out of whole cloth. He was in Washington only a day or two, and saw the President, but had no news to communicate.

Capt. Hall, of the secret service, still holds the opinion that Capt. Tyrrell has quit the service. He has notified his chief that he will not return to St. Louis, and says he would consider that tantamount to a resignation if one of his subordinates made such a communication to him. Neither he nor Tyrrell were overly pleased at their transfer or exchange.

Tuesday night the steamer Peerless left Chicago for Lake Superior with nearly 200 passengers. An hour later a heavy gale set in from the north and the steamer was tossed about like a cork by the big seas. She put into Milwaukee yesterday morning and a telegram from there says that only eight of the passengers showed up at the breakfast table. The others "went to Europe."

Speaking of Mr. Foster, whom the telegrams report as seeking the Appraisership, Collector Seeberger said he never recommended any one but had given Mr. Cameron a letter of introduction. He said Mr. Foster came from Ohio four or five years ago and had been engaged in the paper business. He was of German parentage and those who knew him spoke in the very highest terms of him.

The South Park Commissioners met yesterday at their rooms, No. 143 Randolph street, but did nothing of special importance before them. On motion it was ordered that all property-owners north of Thirty-fifth street on Michigan boulevard be directed to have their carriage-walks made to conform to the standard required (four feet) within sixty days. When such changes are made the Commissioners will make any repairs necessary to curbs.

County-Attorney Law has not been ordered by the Judiciary Committee of the Board of County Commissioners to commence proceedings against State's-Attorney Grinnell on Commissioner Wren's resolution charging that he was appropriating to his own use the money collected on forfeited bail bonds. Mr. Law said yesterday: "If I am ordered to commence proceedings I will do so, but I don't think it is right. I think such proceedings would do Mr. Grinnell an injustice."

The Rev. Dr. Withrow of Boston, who has been called to the Third Presbyterian Church, will arrive in Chicago this morning. He comes to see the officers of the church and to look the field over. He has been non-committal on the subject of acceptance, but it is believed will give an answer before he returns home. A strong pressure is being brought to bear to induce him to remain in Boston. He will not preach in the Third Church Sunday—at least his present intention is to go East Friday night.

Several of the residents on the south side of Fullerton avenue, between Orchard and Larrabee streets, complained to Superintendent Hand yesterday that they were charged for water taxes by the city when there was no city water-main in front of their houses and they were compelled to get their water from Lake View. An examination at once showed the justice of their claims and the charges were at once stricken off, when the complainants withdrew with smiling faces, evidently enjoying their joke at the expense of the city authorities.

F. Berner & Co., tobacconists at No. 188 West Randolph street, have of late been annoyed by some fellow representing himself as "F. Berner." Numerous orders for goods have been given to New York houses with instructions to ship to No. 266 Chicago avenue, as the firm had "recently removed from the old number." The agents of the victimized houses called upon Berner & Co. to collect, but were told that the man was an impostor. A large consignment of cigars is now lying at the Chicago & Atlantic depot subject to the swindler's order, but he has failed to call for the goods.

Burglaries have been entirely too frequent in Plymouth and Columbus, Ind., and a box of the plunder was found to have been shipped to this city by the Adams Express, addressed to James McCauley. That party did not call for it, but Peter Siegel, Marius Baucher, and the latter's son Willie, aged 13, did, and were arrested. McCauley was picked up later in a West Madison street saloon. The whole party were dressed in clothing stolen from a store in Columbus, and the police have recovered a quantity of goods taken at Plymouth. The lad was used to push over transoms and drop down skylights to unlock the doors for the entrance of the other burglars.

Complaint was made yesterday at the Health Department that a large quantity of decaying vegetable and animal matter was contained in the ruins of Burcky & Milan's restaurant on Clark street, south of Madison, which was becoming dangerously offensive to the people who occupied the adjoining buildings. The matter was at once investigated by the authorities, and the condition of affairs was found to fully justify the complaints made. Dr. De Wolf immediately ordered a large force of men and a number of teams to the spot, and the offensive material was removed before nightfall.

Franklin Dennison and Oliver G. Fessenden were yesterday discharged by Justice Meech. Last Monday Richard McConnell, one of the creditors left by George H. Leonard when he skipped to Canada, hearing that the latter had some effects locked up in a vault in the Borden Block, got an attachment and, with a constable, went to seize the goods. The two discharged men, McConnell claimed, had assaulted him when he tried to take the goods. The Justice decided that as the complainant could not swear that the goods of Leonard for which the attachment writ was issued were in the vault, which was locked, the defendants had a right to eject him.

Adam Kuhr, a cooper residing at the corner of Mary street and Archer avenue, is at his home, suffering from a bullet wound in the head, and the attending physicians are of the opinion that he may die. Yesterday Mrs. Kuhr swore out a warrant before Justice C. J. White charging James Niery, a bartender, with assault to commit murder. The woman says that her husband was standing on his doorstep July 5, when Niery rushed up to him, and, drawing a revolver, said: "Take that!" and fired twice in rapid succession. One of the bullets entered her husband's head near the left ear and has not yet been extracted. Up to a late hour last evening the bartender had not been arrested.

A private detective is trying to blackmail employers, and, it is said, has succeeded to some extent. He goes into an office or store and says: "A clerk who handles your money frequents pool-rooms and gambling-houses." The employer is naturally anxious to know the identity of the young man and asks a description. "I am a professional man," says the detective, "and cannot give information without compensation." His price is $15. One merchant tested him and found he was wrong. Others, however, have given him money and found out that they had been taken in. Some clerks who bet on horse-races have chipped in $2 apiece to hire a slugger to do up the detective.

The mortality report of the Health Department for the month of June was published yesterday. There were 1,095 deaths, as against 885 in June, 1885. Of these 591 were males and 504 females; 548 children under 5 years of age and 356 under 1 year; 77 died of cholera infantum, 78 of infantile convulsions, 113 of consumption, 78 of diphtheria, 30 of typhoid-fever, 25 of scarlet-fever, 32 of bronchitis, 89 by violence, and 75 in public institutions. The First Ward showed the lowest death rate, only 8 having died in that district. The Fourteenth Ward reports 176, Fifth 114, Sixth 106, Eighth 63, Fifteenth 60, Sixteenth 54, and Seventh 58. Of the total number 570 were natives of Chicago, 141 of Germany, and 76 of Ireland. The annual rate per 1,000 inhabitants was 20.86.

At a meeting of Washington Camp, No. 3, Patriotic Sons of America, held at their hall July 12, 1886, the following resolution was unanimously adopted:

WHEREAS, The 5th day of July, 1886, at a basket picnic of a few members of Custer Post, G. A. R., held at Lincoln Park, an American flag hoisted by them was ordered taken down by a park policeman; therefore be it

Resolved, That in view of this fact, such an order, authorized by the Park Commissioners, should and does receive the condemnation of this camp, and the authors of such an order trailing the flag of our country on the anniversary of the Nation's birth should receive the opprobrium of every loyal citizen, and justly demands the abrogation of the obnoxious rule, as it is an insult to the memory of those who fought, bled, and died in defense of our Nation's flag and honor.

So much trouble has been experienced by the Health Department of late from defective sewerage, drain-pipe, and plumbing in the new buildings erected in Chicago that Dr. De Wolf decided to inform all parties interested as to the laws of the city governing such important considerations. Yesterday, therefore, he sent, by special messenger, to every architect and plumber in the city a neatly-bound pamphlet containing all the official laws, ordinances, rules, regulations, and certificate of instructions relating to the proper ventilation, lighting, drainage, and plumbing of proposed new buildings for habitation. No further excuse for failures to comply with the laws of sanitation and of the city will hereafter be received by the department.

The twang of the piano and the squeak of the violin will soon be heard in all the questionable resorts of the city once more. Yesterday the following licenses to give concerts in drinking saloons were authorized to be issued: William Quinn, No. 123 South Halsted street; Thomas Grace, Nos. 19 South Halsted street and No. 104 West Randolph street; Thomas Lawrence, No. 24 South Clinton street; J. H. Dalton, No. 59 South Desplaines street; Arnold Gross, No. 158 West Randolph street; and William Gaines, No. 111 South Halsted street. These licenses are all granted with the express agreement that no improper characters are to be harbored, no liquor sold to minors, and no music Sunday evenings; but experiences of the past have proven that such agreements are only made to be broken and violated.

The session of the Executive Board of the Union Strawboard Association of the United States was continued at the Grand Pacific yesterday. They decided to reduce production by eighty tons per day for the current year, which will cause twelve mills to close down and will be reimbursed the worth of their running capacity. The following officers were elected: President, J. L. Norton, Lockport, Ill.; General Manager, James E. Hayes, New York; Secretary and Treasurer, T. W. Cornell, Akron, O.; Board of Directors, J. L. Norton, Lockport, Ill.; C. L. Hawes, Dayton, O.; W. P. Orr, Piqua, O.; B. C. Faurot, Lima, O.; A. Setson, Kenton, O.; T. W. Cornell, Akron, O.; O. C. Barber, Akron, O.; R. F. Newcomb, Quincy, Ill.; M. B. Dixon, Easton, Md.; Executive Committee, B. C. Faurot, C. L. Hawes, John Siebering.

A number of complaints were made yesterday to the Department of Public Works by residents of various parts of the city that the sewers had backed up the water into their basements, which had caused considerable damage to their property. This high water was occasioned by the heavy rain-storm [illegible] day before and by the high north wind which prevailed last evening, and which resulted in raising the water in the lake four feet above datum. Of course, when the lake is so high damage naturally ensues from the fact that in a great number of instances the private connections with the public sewers are made in such a manner that taps are made about the centre of the sewer, and when a heavy fall of rain occurs and the sewers become temporarily filled up the water must back up into the basements of such improperly drained houses.

The various trades unions have been complaining that the workmen employed by the city on the public works, laying water pipes and sewers, etc., were not complying with the Eight-Hour law prescribed by the unions and recently adopted by the City Council. Commissioner Purdy and Mr. O. H. Cheney of the Sewer Department held a consultation with Mayor Harrison on the subject yesterday, and the Mayor decided that wherever practicable eight hours should be the time the men should be required to work. In some cases it was found necessary to keep the men on the ground longer than the prescribed limit, but none of them performed more than eight hours' actual labor in a day. In the cases of special contracts and inspectors it was found impossible to obey this legal direction, and the men will be required to work as long as their duties demand.

The Western Export Association was in session all day at the Grand Pacific, and organized the Western Purchasing & Leasing Company, officers of which will be elected Aug. 5. The Export Association is not incorporated, and could not hold a guarantee fund to insure payment to the closed houses in case the pool went to pieces. Hence the organization of the other body. All the members except four were present, and they subscribed the amounts assessed to make up the sum of $200,000, which will take care of the closed capacity for three months. The money is to be collected at once and deposited in the First National Bank until the officers of the new company are chosen, when it will be turned over to them. This fund, it is believed, will keep the running houses in line. An assessment of four cents was made for July to pay the closed houses, and the running capacity was continued at 28 per cent. It was decided to maintain the market at $1.07. The pool will be continued whether the four come in or not. Two stand out because they want to export, which is not permitted by the association, and the other two are "little fellows and can do no harm."

Too Much Free Water.

Superintendent Hand of the water office is about to go gunning for some of the alleged religious, charitable, and educational institutions which heretofore have claimed entire exemption from the payment of water taxes. In some cases, particularly that of Farwell Hall, the building is rented out to storekeepers and for business and manufacturing purposes, and the public auditorium is leased for lectures and entertainments of a miscellaneous character, which yield a considerable revenue to the parties controlling the building. Mr. Hand is of the opinion that these institutions have stretched the charitable intention of the city ordinances, and he will endeavor to make some of them come to time. In some cases water taxes amounting to thousands of dollars on single buildings have been allowed to accrue, and a demand will be made upon these parties in a few days, and upon refusal to pay the taxes the water will be promptly shut off. It is the general impression that entirely too much free water is being used in the city by underserving parties, and the department is determined to put a stop to these abuses.

No Violence by Striking Miners at Grape Creek.

The reported violence by strikers at Grape Creek coal-mines yesterday was entirely false. Mr. J. B. Brown, President of the company, says there was not even an attempt at violence. A committee of the strikers called on the negroes imported to work in the mines and appealed to them not to work and thereby take the bread out of the mouths of the miners, but the committee made no threats. A large Sheriff's posse is continually guarding the mines and those at work. Numbers of negroes are being forwarded daily, a second detachment from Tennessee having arrived and gone to work yesterday. A dispatch received from Kentucky by Mr. Brown says about twenty negroes will at once leave there for the mines. There are also a number of colored men gathered here ready to leave. A few of those who have gone to work in the mines have been induced to quit, but not through any fear of personal injury or violence.

An Angry Chinaman.

J. C. Irey, the dentist at No. 204 West Madison street who was sued for $2,000 by Moi Bong, a Chinese laundryman, for an alleged malicious prosecution, obtained a judgment of $12 before Justice Russell yesterday against the Mongolian. About a month ago the dentist filled one of Mr. Bong's teeth and a few days after the job was completed, Irey presented the laundryman with a bill for $25. The Celestial was very indignant, and refused to pay such an extortionate price, but finally agreed to pay $13. The dentist and several witnesses swore in court yesterday that the plaintiff made a contract with the Chinaman to do the work for $25, and the court could do nothing but render a decision in favor of Irey. When Moi Bong understood that the court had decided against him he was the maddest Chinaman in Chicago.

"I don't want to pay the swindler," said the defendant in broken English to his attorney, Gus Van Buren. "What shall I do if I don't pay?"

"You can take an appeal," said Mr. Van Buren.

"Do lit then. I wool soonler loose fifty doll's dan piay," exclaimed Mr. Bong.

An appeal was accordingly taken.

Frenchmen Celebrate.

The annual fête of the Circle Français in celebration of the downfall of the Bastille in 1789 took place in Kuhn's Park yesterday. The procession left the French Consulate in the American Express Building at 10:30 a. m. At 3 o'clock President Victor Gerardin made an appropriate speech, and was followed by Consul Verleyé, who is honorary President. Among the 30,000 persons in Chicago who speak French most were born in Switzerland, Belgium, Canada, or Louisiana, only 3,000 being French born. The Circle Français is composed of thirty-eight members, including President Gerardin, Secretary Jules Merrienne, and Treasurer G. P. Doré. It is not a political, social, or beneficiary society, but a little band of patriotic Frenchmen who celebrate the national holiday of the present French Republic. A number of games, including shuttlecock and battledore, were indulged in, and the admission ticket gave each visitor a chance in a free lottery game known as la Tambola, the prizes being little presents from enterprising Chicago firms, who thus advertised their wares. At 4 p. m. Mlle. Joié, a French-Canadian, sang the Marseillaise, the entire gathering joining in the chorus, and the band being completely drowned by swelling voices. Dancing was proper all day and evening, the dancers refraining only during the speeches and fireworks, which were set off at 8 p. m. During the afternoon there were not over 200 persons present, but as the sun sank beneath the tops of the hills the park began to fill up, and a very enjoyable time was spent.

Mr. Colby to Answer to a Charge of Outrageous Assault.

Gilbert A. Colby, the machinery manufacturer at Nos. 37 and 39 Canal street, who was escorted out of the suburb of Irving Park by a committee of citizens one night about three weeks ago, was before Justice Kersten yesterday morning to answer to a charge of criminal assault sworn to by Mr. Irving Stone. At the request of State's Attorney Grinnell the case was continued until July 23 in $1,200 bonds, which were promptly furnished. The story is that several of the little girls of the suburb, among them Mr. Stone's daughter Gracie, aged 6 years, suffered indignities at Colby's hands after being enticed to his house, and, acting upon this story, the citizens forced him one night to walk six miles into the city limits and threatened dire things if he ever returned. Colby began a damage suit for $50,000 against twelve of his former neighbors and denies the truth of all their charges. He says the whole trouble started from the malicious stories of a certain doctor, and that the prosecution by the Stones has been brought about in order to force him to compromise his damage suit.

A Railroad Company's Claims.

The Pennsylvania Railroad Company does not seem disposed to give up its claims for the extended occupancy of Ogden avenue, near Rockwell street, and yesterday Division Superintendent Watts, accompanied by Attorney Willard, called on Commissioner Purdy, and endeavored to convince that official that the company had a perfect right to lay the tracks which are complained of. It is claimed on behalf of the company that under its charter, which was granted before the limits of the city extended beyond Twelfth street, it had a perfect right to the use of Ogden avenue in the manner in which the tracks were now laid. Mr. Purdy declined to accept this claim on the mere statement of the attorney and demanded that the charter be produced in support of the claim. The gentlemen withdrew, but did not return again during the day. Commissioner Purdy is determined to guard the interests of the city against the encroachments of railroad companies, and will not hesitate to remove all tracks which are laid in violation of law.

Peculiar Actions of a Negro Constable.

Some months ago August Meicher opened a bakery at No. 678 Larrabee street, and with his wife and child occupied a small room in the rear. The business did not succeed; the stock and fixtures were mortgaged to a loan broker and the rent bill soon footed up $135. The agent procured a distress warrant from John Grant, a South Side negro constable, and the latter levied upon the bakery and belongings. Jake Howard, another negro, was installed as custodian. The following day Meicher left for parts unknown. His wife and nine weeks' old infant are in a destitute condition. Howard then moved into a small room adjoining that occupied by Mrs. Meicher, who in the meantime had induced her sister to come and keep her company. It is alleged that Tuesday Jake Howard attempted familiarities with the latter, Miss Willmann, but being repulsed desisted. The same night, it is said, he forced his way into the room occupied by the women, but the latter succeeded in escaping through a window. They went to the Webster Avenue Station and reported the matter to the police. Neighbors are now looking after their welfare.

Gibbons—Ahern.

Yesterday afternoon at 5 o'clock Mr. Walter J. Gibbons and Miss Minnie Ahern were married at the Cathedral of the Holy Name. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. Father J. J. Darcy of the Cathedral. The bridemaid was Miss Katie Ahern, sister of the bride, and the groomsman Mr. Harry Gibbons, brother of the groom. A reception was held immediately after the ceremony at the residence of the bride's father. Mr. Gibbons is with Marshall Field & Co., is prominently identified with the Young Democracy, and is well known on the North Side.

SUBURBAN.

Evanston.

The lawn fête under the auspices of the Guild of St. Mark's Church, on the grounds of M. M. Kirkman, Esq., will begin at 3:30 this afternoon and be resumed again in the evening. The Second Regiment Band of Chicago will furnish the music.

South Evanston.

Thieves made a raid on several barns last night and secured considerable booty. A valuable horse and three sets of harness were taken from the barn of J. H. Butler, E. H. Gamble lost a set of harness, and Joseph Hargreaves an express wagon and a set of harness. There is no clew to the thieves.

Lake.

John Ewing, a married man living at No. 4718 Ashland avenue, was arraigned before Justice Tierney yesterday on complaint of Mrs. Hattie Brown, charging him with attempting a criminal assault on her 18-year-old daughter Ida. The girl stated that she had been employed by Ewing to wait on his wife. Justice Tierney dismissed the case, but a warrant on the charge of attempted assault was sworn out before Justice Fleming.

Lake View.

This evening the Board of Trustees will meet at the town-hall in Committee of the Whole and several important matters will come before them. The Chicago and Evanston boulevard ordinance, the proposition of the North Chicago City Railway Company to macadamize Clark street to the north town line, the Union Street Railway ordinance, and the remonstrance against the cable in Lincoln avenue are all before the board and will doubtless be taken up.

Jefferson.

Last night at the French picnic at Kuhn's Park a peanut vender named Van Eicher and Peter Valle of No. 72 Austin avenue had a fight, during which Van Eicher was struck on the head with a beer glass, inflicting a gash about three inches long.

Twenty bricklayers employed by Flanders & Nelson on the building at the corner of North avenue and Seymour street quit work yesterday because their demand for more wages was refused.

At the corner of North and California avenues there was a small frame building occupied as a real-estate office by Waekmansdorf & Heineman. During the storm of Tuesday afternoon the wind picked up the building, carried it across the street, and jammed it in between two other buildings.

FLOUR PRODUCT OF MINNEAPOLIS.

The Output Shows a Decrease from Last Week—Mills Preparing to Shut Down.

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., July 14.—The *Northwestern Miller* says:

Last week's operations were cut short one day by a holiday and the output dropped off 25,000 barrels. The product was 121,830 barrels, averaging 20,305 barrels daily, against 137,600 barrels for the preceding week and 40,720 barrels for the corresponding time in 1885. The light work of a year ago was occasioned by most mills being closed down to allow improvements to the canal, only three producing flour for the time corresponding with last week. Eighteen mills were running today, but indications point to an early diminution in the output of flour, though it may come gradually. As the new crop harvest approaches some mills are making preparations to shut down for repairs. Several of the larger merchant mills in the Northwest are reported to have shut down on account of dull markets. The flour trade is even flatter than a week ago. The fluctuations of wheat caused buyers to withdraw almost entirely from the market. Local exports last week suffered another decline, being but 48,000 barrels. Receipts of wheat for the week are 405,350 bushels. The shipments of flour are 116,480 barrels, of wheat 67,100 bushels, millstuff 4,167 tons. In store here there are 3,025,133 bushels; at Duluth, 4,126,975; at St. Paul, 672,000 bushels.

A LANGUAGE-TEACHER'S MISERY.

A Forlorn Polish Widower Found Dying of Starvation in the Streets of New York.

NEW YORK, July 14.—[Special.]—Tienckunni Ringler, a Polish teacher of languages, came to this country six months ago to make a fortune for himself and the wife and two little ones he brought with him. A short time ago the wife died. Last night the husband was found by the police lying on the piazza of a house in the poorest part of the city. He was covered only by some scanty articles of woman's clothing. His 2-year-old little girl cowered over him crying, and an older child, a boy, played near by with some tinsel ornaments from his dead mother's dress. Ringler was dying from starvation. He was taken to a hospital and the children turned over to the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children.

She Protected Her Name.

CHARLESTON, S. C., July 14.—Miss Emma Connelly, who shot John A. Steedley for slandering her, was today acquitted.

Brand Brings His Ax Down.

"Sixteen" photos, four of them elegant panels, for $3, at Brand's this week. *Quality the finest.*

Knox, "The Hatter," New York Branch, No. 120 Dearborn street. Summer styles ready.

MARRIAGE LICENSES.

The County Clerk yesterday issued permits to marry to the following couples, the parties living in Chicago where no other residence is given:

	Age.
Karl Kemp, Caroline Hansen	21—19
J. Felt, Lake View, K. Kanniker, Lake View	28—19
John D. Bangs, Elizabeth Lathrop, Winnetka	32—30
John Fink, Nellie Sochs	22—19
Johann Malok, Ida Meyer	34—37
Joseph Lautwein, Anna Kaiser	40—33
Valentine Wochtel, Eva Weilhofer	23—20
Joseph E. Ralph, Joliet, Lizzie Wood	23—19
Frank Filek, Anna Witons	46—42
Peter Edeson, Emily Harrison	25—22
William J. Clark, Elizabeth N. Myrick	21—19
Herman Schlanger, Lena Anderson	23—20
Louis K. Henk, Bertha Krissler	26—26
Joseph H. Godfred, Martha Metcky	34—20
Peter Sullivan, Nora Boyle	23—22
Albert Peterson, Lu Nelson	24—22
Walter J. Gibbens, Minnie M. Ahern	27—23
Simon P. Jorgenson, Meta Matson	26—25
Frederick Licht, Wilhelmine Schumacher	33—27
Michael Lee, Mary O'Donovan	27—34
Michael M'Gorman, Catharine O'Donnell	31—34
F. D. Day, Blue Island, Nellie B. Fuller	26—26
James Robinson, Justine Horn	29—21
Andrew Englehardt, Emma Walsh	24—18
Frank E. Browne, Fannie M. Wood	24—18
Mathew Wentland, Lillie Warner	21—19
Jerome D. Blakeley, Sarah C. Kugele	51—41
Charles Ritter Mary Linn	29—29
Frank Baranowski, Wilhelmine Bolina	32—28
John Warczak, Julyanna Pstrank	60—38

DEATHS.

FUNERAL TRAIN—On the C. & N. R. Wy. leaves Wells Street Depot daily at 1:00 p. m. for Rosehill and Calvary. Special cars furnished funeral parties when desired.

Twenty-seven C. & N. W. suburban trains stop daily at Rosehill. Every facility afforded for reaching and examining this beautiful rural cemetery.

FUNERAL TRAIN—Daily on Chicago & Grand Trunk Railway, Polk-st. depot, to Mount Greenwood and Mount Olivet at 12 m.

Parties should examine Mount Greenwood before selecting lots elsewhere. City office, 34, 182 Dearborn.

Graceland and Calvary Funeral Train of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway leaves Union Depot (Madison and Canal-sts.) daily at 12:30 p. m.

HONAHAN—At 1:20 a. m. yesterday, Michael Honahan, aged 48, a native of Chicago.

Funeral by cars to Calvary, from St. Patrick's Church, at 10:30 today (Thursday).

JOHNSON—July 14, Oscar Ramond, son of Charles W. and Minnie W. Johnson, at 151 Twenty-second-st., aged 9 months and 15 days.

Funeral private.

McLAUGHLIN—July 14, Thomas F. McLaughlin, aged 20 years 11 months and 12 days, son of Thomas and Ellen McLaughlin.

Funeral Friday at 6:30 a. m. from his late residence, 27 Walnut-st., to St. Malachy's Church, thence by cars to Valparaiso, Ind., by the Pittsburg & Fort Wayne Railroad.

OGDEN—July 13, at 6 p. m., E. A. Ogden Sr.

Funeral today, at 10:30 a. m., from residence, 682 Park-av., by carriages to Forest Home.

POLLARD—July 13, at her late residence, 17 Vedder-st., Mrs. Margaret Pollard, beloved wife of William Pollard, born in Knocklishion, Rathville, County Carlow, Ireland, aged 41 years and 11 months.

Funeral today at the Church of Immaculate Conception, thence by cars to Calvary Cemetery.

POWERS—July 14, Dove, the only and beloved daughter of Martin and Catherine Powers, aged 21 years 8 months and 4 days.

Funeral from her parents' residence, 170 South Sangamon-st., Friday, July 16, at 9 a. m., to St. Patrick's Church, where high mass will be offered; thence by carriages to Calvary Cemetery.

SCHARER—July 14, James, beloved son of Adam and Mary Scharer, aged 21 years.

Funeral from the residence of his parents, 2738 Cottage Grove-av., Friday, to St. James Church, at 10 a. m., where high mass will be celebrated, and thence by carriages to Mount Olivet Cemetery.

☞ Baltimore and Kansas City (Mo.) papers please copy.

DEATHS.

SWEENY—Kittie, daughter of Capt. John Sweeny, July 14, aged 17 years and 8 months.

Funeral from residence, 642 Lincoln-av., at 11 a. m. Friday, by carriages to Calvary.

WALKER—July 14, Roy Walker, infant son of Arthur and Emma Walker.

Funeral today at 2 p. m., by carriages to Rosehill from 149 East Randolph-st.

WHITON—July 14, at his late residence, 40 Groveland Park, Henry K. Whiton, in his 50th year.

Funeral services at house Friday, July 16, at 4 p. m. Remains taken to Janesville, Wis.

WILLIAMS—In Paris, France, June 16, Harriet B. Williams, widow of the late Eli B. Williams.

Funeral today, at 4 p. m., from the residence of M. C. Stearns, 475 Wabash-av. Friends invited.

ANNOUNCEMENTS.

A SPELLING-MATCH ON THE PROGRAM FOR Thursday night at the Young Men's Christian Association reception. Members should not fail to be present.

RIBBON DEPT.

To close all ends and make room for new goods we will continue our sale (the largest and most popular ever made) of some 3,000 yards Fancy Ribbons and 4,000 yards of All-Silk Picot Edges, in all widths and qualities, regardless of former prices and cost. ALL AROUND AT

7c per Yard.

This sale will continue till
ALL SOLD.

MIKADO SALE.

We have left on hand some 2,000 yards of French Sateens, in stripes and figures, MIKADO PATTERNS; shall offer till sold at

15c per Yard.

Our former price 30c; sold by other houses at 40 and 45.

ALSO
About 1,800 yards of

Challi Delaines,

All wool, double width, been sold at 75c.

CLOSING PRICE,
50 Cts.
WE WANT THE ROOM.
THEY MUST GO.

Ought not last at these prices one day. AN EARLY CALL, YOUR ADVANTAGE.

REMEMBER,

We have opened the most complete stock of HOUSEKEEPING GOODS in our BASEMENT ever shown, even by stores who make these goods a SPECIALTY.

A. S. Gage and Company,
Wabash-av. and Adams-st.
(N. E. Corner.)

Chas. Gossage & Co.
State and Washington-sts.

Shawl Dept.

FINE EMBROIDERED
FICHUS.

Drap d'Ete Fichus,	worth	$40.00,	now	$30.00
"	"	"	$35.00,	now	$25.00
"	"	"	$25.00,	now	$15.00
Cashmere	"	"	$20.00,	now	$12.00
Silk Crepe	"	"	$35.00,	now	$20.00
"	"	"	$25.00,	now	$15.00

Lower grades proportionately cheap. These garments are all handsomely embroidered, trimmed with heavy, pure silk fringe, and are the most fashionable, convenient, and suitable

Wrap for the Season.

The Great Mark-Down in Prices of

Summer Costumes

Has been highly appreciated and the sale is continued on same floor with above goods.

DISSOLUTION.

Notice is hereby given that the Partnership heretofore existing between Bonifacio Garcia and Genaro Flores under the firm name of B. Garcia & Co., doing business at 52 Madison-st. as manufacturers of cigars and importers of Havana leaf tobacco, is this day dissolved by mutual consent.

Genaro Flores continues the business, assuming liabilities and collecting all outstanding accounts.

Chicago, July 1, 1886. B. GARCIA & CO.

THE FAIR.

GREAT REDUCTION SALE
—IN—
HOSIERY AND UNDERWEAR
—AT—
PRICES NEVER HEARD OF BEFORE.

Men's Fine Lisle Thread Hose at 35c per pair; a bargain at 50c.
Men's Fine Lisle Thread, extra quality, at 45c per pair; worth $1.00.
Men's Fine Grade of Colored Half Hose, seamless, at 20c per pair; a bargain at 30c.
Ladies' Balbriggan Hose at 12c per pair; worth 20c.
Ladies' Fancy Seamless Hose at 25c per pair; worth 50c.
Men's Jean Drawers at 20c per pair; worth 50c.
Men's Summer Underwear at 25c; worth 40c.

SILK AND DRESS GOODS
REMNANTS
At Half the Cost to Close Them Out.

State, Adams, & Dearborn-sts.

MARSHALL FIELD & Co.
State and Washington-sts.

Beginning today and continuing during the remainder of July and August we shall offer Plush Cloaks at prices much lower than garments of similar qualities can be bought for later in the season.

We have placed on our tables a few broken lines of Jerseys at extremely low prices.

KITCHEN WARE. WOODEN WARE.

VISIT
Our House Furnishing Dept.
JUST OPENED.

TIN WARE. A. S. Gage and Company, WILLOW WARE.
N. E. cor. Wabash-av. & Adams-st.

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TRADE MARK
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LUSTRE STARCH.

REQUIRES NO BOILING. DOES NOT STICK TO THE IRON.
CONTAINS ALL THE INGREDIENTS USED BY LAUNDRYMEN.
THE GREATEST INVENTION OF THE AGE.

The Electric Lustre Starch is the greatest boon ever offered to tired housekeepers. By its use washing-day has been robbed of half its terrors. It requires no boiling, can be made READY FOR USE IN ONE MINUTE, and it will give to linen a handsomer polish than any other Starch ever manufactured.

It is put up in FULL POUND PACKAGES, and one pound is equal to two pounds of any other Starch ever manufactured.

IT SAVES LABOR, TIME, AND TROUBLE.
Don't take an inferior article at same price.
Ask for the Genuine ELECTRIC LUSTRE STARCH IN FULL POUND PACKAGES.
Sold by all first-class grocers, from any of whom sample packages can be procured free.

L. MANASSE, Optician,
88 MADISON-ST., TRIBUNE BUILDING.
Opera, Field, and Marine Glasses, Telescopes, Microscopes, Barometers, Thermometers, Medical Batteries, Magic Lanterns, Amateur Photographic Outfits, Architects', Engineers', and Surveyors' Supplies.

Sight is Priceless!

Do not trifle with your eyes, as lost sight never returns. Do not buy Glasses that are not suited to your vision from inexperienced dealers. Superior Lenses and superior facilities combine to give our Spectacles and Eye-Glasses a National reputation.
☞ Artificial Human Eyes inserted without pain.
Four large Illustrated Catalogues on application.

CHICKERING, Hallet & Davis, EMERSON, and KIMBALL PIANOS
W. W. KIMBALL CO.,
Cor. State and Adams-sts.

CANDY Send $1, $2, $3, or $5 for a retail box by express of the best Candies in America, put up elegantly and strictly pure, suitable for presents. Refers to all Chicago. Address C. F. GUNTHER, Confectioner, 78 Madison-st.

MORE "ODD PIECES"
AND NOVEL DESIGNS IN
PARLOR
FURNITURE
than can be found under ANY other single roof in Chicago! The goods are ALL UPHOLSTERED and you see them COMPLETE!
HILDRETH & CO
221 & 223 State.

DRUNKENNESS
Or the Liquor Habit Can Be Cured Without the Knowledge of Patient by Administering Dr. Haines' Golden Specific.

It INSTANTLY destroys all appetite for alcoholic liquors. Can be secretly administered in coffee, tea, or any article of food, even in liquor itself, with NEVER-FAILING results. Thousands have been cured who today believe they quit drinking of their own free will. Indorsed by everybody but saloon-keepers.

For sale by BUCK & RAYNER, 117 S. Clark-st., or WM. M. DALE, corner Clark and Madison-sts.

Trade supplied by PETER VAN SCHAACK & SONS, Chicago. Call or write for circular.

TRELEAVEN AND COE
SCIENTIFIC OPTICIANS
65 State-st., Central Music-Hall.
$1.50 TO $2.50 Buys the finest Spectacles made. Cheaper grades 25c to $1. Gold Spectacles $4 to $10. Eyes carefully fitted. Spectacles made to order.

Gas Heating and Cooking Stoves.
Open Grate. Indestructible Coal Fires.
GOODWIN GAS STOVE & METER CO.
76 Dearborn-st.

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ON SALE
ERWEAR
OF BEFORE.
5c per pair; a bar-
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Hose, seamless, at
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& 223 State.
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Habit Can Be Cured Without
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Haines' Golden Specific.
destroys all appetite for alcoholic
secretly administered in coffee, tea,
of food, even in liquor itself, with
results. Thousands have been
believe they quit drinking of their
Indorsed by everybody but saloon-
UCK & RAYNER, 117 S. Clark-st., or
corner Clark and Madison-sts.
d by PETER VAN SCHAACK &
Call or write for circular.
EAVEN AND COE
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PTICIANS
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2.50 Buys the finest Spectacles made. Cheaper grades 25c to $1. Gold Spectacles $4 to
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te. Indestructible Coal Fires.
GAS STOVE & METER CO.
76 Dearborn-st.

CHOPIN AND MME. SAND.

AN UNPUBLISHED LETTER OF THE FAMOUS WOMAN.

Her Only Written "Justification" of Her Relations with the Composer—An Epistle to a Bosom Friend on the Eve of Her Daughter's Marriage—A Fatal Friendship in Which "George" Had Made Herself the Slave of Chopin.

There is in the possession of Mr. Titus d'Ernesti an unpublished letter by George Sand, which throws much light on the relation of that famous novelist with Frederic Chopin. Permitted by the courtesy of its owner to reproduce this letter in its translated form, I intend to preface it with a brief history of the union which existed between the romancer and the composer. This preface will, I trust, make the letter more intelligible to the general reader, and at the same time fill a void in the biographies of both these celebrities.

One evening in the year 1838, as we are told by the biographers, Chopin left his quarters in a modest part of Paris, resolved, much against his will, to attend a party at the hotel of the Countess de C. It had been raining all day, and he felt nervous, irritable, and out of sorts. He had a presentiment of coming evil. The faces of the salon, the laughter, the talk, the music, he hoped would dissipate his gloom and calm his nerves. As he walked up the carpeted stairs he suddenly caught a sound as of a rustling silk dress, and became conscious of the delicate odor of violets. Half turning around to see whence the sound and perfume came, he saw no one.

He retired to a secluded spot and managed to escape general observation. It was only toward 10 o'clock, when most of the guests had disappeared, that Chopin emerged from his corner, strolled toward the piano, seated himself, and evoked from the ivory keys some of those plaintive melodies which seemed to spring unbidden in his soul. He played for some moments, lost in a sort of reverie, and, looking up, he saw a simply-dressed lady lean over the instrument and gaze at him with dark, passionate eyes.

The artist blushed and the lady retired. There was a faint smile on her face, a look of astonishment on his. The silk dress rustled, and she left behind her the perfume of violets. Chopin had barely time to collect his thoughts when Liszt came up and introduced George Sand to him.

They said but little to each other that night. Aurore Dudevant, famous as the author of "Indiana," of "Leone Leoni," of "Mauprat," was fascinated by Chopin, the composer, who, by his "Mazurka," his "Nocturne," his "Polonaise Brilliante," had won the admiration of musical Europe. This admiration was not at first reciprocated. "I have made the acquaintance of Mme. Dudevant, better known as George Sand," wrote Chopin to his parents, "but I do not like her face; there is something in it that repels me."

A few months passed and brought a decided change. During that time the short, stout, masculine-looking woman of 34 gained an empire over the frail, sensible man of 28, such as none other of her sex had ever attained. When in her presence and under the charm of her voice he forgot that as a boy he had loved Constantia Gladkowska as Dante had loved Beatrice. He forgot that he was engaged to be married to Maria Wodzynski.

He forgot the numerous noble ladies, his admirers and patronesses who delighted to love and honor him. He became the bounden slave of Aurora Dudevant. He knew full well that she had left her husband and was living away from him with her son and daughter. He was well aware of the fact that she had gone about in men's clothes and had been more than a friend to Jules Sandeau. He could not but know that she had been the subject of scandalous talk on account of her relations with Alfred de Musset. In spite of all this, and perhaps because of all this, Frederic Chopin lost his head and heart.

Never fond of crowds, noise, and publicity, he retired more than ever from the world. In his rooms in the Chaussee d'Autin, over which Mme. Dudevant presided, Chopin lived a life of seclusion, broken only by visits from such men as Heine, Meyerbeer, Ferdinand Hiller, Ary Schaffer, and Eugene Delacroix. He gave lessons; he composed; he loved. She read to him; he played to her. There was perfect communion.

This lasted for some months.

Then there was a change.

Never a strong man, his constitution began to break down and he became more nervous, irritable, suspicious, peevish, and also more loving than ever before. He followed her to Majorca, he visited her country place at Nohant, he saw her often at Paris. His love for her seemed to grow stronger as his health grew more feeble. But she seems to have treated him as a mother, and he, who desired more, felt irritated by the treatment. There were quarrels, temporary ruptures. Chopin became consumptive, and when George Sand published a novel called "Lucrezia Floriani," in which she evidently alluded to him as "Prince Charles" and to herself as "Lucrezia," and in which she made the woman die exhausted by her maternal self-sacrifice for her lover, Chopin was hurt by the novel and fretted and complained. He was annoyed, besides, by a hundred little things; his health grew worse and worse. Finally, one day in 1847, after a violent quarrel, the rupture came.

What produced this rupture? Who was to blame?

The friends of Chopin assert that it was George Sand who ruined his health and shattered his spirit.

"I shall leave your house immediately," he had said to her after the quarrel, "and I only desire that my existence may be blotted out from your memory forever."

"Are these not the words of a deeply injured man?" ask his friends. "Is not the blame at the door of a passionate, fickle woman?"

The novelist has, to my knowledge, never in public defended herself against these charges. In her book on the trip to Majorca, in her "Lucrezia Floriani," in her "Correspondence," and in her "Historie de Ma Vie," there are, it is true, certain passages which seem to protest against condemnation for the ruin of Frederic Chopin.

The letter which I am now to produce and which was written by her to her bosom friend, Count de Grzymala on the occasion of her daughter's marriage with the sculptor, Clesinger, is the only known extended justification of her conduct toward the great composer. It reads as follows:

Thanks, dear friend, for your kind letters. What I have suffered during these twenty-four hours it is impossible for me to tell you; and, whatever might have happened, I was placed in circumstances which prevented me from stirring. At any rate, this time again, he [Chopin] is saved! But how dark the future is for me.

I do not know yet whether my daughter will be married here in a week's time or in Paris in a fortnight. M. Dudevant keeps us waiting. I will not say for his decision, which is made affirmatively, but for his presence and papers. In any case, I shall be in Paris for a few days at the end of the month, and if Chopin is in a fit state to be removed, I will bring him back here.

My dear friend, I am as pleased as possible about my daughter's marriage, since she herself is in transports of love and gladness, and Clesinger seems to merit her affection and to love her passionately, and offers her the life she wished for. But, notwithstanding all this, one suffers considerably in making a decision of this kind. I think Chopin, too, must have suffered, and yet it is impossible to take his advice into consideration in the practical affairs of life. He has never seen facts as they are, nor understood human nature on any point. His mind is all poetry and music. Besides, his influence in my family affairs would be, for me, a total loss of all dignity and of all affection toward and from my children. Talk with him, and try to make him understand in a general way that he must abstain from thinking about them.

The malady that is undermining this poor creature, morally and physically, has also been killing me for a long time—and I see him passing away without ever having been able to do him any good—since it is the restless, jealous, and mistrustful affection he bears me which is the principal cause of his sadness. For seven years I have lived stainless and apart—with him and with others. I have made myself old before my time, and without any effort or sacrifice either, so thoroughly weary was I of all passions and so irremediably had I lost every illusion.

If ever any woman on earth should have inspired him with the most absolute confidence it was myself; but he never understood this, and I know that many people accuse me, some of having worn him out by the violence of my passions, others of having driven him to despair by my freaks.

I think you know the real state of the case. He complains to me that I have killed him by privation; while I had the positive conviction that I should kill him if I acted otherwise. You see what my position is in this fatal friendship—in which I have made myself his slave in all the circumstances where I could do so without displaying an impossible and culpable preference for him over my children; and where this respect I was bound to inspire in my children and in my friends was so delicate and so seriously necessary to preserve!

I have accomplished on this point miracles of patience of which I did not believe myself capable, I, who have not the nature of an angel, like the Princess!—I have reached the verge of martyrdom! But Heaven is inexorable toward me, as though I had great crimes to expiate. In the midst of all my efforts and all my sacrifices, he whom I love with a thoroughly chaste and maternal affection is dying a victim to the unreasonable attachment he feels for me.

May God in His goodness grant that at least my children may be happy!—that is to say, that they may be good, generous, and at peace with their conscience; for, as regards happiness, I do not believe in it in this world, and divine law is so severe in this respect that it is almost an impious revolt to dream of not suffering from circumstances that surround our life. The only support we can take refuge in is the resolve to perform our duty.

Speak of me to our angel Anna, and tell her my inmost thoughts, and then burn my letter.

I send you one for that good fellow Gutman, whose address I do not know. Do not give it to him in the presence of Chopin, who is still unaware that they have told me of his illness, and who wishes me not to know of it. His generous and excellent heart always has a thousand exquisit delicacies of feeling alongside of the cruel aberrations that destroy him.

Ah, if Anna could speak to him one of these days, and probe his heart, so as to heal it! But it is closed hermetically to his best friends.

Adieu, cher je t'aime. Be sure that I shall always keep my courage, and perseverance, and devotion, in spite of my suffering, and that I shall not complain. Solange sends you warm embrace.

GEORGE.

After his rupture with the woman of his love Chopin worked more feverishly than ever before at his art. Mazurkas and polonaises, preludes and barcarolles, tarantelles, and songs and concertos came from his brain in rapid succession. He had triumphs in Paris and in London. But, as the French say, there was death in his soul. Only once again did he meet Aurore Dudevant after the day he had heaped those hot, angry words upon her. By a strange coincidence their last, like their first, meeting was at an evening party. He had played and risen from the piano, when he perceived her coming toward him.

"Frederic!" she whispered.

He did not stop, but turned and left the room. The man of whom she once said that he had made a single instrument speak the language of the infinit had banished her forever.—*Lewis Rosenthal in Philadelphia Press.*

THE GERMAN STOCKING.

Changing Substance, Preserving Identity—Knitting a Universal Industry Among Ladies in Germany.

Berlin Letter to the New York *Sun:* I have just returned from a tour through the provinces of Brandenburg and Silesia. I do not propose to give a narrative of the impressions I have received on my trip. Only one feature in my intercourse with the people of the provincial towns shall be mentioned that impressed itself very forcibly upon my mind as being characteristic of the German female. Strangers who are admitted into the houses of German families cannot help being puzzled at seeing every German woman—of all ranks from 10 years up to 80—make the unintermitting use of her knitting-needles the be-all and end-all of her outdoor existence. I say outdoor advisedly: for within cooking alternates with knitting. In the provinces you can hardly ever see a female native unprovided with her everlasting "strickzeng." At the beer-gardens, at the cafés, at places of amusement, the fraus and fräuleins knit and knit, as if their whole soul, like an old Irish woman's money, lay within a stocking heel. For it is none of your pretty, young ladylike, fancy-fair looking fantasies which those fine resolute needles perpetrate. No, the works of their points are solid, uncompromising coverings for the feet of husband, brother, son, and daughter.

The rise and progress of a pair of German stockings, which I took on several occasions special pains to watch carefully, strongly reminded me of a certain glass of hot punch. A jolly old Irish farmer in Western New York, whom I well remember, was wont to boast that he never on any occasion drank more than one glass of punch at one sitting. This was perfectly true, but it was equally certain that he was never known to go to bed sober. The old gentleman, after supper, used to manufacture a potent glass. After sipping a few spoonfuls he would complain that it wanted sugar. A lump or two were added. Then it was too sweet. A somewhat too liberal infusion of pure water required a second dose of whisky. Then a little more sugar was added, and so on, until, under the delusive name of one glass, a round dozen or so had been imbibed.

Now, in a somewhat analogous manner, is a German stocking preserved by its thrifty owner to a venerable old age. When the foot, after careful mending, is irretrievably gone, a new one is knit on the upper part, and when this in its turn becomes superannuated a new leg is joined to the foot. This operation being several times repeated, the article in question enjoys an immortality of stockinghood, although, like the frame which it helps to cover, its substance is perpetually renewed.

The German ladies hold in high contempt all females unskilled in this particular branch of industry. Even in public places where ladies attend, they seldom go unprovided with the indefatigable needles, which seem to fill up every unoccupied moment of waiting. One advantage, or disadvantage, as the case may be, of this mechanical industry is the free license which it permits to the exercise of the tongue—a privilege by no means neglected by either frau or fräulein. I remember once to have heard Coney Island described by an eccentric tourist as the "sea-bathingest and whisky-drinkingest place he had ever visited." With equal truth might also any provincial town in Germany be described as one of the "knittingest and smokingest places in the world."

FEMALE FARMERS.

Georgia Women Advised to Try Agricultural Industries—A Support Certain.

Macon (Ga.) *Telegraph:* Land is cheap in Georgia and crops reasonably certain. A support is always certain when labor is given for it. Why should not our young Georgia women turn away from the cities and clerking, and teaching at $30 per month, and seek the free, open, and healthy life of the farmer? Land we say is cheap, and can be obtained in less time and with half the trouble that town positions can; and we venture the assertion that no woman who has ever tried a year in the country will want to come back to teach in school-rooms or clerk in stores. We do not mean to say that all women can make a success of farming. By no means. But we believe that any woman of industrious habits and possessing the housekeeping instinct can make money upon the farm. Indeed, we know now of many who live comfortably in the country, manage their own labor, make good crops, and with their dairies, poultry-yards, orchards, and gardens secure not only a living, but lay up money. Business-men who deal with these women will bear witness to the fact that they pay promptly and buy close. This is by way of suggestion only. The idea must be applied by those interested. Would it not be a novel sight if some day Bibb County should have in her borders a colony of refined female farmers supplying the city with milk, butter, eggs, vegetables, honey, preserves, and other products?

President Polk's Cousin.

Old Point Letter in Richmond *Dispatch:* Miss Fall, a beautiful and accomplished young lady of Nashville, has been turning the heads of the young officers here for the last week. She is a cousin of President Polk, and spent some time in Washington, where she was entertained at the White House. On leaving the city she left a number of cards with her friends containing the usual inscription "P. P. C.," when, as the story goes, a young lady not well up in the ways of society remarked that "she was so proud of being President Polk's cousin she had to put it on her visiting-cards."

Compensation.

In that new world toward which our feet are set
Shall we find aught to make our hearts forget
Earth's homely joys and her bright hours of bliss?
Has Heaven a spell divine enough for this?
For who the pleasure of the Spring shall tell,
When on the leafless stock the brown buds swell,
When the grass brightens and the days grow long,
And little birds break out in rippling song?

O sweet the dropping eve, the blush of morn,
The starlit sky, the rustling fields of corn,
The soft airs blowing from the freshing seas,
The sun-flecked shadow of the stately trees,
The mellow thunder and the lulling rain,
The warm, delicious, happy Summer rain,
When the grass brightens and the days grow long,
And little birds break out in rippling song!

O beauty manifold, from morn till night,
Dawn's flush, noon's blaze, and sunset's tender light!
O fair, familiar features, changes sweet
Of her revolving seasons, storm and sleet,
And golden calm, as slow she wheels through space
From snow to roses; and how dear her face
When the grass brightens, when the days grow long,
And little birds break out in rippling song!

O happy Earth! O home so well beloved!
What recompense have we, from thee removed?
One hope we have that overtops the whole—
The hope of finding every vanished soul
We love and long for daily; and for this
Gladly we turn from thee, and all thy bliss,
Even at thy loveliest, when the days are long
And little birds break out in rippling song.
—*Celia Thaxter in the Century.*

MRS. ROBERT GOELET.

ONE OF THE WEALTHIEST WOMEN IN THE UNITED STATES.

She Has an Income of $500 a Day, Including Sundays—A Typical New York Girl—Now a Matron of Twenty-six Years, with Two Lovely Children—Her Magnificent Mansions, Costly Dresses, and Exquisit Jewels.

Mrs. Robert Goelet has an income of some $500 a day, counting seven days in the week; she is mistress of one of the most beautiful houses in New York and a villa at Newport which cost $200,000; is young and handsome and has two lovely children. She is one of the few women whom fortune has blessed in every way, and from her babyhood has never known the want of even the luxuries of life, although doubtless the cares and anxieties of wealth have been somewhat of a burden to her—a burden, however, which would be gladly borne by most people.

She is the eldest daughter of Mr. George Henry Warren, a large real-estate owner, and a man of great wealth and position. Her mother, who is still a handsome woman, was in her girlhood a great belle and came of an old Knickerbocker family. She brought a comfortable fortune into her husband's home, and has reared a family of children noted for their beauty and charming manners, which they inherit from her.

Of this family Mrs. Robert Goelet was one of the oldest. She is a typical New York girl, having spent most of her childhood at their home, No. 520 Fifth avenue, and at the family villa in Newport. She was educated at one of the many fashionable up-town schools, went abroad for two years to be "finished," and was introduced into society at a large afternoon reception given by her mother some eight years ago.

She was at that time a tall, slender girl of 18, a perfect blonde, with regular features, blue-gray eyes, and a profusion of golden hair.

At her début she created much interest—not from her mere personal appearance, but from her intelligence and rather reserved manner. At her first Delmonico ball she had scores of admirers and carried a half-dozen bouquets. But her somewhat sarcastic manner of speech to the fashionable youths who clamored for a place on her dancing card scared many of them away.

One of the first admirers who had evidently serious intentions was young Robert Goelet. He was considered one of the greatest "catches" of the season, and it is said might have married any of a half-dozen of the most beautiful girls in New York. He was rather a quiet young man, and is yet; but his persistence, after many rebuffs, his utter disregard for the cold manner in which his suit was received at last turned the tide of favor in his direction, and after spending an entire season, in unremitting devotion, dancing attendance at Delmonico balls, at the opera, at receptions, teas and dinners, and spending a small fortune at Klunder's on roses and lilies he won the consent of Miss Warren.

One lovely spring day they were married at her home on Fifth avenue in the presence of a thousand admiring relatives and friends. The wedding-gown of white satin was almost entirely covered with fine point lace, and a veil of the same delicate fabric fell from her hair, where it was caught by a cluster of diamond stars. This same veil was worn more recently by Miss Edith Warren, who was married last winter. The engagement ring, which was purchased from Tiffany, was a plain gold band set with a great pearl surrounded by seven diamonds all of purest water. The wedding trousseau was most of it imported, and the young bride started out on her married life equipped with all the luxuries that wealth and position can give.

After a European tour they lived for a short time in the old Goelet mansion on Nineteenth street and Broadway, but soon found the place bereft of all its old charm and the noise of the street too jarring for the sensitive nerves of the young bride. Mr. Goelet then determined to build a house on upper Fifth avenue, and, his brother Ogden being of the same mind, they selected two of the finest sites in the city. Ogden's mansion stands on the southwest corner of Forty-ninth street and Fifth avenue and Robert's on the southeast corner of Forty-eighth street and Fifth avenue.

Both houses are so perfect in exterior and interior that it is difficult to decide which is the more beautiful. Mrs. Robert Goelet has spent much of her time in collecting rare furniture, pictures, and bric-à-brac for her home, and the entire furnishings and interior decorations cost in the neighborhood of $1,500,000. The Society of Decorative Art decorated the interior, and as they were given carte blanche the effect is beautifully harmonious. The furnishing was done entirely under the direction of Mrs. Goelet, and all the apartments are combinations of home comfort and artistic beauty.

When the great carved doors open, the grand hall, which extends the full length of the house, is such as one would expect to find in some old English castle, but not in a Fifth avenue mansion. A wide window of exquisit stained glass at the side of the entrance door throws gold, purple, scarlet, and silver rays on the ceiling, walls, and floor of polished oak, on pieces of rare armor, great white rugs, Gobelin tapestries, and tall carved chairs. In the alcove formed by the staircase is an open fireplace, in which there is generally a fire of bright logs, and a handsome St. Bernard and a golden-haired boy in velvet and lace reclining before it on a big white rug. The boy is Mrs. Goelet's eldest son, Robert, whose floating yellow curls, blue eyes, and velvet suits are familiar to most Fifth-avenue promenaders, as he canters by on his spirited little pony. An old Sedan chair of Louis XVth period is one of the features of the hall, and was purchased in Paris some few years ago. It belonged to a member of the royal family, and is radiant in pale blue satin and gold carving.

The drawing-rooms of the house are on the Forty-eighth street side and are finished in cream and gold, with a handsome wainscoting of gold and bronze; beyond is the dining salon, finished in English oak. Mrs. Goelet's apartments occupy the front of the house on the second floor, and consist of a boudoir, bath, dressing and bed rooms, and library. The bedroom is furnished in white and gold, with touches of pale-blue and pink. The bed is of brass, inlaid with white ivory over white plush, and has hangings of white silk lined with palest roses. At the foot is a Turkish lounge of white plush, with a pillow of down, and the chairs of blue, pink, and white are of plush, bamboo, enameled wood, and oak. Her boudoir is furnished in similar style, and has an escritoire of ebony that once belonged to the Empress Eugénie.

The Goelet villa at Newport is not so expensively furnished, but is as tasteful, and at both of these houses a royal hospitality is extended. With such a princely income as $3,500 a week it would seem as though account-books were not necessary, yet Mrs. Goelet keeps a set of ivory-bound books in her carved desk in which are recorded the expenditures of each day. On one page may be read: "Paid for Robert's dancing lessons, $80; a scarf-pin from Tiffany's, $130; spent at the kirmess, $30; a pair of bronze slippers, $12," and so on through an endless lot of luxuries.

The dresses worn during one season by Mrs. Goelet cost enough to keep several families in comfort, and probably do, for most of them are made in New York, and seldom cost less than $200 or $300. It is said that the yearly rent of one of the many rows of brown-stone houses, stores, and tenements owned by her husband throughout the city is only sufficient to supply her with two or three costumes.

At her last annual ball her dress was of white satin and moire antique, made with a superb train and embroidered in 300 dozen seed pearls, each one worth five cents. The train was lined with coral pink satin. Another very elegant costume is a combination of pale blue velvet, dark green satin, and rose pink moire. It is a Worth gown, and the combination of the three colors, which do not read harmoniously, is perfect.

Of course Mrs. Goelet's jewels are exquisit, and each year her husband adds a priceless gem to the already long list. She has a necklace of diamonds, the centre one almost a half-inch in diameter; four diamond stars for the hair; a star pendant of diamonds and one of diamonds, rubies, emeralds, and pearls; a set of rubies purchased of an Austrian Countess; and an exquisit sapphire necklace. This does not include half the list.

Mrs. Goelet's little boy and girl are her constant companions and she takes great pride in their beauty and intelligence. In August she will entertain at her Newport villa, and a number of exquisit gowns have been made for her.—*New York Morning Journal.*

A New Move of Grover's.

Pittsburg *Chronicle:* "Well, I see Cleveland has devised an effectual scheme to keep office-hunters away from the White House," observed Ebenezer Jones.

"What is his plan?" asked Zebee de Smith.

"He gets his wife to play the piano almost continually."

A BRAVE GIRL.

She Compels Her Lover, Who Is Accused of Larceny, to Stand His Trial.

There was a romantic trial in Wilmington yesterday (says the Philadelphia *Press*) when Stephen H. Burleigh of this city was put in the prisoner's dock to answer the charge of larceny, and the big court-house in little Delaware's metropolis has not held such an interested audience for a long time as that which sat and listened to Miss Nettie Spencer, a pretty Philadelphia girl, bravely testifying to the good character of the man to whom she is engaged. Connected with the trial is a pretty story of womanly firmness and affection. Burleigh was acquitted and will marry Miss Spencer. She had insisted upon his standing trial and clearing his name before he could claim her hand. Burleigh is a very gentlemanly-appearing young man, rather fine looking. Early last winter he visited Wilmington, and in a saloon made the acquaintance of S. Lloyd Boddy, a young man of that city, and two or three others. Shortly after they separated Boddy discovered that his watch was missing and had the party arrested. They were all searched carefully, but the missing timepiece was not recovered and they were released. A few days after Burleigh was arrested in this city while trying to pawn the watch at Tenth and Parrish streets. He was taken to Wilmington and held in $200 bail for court.

Burleigh claimed in defense that he had procured the watch from a man at the railroad station in trade for a cheap one he carried and $8 in cash. The defense was accepted by Mr. Boddy, who, after recovering the watch, was willing to withdraw the suit. When the fact reached the ears of Miss Spencer, Burleigh's fiancée, she insisted that the case should be heard in court, and that her lover must have a trial and acquittal before he could claim her hand. She implicitly believed in his innocence, but insisted upon the charge against him being cleared away in the courts.

To face a trial with a jury of strange men, and in case of conviction the whipping-post and torturesome pillory, was the only method of securing the girl to whom he was engaged. He accepted the proposition, and the jury, after a short deliberation, in the face of strong circumstantial evidence, brought in a verdict of not guilty.

Miss Spencer attended the trial and testified to the prisoner's good character, and her insinuatingly sweet voice, coupled with the earnest anxiety for her lover, completely won the Judge and the jury. The bride-elect is a very pretty brunet, with deep brown eyes and rich complexion. She was neatly and very becomingly costumed, and as she gave her testimony in the case which was to decide her future she presented a lovely picture. The gallant Chief Justice and his bachelor associates, all dignified and gray-haired, beamed admiringly upon the pretty young woman, and the Attorney-General was also attracted by her pleasing presence and interrogated her in his mildest tones.

When the jury announced its verdict there was an outburst of applause in the court-room and every eye was turned upon Miss Spencer as she rejoined her lover. The bravery of the girl in insisting upon a trial, her graceful bearing and expressed anxiety, perhaps had more to do with the acquittal of her betrothed than any other feature of the trial.

TWO DOZEN CODFISH BALLS.

How They Laid the Foundation for a Profitable Business.

During the business depression of five years ago, says the New York *Christian Union*, a man called one morning at the basement door of a house in the upper part of the city with a basket on his arm. The servant who answered his knock supposed he was a beggar, but something in the man's appearance when he asked for "the lady of the house" forced her to ask her mistress, who was in the kitchen, to step to the door. The man removed his hat and then uncovered the contents of his basket—delicious white, round codfish balls ready for frying. He told his story. He was a bookkeeper, but the firm had failed and he was without a position and had been for months. His wife, a New England girl, was an excellent cook, and had decided to make two dozen codfish balls, if he would take them round and try to sell them. Here he was. The price was five cents apiece, and they cost about four; if he sold the two dozen he would make 25 cents, and that was more than he had earned in months. Half of the quantity were bought at once, and a note written to a neighbor urging her to become a customer for the balance, and a partner in drumming up other customers if the fish cakes proved to be as good as they looked. The man went away with the promise of help if his goods deserved it. He was to call the next day for the decision. The two women reserved a part of their purchase to cook and distribute to their friends and neighbors, on the ground that "the proof of the pudding is the eating."

The fish-balls were delicious, and immediately after breakfast each woman cooked the balance of her purchase, deposited the fish-balls in baskets, and went about among her friends to get orders for the man. The result was that the third weekly delivery in the neighborhood was from a handsome cart pushed by a stout German boy, while the proprietor attended to his customers. In two months he had to deliver certain days in certain districts he had so many orders; besides, he kept a stock on hand at his house at all times. In one year the lower part of a house was given up to the business, and restaurants, as well as private families, were his customers.

A friend of the first man, in the same financial condition, whose wife made good bread, came one morning with the seller of the codfish balls, having small, lovely loaves of bread, which he sold at five cents per loaf. He, too, made so many customers by the superiority of his bread that six months later found him delivering bread and rolls from a wagon. The bread remained the same delicious home-made bread, made by his wife and women whom she trained; twice a week he delivers tea biscuit. Both men have in five years' time bought the houses in which they live.

Bostonian Self-Possession.

Boston *Courier:* A lady and her son, who reside in Commonwealth avenue, were recently seated in a railway station when their attention was drawn to a woman who, as soon as she entered, placed herself in front of the mirror and with the apparent freedom of her own room adjusted the different parts of her dress, untied and retied her bonnet, tightened her shoe lacings, shook and rearranged her dolman, pushed to and fro the bouffant part of her skirt, at which the lady said to her son, sotto voce: "Did you ever see such prinking?" In a few moments more the woman alluded to stepped in front of the lady, looked her full in the face, and asked: "And is it any of your business?" To which the lady replied slowly, without the movement of a muscle or the slightest change of expression: "Not the slightest."

Marriage of a Heroine.

Readers will remember Maud Long of Independence, Mo., who last winter walked seven miles through the snow in the night, when the thermometer was down to zero, and rescued two little children who had been abandoned by a madman. She received quite a sum of money, some valuable jewels, and several offers of an education as rewards for her heroism. Her mother was anxious that Maud, who is 18 and intelligent, should avail herself of the chance to become educated, but Cupid stepped in, and Maud has just been married to Albert Mills, a farm-hand.

Mountain Flowers.

The New York *Journal of Commerce* prints the following poem from the pen of Mrs. Frances Laughton Mace, lately of Bangor, Me., but now a resident of San José, Cal.:

These wild flowers from the hills have filled my room
With strange magnificence. Amid their bloom,
An unfamiliar guest,
I stand amazed; such high, imperial air,
Such pomp of color these bright blossoms wear,
Proud strangers of the West.

How beautiful they are! Celestial blue
The harebells lift their dazzling spires to view;
And warm with golden sheen
The poppies hold their satin splendor up,
And the wild daisy in its gilded cup
Still hides the mountain dew.

The lilies white, but dashed with crimson fire,
Are daughters of the sun! These purple spires
Bloomed on a crag so high
The robes of morning and of evening swept
Their opening buds, and their ripe petals kept
The kisses of the sky.

And yet, as one entranced may stand alone
In some great festival where all unknown
A thousand faces grow,
And suddenly, from far-forgotten days,
Some shadow face, with pleading, tender gaze
Revives the Long Ago—

So, as I gaze upon these haughty flowers
Of the Sierras, dear New England bowers
Breathe back their lost perfume;
I see the May-flower, with its flush of pink,
And, sweeter still, upon the river's brink,
My own wild roses blow!
FRANCES L. MACE.

SWEET GIRL PUBLISHERS.

TWO GRADUATES OF VASSAR COLLEGE RUN A WEEKLY NEWSPAPER.

The Make-Up of "The Atlantic Highlands Independent"—"The Best Interests of This Town and Township Is [Sic] Our Aim"—"Poetry and Anonymous Communications Will Be Dropped in the Waste-Basket"—A Few Editorial Notes.

If there is any one thing that distinguishes the Vassar maiden from the rest of womankind (says the New York *Tribune*) it is the determination to do something. The alleged taste for chewing-gum, about which the funny man allows the tendrils of his imagination to play, is gross libel. Wearing spectacles and worshiping Emerson are only exceptional characteristics. The tendency to wrestle with the ungetableness of the unknown and metaphysical upon all occasions is confined to a class, and to an extremely small class. A larger percentage of the girls are lovely and lovable than in the most select of French "finishing schools." The charms of ready wit and keen perception are also theirs. They have the feminine equivalent of that royal good fellowship and hatred of affectation which college life develops in the better class of men. But while they are thus gifted with attractions, all daughters of Vassar, rich and poor, high and humble, homely and handsome, weak and strong, are filled with the burning desire to do something to earn their own living. One of the fair graduates at the last commencement discussed "Careers for Women." The cry is still and always for "careers," and only "careers" that can be "carved out" need apply. It doesn't matter particularly what the career is if it only fulfills that requirement. Anything in the whole gamut from teaching the little Digger Indians in Oregon their a b c's to running a country newspaper is acceptable.

It may be thought that the latter alternative has been mentioned merely to point the moral which is to adorn this tale, but it is a cold fact that there is a paper so conducted. The little Town of Atlantic Highlands, on the shore of Sandy Hook Bay is blest with a weekly paper edited and published by two Vassar graduates. The Atlantic Highlands *Independent* is the name of the paper. The names of the editors head the first column. The junior partner was the class prophet of '86, and gracefully foretold the most witty things of her classmates, while the senior partner graduated in 1885. The *Independent* states somewhat ungrammatically at the head of its columns that "the best interests of this town and township is our aim." The incisive announcement that "poetry and anonymous communications will be dropped into the waste-basket" has a business-like and decidedly independent ring. There are seven and one-half columns of advertisements in the paper, including the State printing, and excluding those in the patent interior. A two-column reprint story enlivens the back page. Of the four and a half columns of live matter on the first page one is a European letter evidently evolved under the fostering care of a syndicate. A half-column is given to "Our Marlboro Letter," and another to one from Chicago labeled "Correspondence of the *Independent*." A job office is run in connection with the paper, and prosperity is smiling on the little business. One of the graduates of the last class who was casting about for a "career" was offered $300 a year and her board to come down and stick type in the job office. After carefully considering the munificent offer the graduate declined, and, summoning all her political "pull," she made a bold strike for the village post-office, but missed that on account of offensive partisanship, as evinced by taking part in the famous Blaine demonstration at Vassar two years ago.

The editorial and gossip columns of the *Independent* are written in a crisp, forceful style that is free from most of the sins of country newspaper English. Some of the notes have a special interest when the gender of the editorial rule is remembered. Thus:

We cannot personally inspect hotel and cottage registers each week, as we have been invited to do, but we will gladly print the list of new arrivals for the week preceding for any hotel or cottage that will hand it in on or before Tuesday noon of any week.

If there is one spark of manhood in Atlantic Highlands there should have been twenty offers to escort the fair editors on a tour of "personal inspection" after the appearance of that issue of Vol. II., 12. The request that "any hotel and cottage" will hand in its list before Tuesday, when the paper is not published until Saturday, is an evidence that "early copy," the bugbear of every metropolitan daily, is not unknown in the *Independent* office.

Allusion has been made to the crisp and pure English of the publication. It is perhaps too much to expect that this should hold throughout. Witness the venerable "chestnut" about even Homer nodding occasionally. When it comes to the question of chronicling a wedding, this paper, edited, published, and printed by women, gets just a little mixed, as is shown by this note:

Wednesday night of last week saw one of the most brilliant weddings that ever occurred in the Township of Middletown. The happy pair were Miss Elizabeth, daughter of ex-Senator Hendrickson, and the groom was William H. Barrow of New York.

The compositor probably had not recovered from the celebration of pay-day when the matter was set. As would be naturally supposed the *Independent* office is regarded with much curiosity by strangers. Mention of this is made in a column headed "Excursions":

Tuesday, in spite of the clouds and sprinkles, brought 300 Germans down from the ancient City of New Amsterdam. They, like most excursionists, considered the country to be theirs only, and thoroughly explored, among other spots, the *Independent* lot. One aged matron cried, as she gazed upon the barricade erected as a protection in the rear of the office: "Look what these wicked people have done."

Going to Balls Unasked.

London *Truth:* Some of the papers appear to be surprised because the prisoner in "the aristocratic libel case" attended several "receptions" without being invited by any one. There is nothing new in this sort of effrontery, which has been quite common ever since there commenced what Lord Beaconsfield termed "those vast and successful invasions of society by new classes." Thirty years ago, when Lady Palmerston's parties were the best in London, she used to say that she never gave one which was not attended by people who had either not been invited for the night they came, or (in most instances) who had not been invited at all. Lady Palmerston, whose parties (even on her "political" evenings) were strictly "select" in the best sense of the term, was very good-natured and always refused to resent these liberties. "If it pleases them to come, I am glad they should do so," she used to say. "Receptions" are now a vast omnium-gatherum, the invitations usually being issued by the upper servants, whereas Lady Palmerston wrote every card herself, so that if people like to dispense with the formality of an invitation they may safely count on escaping detection. Balls at "new houses" are invariably attended by people who have never been asked, as when the invitations are sent out by two or three different individuals the foolish hostess is simply at the mercy of audacious intruders.

A Honeymoon in a Boat.

Hartford *Times:* A recently-married couple from New York greatly enjoyed a novel and adventurous wedding trip in carrying out their mutual taste for sailing. After the marriage ceremony they went on a New York steamer to Fall River, whence they started alone on a small schooner-rigged row-boat only fourteen feet long, and cruised through different waters until they reached Point Judith, which was rounded in a severe gale of wind and rain. The little boat rocked and danced over the rough waves in a way to intimidate "a landswoman," but the fearless little bride simply drew on an ulster over her white nautical dress and enjoyed the fun. They arrived in Hartford during this unique honeymoon and were enthusiastically greeted by members of the Hartford Canoe Club, who afterward towed the laughing and sea-loving couple down the Connecticut River by a tug-boat to the banks of their future home.

The President of Wellesley.

A correspondent writes that Miss Alice Freeman, the President of Wellesley, is in herself a glorious example of what a woman may become. Small, and slight, and handsome, only 28 years of age, she has mastered thoroughly seven languages, all the sciences, and won the right to stand beside any professor on earth as President of a college.

What Kind of a Wife He Wanted.

A farmer in Condon, Neb., advertises for a wife, and specifies that she must be about six feet tall, weigh 250 pounds, have red hair, and be an atheist.

CHAT FOR THE OPPOSIT SEX.

Something About the Number and Condition of the Workingwomen in London.

The number of women earning their own living, and often assisting to keep the family, in London is increasing every day. Hundreds are employed in the post-office, in some of the insurance companies as cashiers and bookkeepers, in tracing engineers' plans, in type-writing, in telephone work and cigaret-making—all employments of comparatively recent date, for it is not so many years ago since the trial of female clerks in the clearing-house of the post-office was thought a wonderful innovation, and one which many wise heads predicted much evil of. There are besides, of course, the very large number of workingwomen in the more ordinary sense—the dressmakers, milliners, and shop assistants. Among the latter, says the Brooklyn *Magazine*, perhaps it is truest that we know little of how they live. One thing is not half known about them, and that is, the large number of girls and women employed in London at a rate of payment which is quite inadequate for them to live upon, however careful they may be. They are generally dressmakers or milliners' assistants, sometimes attendants in second-rate shops. It is a common thing for these women to be paid eight shillings ($2) a week or less—they think themselves well off when they earn nine shillings ($2.25);—and the work is not constant, because when times are bad or the slack season sets in they are turned off. They will go day after day to some of the shops where their work is known and sit in the waiting-room on the chance of an odd hand being wanted. If these earnings are only part of the household's means it is well enough; the girl's work pays the rent if it does not always keep her, and she is not without food or shelter during the time work fails. But it is wholly different with the young woman who has no home but that she pays for. If she is quiet and respectable she generally lodges with some fellow-worker older than herself who has furniture. She pays two shillings or two shillings sixpence a week for a bed in the same room and for her share of the firing and light. She buys her own food and cooks it herself. Six shillings for seven days is not very much, every one will allow; but when we show that the recipient is expected to dress well—that is, respectably—and find herself in boots; that in going out in all weather her clothes wear out more quickly, no one need be surprised that her wages alone can not keep her and dress her.

The Dream of Fair Women May Become a Nightmare.

Philadelphia *Times:* Washington is threatened with a professional beauty craze during the coming winter. While the United States has furnished professional beauties for both London and Parisian society to go wild over, the idea of showing off the prize beauties in competition with each other seems never to have taken root in Washington. The beauty and general attractiveness of the President's new wife seem to have given birth to the idea. Several Senators' wives are sure they each know a young lady or two possessing charms of face and figure quite equal to those of Mrs. Cleveland, and they propose to bring on their beauties during the coming season and show them off. In one instance it is said that a lady of distinction in Washington society proposes to help a beauty of this sort, who does not possess the means to adorn herself expensively, to the necessary wardrobe. It is a very poor and useless sort of a craze, but if Washington society wants to indulge in it there is abundant material in this country upon which to draw for this kind of a sensation.

Didn't Finish It.

"I say, Miss Belle, I think I can be weal intewesting tonight, even more so than usual," said a young man who was born that way and can't help it to the young lady on whom he was calling.

"Is it possible?" was the response.

"Ya-a-s. You see I made a conundwum the other day, and I wote it down weal quick, so's not to forget it. Heah it is: Why is it that, when the weathah gets weal wahm, it's always s'mother evening? S'mother evening—ain't that good?"

"But what is the answer?" inquired the listener.

"O—the answer—er—by Jove! Do you know that I forgot to make any answer to it. I must try and think one up."—*Merchant Traveler.*

Washington Society Next Season.

The next social season is looked forward to with the anticipation that it will be gay and entertaining beyond any of its predecessors in recent years. Mrs. Cleveland has rivals in the wives of other gentlemen who want to be President, and the social side of the political world promises to be interesting and exciting. The other wives will have to do their very prettiest in competition with a woman who seems to possess all the powers to please of the best of them, and the additional and very great advantages of youth, beauty, the interest that naturally centres in a bride, and the possession of the White House.

Safe Rules to Follow.

A matrimonial authority says: "These two rules will be safe to follow in all but a few exceptional cases: First, for a woman to refuse marriage with any man who is objected to by her male relatives—provided they are reasonably well acquainted with the object of supposed affection; and, secondly, for a man to refrain from offering his hand in marriage to a woman who is not approved by his sister, or, if he has none, by his judicious lady friends. People who observe these precautions will rarely be heard of asking for bills of divorce."

Good as an East Wind.

Hartford *Post:* "Then you are going to the seaside soon, Cicely, dear," said her morning caller.

"O, bless you, no! We go to the mountains this year. The seaside is too damp. It ruins all one's nice summer dresses."

"Yes, that's so. Especially if you try to make them do two seasons, you know."

No need of a fan to close that interview. It was cool enough without.

A Poet in Luck.

Queen Victoria has sent, through her Commissioner at Balmoral, a letter to the editor of *Bon Accord*, a weekly illustrated paper published in Aberdeen, expressing her Majesty's pleasure upon reading a homely little poem published in that paper entitled "She Noddit to Me," and desiring to know name of the author. The poem describes a wayside incident during the Queen's journey to Balmoral.

Funny Paragraphs.

Farmer—This is last night's milk, ladies. You will find it nice and rich. Young lady from the city—Ugh! Don't drink that! Look at that thick, ugly scum on top!

A foolish preacher stood up last Sunday and said that "modern humor was ephemeral; it was the crackling of thorns and would not last its own day." O, foolish parson! Won't last a day? Why, some of its best jokes have already lasted over 2,000 years and are still in daily use.

The Misses Friveller (ensemble)—Dreadfully empty, Brighton, just now, isn't it? Till we met you we hadn't seen a soul we knew. Mrs. Honeymooner—I was just saying the same to Edwin, but we were remarking how nice it was. [The Friveller girls found it was time for lunch.]

Young clerk to his employer—Sir, there's a lady wishes to speak to you. Employer—Good looking? Clerk—Yes, sir. Employer on returning to the office—A nice judge of beauty you are, I must say. Clerk—You see, sir, I didn't know but what the lady might be your wife. Employer—So she is.

Young lady—Are you going shopping, ma? Mother—Yes, my darling. Y. L.—Will you bring me a quarter of a yard of navy blue serge? M.—Certainly. Do you want it to patch? Y. L.—No, I want it for a bathing suit, and please bring me twenty-five yards of trimming. M.—Yes, but hadn't you better use the trimming for a suit and the navy blue serge for the trimming?

Mamma—Did you enjoy the reception last evening, my dear? Clara—O, ever so much! It was simply delicious! I met Mr. Albion, and his manner is just perfectly exquisit. We danced ever so many times. Mamma—Mr. Albion? Where is this charming young gentleman from? Clara—I think he is from Chicago, but his manner is so perfectly English that you would think he had always lived in New York.

"Butter is only 13 cents today ma'am!" he said, as he brought the jar from the wagon to be weighed. "Land's sakes! but what has dropped butter two cents?" "Blaine's speech on the fishery question, ma'am." "And how's clothes-lines?" she anxiously asked. "Advanced three cents, ma'am." "Great stars! What's that for?" "Drouth in Texas." "Well, I swan! but it does seem queer how one thing bobs up as another bobs down, and it's allus agin farmer folks. Is Tilden dead?" "I guess not." "Thank Heaven for that. You hain't got no excuse to jump saleratus on me."

MRS. CRAWFORD'S LEGACY

RECOVERED AFTER IT HAD LAIN FOR MONTHS BENEATH THE SEA.

A Letter Containing a Draft for a Poor Woman in Newark Goes to the Bottom of the Ocean Along with Other Mail of the Wrecked Steamer Oregon, but Is Finally Brought to the Surface and the Owner Made Happy.

NEW YORK, July 12.—For several years Mrs. Margaret Craig Crawford has been living in Newark in anticipation of receiving some day an inheritance from an aunt in Scotland. Mrs. Crawford is a widow who worked in Clark's thread works for many years and nursed an invalid husband. A few weeks after her husband died she was stricken with partial paralysis and was forced to desist from active employment. She opened a small fancy-goods store in the basement of No. 47 Storer street and earned a very precarious livelihood. She was materially assisted at times by the Newark Bureau of Associated Charities. Early last fall Mrs. Crawford learned that her aunt in Scotland had died and bequeathed a portion of the property to her. Mrs. Crawford expected a legacy of at least £1,000, but letters which arrived after her aunt's death prepared her for the receipt of a very modest sum. Even a few hundred dollars was a fortune to a woman in her condition, and she eagerly awaited the arrival of the draft. She received several legal papers which she signed and sent back to Scotland. Months passed and she received no word from the lawyers employed in settling the estate. At last she wrote to relatives in Scotland, and her communications were supplemented by letters from Lawyer Francis M. Tichenor of the Bureau of Associated Charities to a lawyer in Paisley. The Scotch lawyer answered the letter, saying that a large part of the bequest had been absorbed by men who had charge of the estate, and that only a trifle was left. This was in March last, and weeks rolled by before anything further was heard of the matter. In June the sick and impoverished woman wrote to her sister in Paisley, and last week she received a letter saying that a draft had been forwarded by Walter Holmes March 6.

Thursday of last week a Newark gentleman who took deep interest in the case conferred with Superintendent Smith of the Charities Bureau, and suggested that the draft might be at the bottom of the ocean in the mail of the Steamer Oregon. A comparison of dates showed that the Oregon sailed from Liverpool March 6, and the reasonable inference was that the Scotch mail might have been in time for the ill-fated steamer to receive it. With slight hopes of getting any information about the letter, they went to the post-office and asked if there was any foreign mail for Mrs. Crawford. The clerk at first answered no, and then turning to a recently received lot of mail tossed it over, and with an exclamation of surprise threw out a torn and stained package addressed to Mrs. Margaret Craig or Crawford, 47 Stone street, Newark, New Jersey, U. S. A."

On both ends of the envelope were little pasters bearing this inscription:

This piece is a portion of the mail forwarded from Queenstown, Ireland, per steamer Oregon, March 7, and damaged by the sinking of the vessel off Fire Island March 14. Recovered from the wreck July 1-4. HENRY G. PEARSON,
N. Y. P.-O. PRINT. Postmaster.

This was one of the letters contained in the 181 bags sent to the post-office early last week by the Merritt Wrecking Company, and it contained Mrs. Crawford's long-expected legacy, with a financial statement from Mr. Holmes, who settled the estate. She received the letter Friday morning, and during the day the draft on the Bank of England was cashed for her by a Newark bank.

JUVENILIA.

Making Sure of Her Company—The Founder of Manhattan Beach—Good Reason for Grief.

Boston *Record:* It is a little Boston girl who has been encouraged to believe that when she is left alone to go to sleep the angels are hovering around her and keeping her company. The other night, having been prepared for bed before she went up-stairs, she turned around at the top of the stairs, beckoned eagerly down, and called out: "Come along, angels!"

Boston *Herald:* Mr. Corbin was led into the great Manhattan Beach speculation in a somewhat singular way. His little boy was ill and the doctors insisted that he must be taken to the seashore. The lad's father did not want to be separated from him, and he made an arrangement with a queer little hotel down on Coney Island by which the boy should remain there while the father could come up every day to New York and attend to business, going back at night. While waiting here for the recovery of his child Mr. Corbin was struck with the idea of opening a seaside summer-resort within a short distance of New York.

Good Housekeeping: The mother rocking her baby in the next room hears a deep drawn sigh and peeps in the nursery. "O, here is my Lily," she cried in most beguiling tones. "I know she wants to come and help mamma." Lily shakes her drooping head. Mamma reads the familiar signs, but wisely refrains from any apparent notice. She knows the cloud must burst and the rains must fall before the air will be clear again; so laying the favorit doll in the unresponsive arms she returns to her room. Presently she heard a sobbing sigh, then another and another, each increasing in volume and intensity. A troubled look clouds the gentle face. "My poor little girlie," she says softly to herself; then she opens the nursery-door and beholds such a tragic sight. In her low chair, one arm hanging limp over the back, the other down at her side, sits the wo-begone Lily, tears streaming down her cheks, weeping and sobbing as if her heart would break. "My dear child! What is the matter?" The answer comes brokenly, with a reproachful gaze into the mother's face: "I h-a-ve-n't g-got any-body to wipe a-wa-y m-y te-a-rs!"

Chicago *Rambler:* Observing Little Girl—Mamma, who is that young man on the other side of the car? Mamma—I don't know dear; why? Observing Little Girl—He looks so queer—he has three eyebrows. Mamma—How do you make that out? Observing Little Girl—He has one over each eye and one over his mouth. The young man had important business to transact in the first barber-shop to be seen, and the passengers all wondered why he got on just to ride one block.

Texas Siftings: Visitor (regarding the baby)—O, what a dear little duck of a child! He resembles you both, indeed he does. He has got his mother's handsome eyes and his father's hair. Father (who is bald-headed)—I guess he has; I haven't.

The Western Water-Meter.

I'm a wicked water-meter, a Pharisaic water-meter, with a face of white enamel, hard enamel, trimmed with brass;
But I wear the soft expression of a painted Simon Peter, looking out into the future like a goldfish through a glass—
Click!

As a patent fact-distorter and a shameless story-teller, I can beat a circus-poster or a stable-auctioneer;
For I grind such tough narrations in my corner in the cellar, you may scrape a Beadle novel from the members of my gear—
Click!

Should the people rise and clamor, loudly clamor for reduction; should the Board of Supervisors fix the water-rates too low,
By an esoteric hammer, most ingenious in construction, I proceed to raise my figure in opposing ratio—
Click!

But rarely, very rarely, need to exercise this power, for the board and my employers keep the water-rates secure;
O, they cuddle close together, just like chickens in a shower, and they yank the mighty dollar from the pockets of the poor—
Click!

When a water-main is leaking in the avenue adjacent, and the company are doubtful whom to saddle with the cost,
I announce to their inspector, with a countenance complacent, that I've swallowed and digested every gallon that was lost—
Click!

When it happens that the carcass of an infant alligator plays the mischief with my vitals in its efforts to get through,
I record the strange occurrence on my brass-bound indicator by the fraudulent addition of a hundred feet or two—
C-l-i-i-lick!

O, the miasmatic matter and the poison which I scatter with the simple name of water, unadulterated, pure!
While my friend the undertaker waxes richer, slicker, fatter, and the druggist's wife and daughter take a European tour—
Click!

O, I often pause and wonder as I ponder o'er my plunder, pause and wonder why in thunder honest people let me lie—
Why they do not rise in anger, tear me limb from limb asunder, and adopt a water-meter more ingenuous than I—
Click!
—*J. B. Laying in San Francisco Wasp.*

THE RAMBLER IN GOTHAM.

AN EASTERN EXPERIMENT IN CO-OPERATIVE INDUSTRY.

The Plan of Mr. Batterson as Tried in the New England Granit Works—A Third of the Profits Go to the Employes, a Third to the Capital, and a Third to Insure from Losses—Increased Production and Amicable Relations the Result.

NEW YORK, July 14.—[Special.]—One of the men who have attempted to work out a practical solution of the difficulties between labor and capital is James G. Batterson, for many years the head of the famous Travelers Insurance Company, of Hartford, and President of the New England Granit Works, whose extensive quarries are in Westerly, R. I. In January last, Mr. Batterson voluntarily entered into an arrangement with his employés by which the profits of the quarries are to be divided in three parts, one to be appropriated and paid as a dividend to labor, another to capital, and the third to be reserved as a guarantee fund, to which are charged all losses by bad debts and credits given for material and labor. Mr. Batterson is thoroughly in earnest in his determination to test profit sharing, and in connection with it has given deep attention to all the various problems connected with labor. He is a short, stout man with a large stomach, a big head, and thick, gray, flowing whiskers. His face is irregular of feature, with a mixture of shrewdness and good nature as its principal characteristics.

In conversation today the name of Henry George was mentioned, when Mr. Batterson said: "I have passed through all the various conditions of apprentice, workman, and employer. While I plead for justice for the laboring man, I speak from the standpoint of an employer and hope to demonstrate the folly of any crusade against capital and private land-ownership as a possible remedy for poverty and human suffering. I made my own home, and want no emissary from the Government to disturb my peace by an appraisal of values and an assessment of rentals, one-half of which would possibly go to some lazy official for collection. Any man should be ready to defend his home and title-deed. Give a man a spot he may call home, and Henry George and John Swinton are welcome to the hurdy-gurdy strains of the National organ-grinder whom they would establish at their government boarding-house.

"The remedy which Mr. George proposes as a reform in the existing relations as to labor and capital is the prompt abolition of titles and private ownership in land. He would have all land titles vested in the Government. He would establish a yearly rental value, the payment of which should be in lieu of taxes, and he would tax no other property at all. This he contends would give every man a chance at the land and improve every man's condition. Mr. George's remedy," continued Mr. Batterson, "is utterly impracticable. Any man who holds the title deeds to a single acre of land which he calls his home knows better than to be led astray by the fantastic fallacy that his condition would be improved and his love for home increased if the Government would kindly seize his land, and then by burdensome rentals compel real estate to pay all the taxes. If the suggestion of Mr. George that a poor laborer is robbed of his rights by the land-owners and capitalists has any foundation in truth it is high time to sound the alarm and provide a remedy.

"But it is not true, and such would-be teachers as Mr. George do incalculable mischief by stirring up antagonisms and hatred, instead of promoting contentment and peace. No man loses any right, human or divine, because another man has more property than he, in the possession of which the owner is protected by the law. The law does not discriminate in favor of the man who owns land as against a man who owns none. A poor man is not injured by the mere fact that his neighbor is the richer, and Mr. George's proposition merely serves to create jealousies and ill feeling, which ought not to exist."

In regard to his new plan Mr. Batterson said he was satisfied with the preliminary results of his introduction of profit-sharing in his granit works, and that the first symptoms were to be found in the increased amount of work every man performed and in the better quality of the work turned out. "You see," he said, "they are all now partners, and it is to their interest as well as mine to turn out all the work possible of the very best quality. I really believe that the system of profit-sharing will become general in due time and will prove the solution of many difficult questions. It unites labor and capital. It is not to be expected that the fierce strifes of these interests can at once be reformed so that they will create a union that is safe and permanent. It cannot be forced. Any arrangement which is the result of force is irrational and will be of short duration. The recoil from strained relations would burst asunder the bonds of kindly relations, and employers should feel it their duty to form kindly connections with their workmen and to pay all they can afford. It is a blunder to do otherwise. On the other hand, the workman who thinks that strikes and boycotts will force his employer to love and respect him and thus render his situation more permanent commits an error which cannot be corrected." Mr. Batterson reverted again to Henry George's theories, with the remark that he was frequently asked the question whether it was right for a man to own more land than he can cultivate or use. To this his reply was: "In a country where the title to land does not descend from one generation to another by right of primogeniture there is little to fear from the large ownership of land by one man. The whole State of Pennsylvania was once owned by William Penn. Yet this good Quaker was not noted for his wealth. When he died his proprietary rights went to his children, who in turn sold them to the British Crown for a pension. It is a curious fact of history that in 1884, only two years ago, the English Ministry made a full settlement with the heirs of Penn by the payment of £67,000 sterling in lieu of the £4,000 annual pension which had previously been paid."

Mr. Batterson has some peculiar ideas about what he could do with the estimated million of men who are out of employment in this country at the present time. He believes in the paternity of the National Government, and said: "If I had the power I would see that they were all well employed. It is the duty of the paternal Government to provide employment for idle men. When the tramps are provided for we shall have fewer housebreakers and thieves and our State prisons will have fewer boarders at the cost of honest labor. We have internal improvements on a large scale already projected; we have a sea coast from Oregon to Maine which is nowhere decently protected. A British war vessel propelled by the steam from an English tea-kettle could lay New York under contribution for millions, and yet thousands of men are idle who might be employed on fortifications which one of these days will be done in a hurry at most extravagant cost. Let the idle men be employed who are willing to earn their own living, so that there can be no excuse for those who prefer to tramp and beg rather than work at any price."

The Automatic Brake Inventor.

New York City is the Mecca to which the footsteps of inventors or discoverers of valuable patents are turned to secure capital for their development. There is a story of one of these inventions which serves to illustrate the manner in which all the valuable improvements are gobbled up by the Gothamites. The American Brake Company was a struggling St. Louis corporation for several years. It is the owner of an automatic brake for cars, which is being generally adopted over the country, doing away with the service of brakemen and greatly improving the handling of trains, which by the assistance of such brakes can be run at double the speed formerly possible. The managers of this company came here a year or so ago seeking capital to develop their enterprise. Two or three shrewd railroad men nibbled at it for a while and finally secured optional interests under which a branch establishment was set up here in New York under an old railroader, Col. Gray. C. P. Huntington, the great railroad man, has lately succeeded with a syndicate of his friends in gobbling up the invention and in freezing out the St. Louis men. The last transfer of this stock has been made within a week. Some of the St. Louis men are on here now trying to find out whether they are entirely left or just where they do come in.

Late Arrivals at Green Lake.

GREEN LAKE, Wis., July 14.—[Special.]—Late arrivals at the Oakwood are:

From St. Louis: Mr. and Mrs. John T. DeMoss, Miss Emma DeMoss, M. A. DeMoss, John T. DeMoss Jr., Joseph DeMoss, J. A. Bartlett Jr., Kenneth Bryan, Edward Robert, D. G. Evans and family, B. M. Verclin, and H. D. Ogden.

From Chicago: Mr. and Mrs. T. Meadowcroft, George C. Eldredge, Fred Fehr, Mrs. J. W. Haycock and son, G. Thatcher.

From Milwaukee: F. P. Blumenfield and family, John L. Locher, Miss Carrie Spirch, Miss Regata Fehr, A. J. Aikens, John P. McGregor, Miss Bella McGregor, Miss Mamie McGregor, Nellie Peirpoint, and David Peirpoint.

PUGILISTS BADLY PUMMELED.

A Stubborn Hard-Glove Contest at North Belleville, N. J.—Williams Gets the Better of Tracy, but the Crowd Sails In and the Fight Is Declared a Draw.

NEW YORK, July 14.—[Special.]—A hard-glove fight was decided at North Belleville, N. J., yesterday morning, the principals being Mike Tracy of Passaic and George Williams of Rahway. They fought for a purse of $200. Tracy weighed 130 pounds and Williams 126 pounds. It was just daylight when the men entered the ring. About seventy-five well-known sporting-men were at the ring side. Betting was lively, with small odds on Williams. When time was called Tracy led. A heavy blow on the nose sent him against the ropes. First blood was allowed for Williams.

In the second round Tracy again led and was again heavily countered. Several light blows were then exchanged, when Williams sent in a heavy right-hander. It caught Tracy right on the bridge of the nose, knocking him flat on his back. In the third round Tracy adopted "Tug" Wilson's style, falling down nine times to avoid punishment, but "foul" was not not claimed. The fourth round was of the rough-and-tumble style, and both men lost the battle several times by fouling each other. Knock-downs were frequent, and blood was flowing freely.

When time was called for the sixth round Williams walked over to Tracy and offered to bet $25 that he would win the fight. Williams opened with a mad rush and landed a swinging upper cut. Tracy staggered and was then floored with an ugly left-hander. Some fierce fighting followed, but Williams was too much for Tracy, and he was fearfully punished. The seventh and eighth rounds were warm. Williams had dislocated two knuckles in his left hand during the sixth round, and consequently could not use it to advantage. Tracy was dead game, and shot out right and left, but it was no use. Twice during the seventh round and three times in the eighth he was knocked down.

As a starter for the ninth round Williams put his left fist on Tracy's mouth, and followed it with a right-hander full on the left eye. Tracy reeled to his corner and Williams followed. With a flush hit on the throat Williams knocked Tracy down. He rallied and they fought at short range and gradually got into Tracy's corner. A left-hander sent Tracy to his knees, and while in that position Williams struck him in the face. A claim of foul was made, but it was not allowed. The ring was instantly broken into by Tracy's friends. One of them struck Williams with a club and was instantly knocked down. A free fight followed. During the fight Williams kicked Tracy in the face and stomach, and in return got clubbed over the head. The referee declared the fight a draw, and ordered the men to meet again within fifty hours and finish it.

SOLID WATER GAS.

An Intensely Cold Temperature Secured by Artificial Means—A Substitute for Ether.

PORTLAND, Me., July 9.—[Boston *Herald*.]—While the thermometer was 97° in the shade a snow-storm was in progress at Underwood Springs, which lasted five minutes. The snow did not actually come down from the sky, but was manufactured, and it was a perfect storm while the snow lasted. It was the result of some astonishing experiments performed by scientific men from Germany to test some machinery which is to be used in the bottling of water gas at the springs. Prof. O. Brimler conducted the experiments and said to the scientific gentlemen assembled:

"I propose to show you something never tried outside of a laboratory, and then only as an experiment. I will take this water-gas and make it solid and of arctic properties, beside which ice will seem like fire. This is a discovery that will enable physicians to do wonderful things in the way of relieving pain."

Mr. Brimler then attached to the machinery used in the work of charging the water a thoroughly-made canvas bag and gave the order to start the machinery. The bottling-room was intensely hot, but Mr. Brimler was observed to button up his coat to the throat before starting up, and in a short time the temperature was seen to be getting arctic. To the complete surprise of those present snow began to fall, in tiny flakes at first, but soon thick and fast, filling the room and escaping through the door in a thick cloud. The professor raised his hand, the machinery stopped, and the snow disappeared. Then Mr. Brimler took from the machinery, to which it had been attached, the canvas bag, now full and of considerable weight. A touch of the outside of the bag chilled the blood. The intense cold, the terrible chill it gave, was simply not to be described. Cutting open the bag, Mr. Brimler displayed a mass of beautiful white, apparently crystal, ice, but by its side common ice melted as when exposed to fire.

Mr. Brimler exclaimed, as a gentleman reached out his hand to the mass, "Don't touch it, it will burn you." "That ice burn me? Absurd!" was the reply, but the professor insisted that it be let alone, except to give it the slightest touch. One unlucky individual was given too prolonged a touch on the back of the hand, and found that his hand was devoid of all feeling. The professor looked at it and said: "That fixes it for four hours; after that it will ache for forty-eight hours; will blister and make trouble; it touched it too hard." All of which followed. For four hours the hand was absolutely without feeling; a needle inserted produced no pain, and yet the hand was not powerless. No blood followed the puncture. It is claimed that this gas will completely take the place of ether. No ill effect, except the possibility of blistering, follows its administration. The substance is a local anæsthetic, but it is claimed that its action is complete, and on the instant the member touched is completely numbed, the flow of blood arrested, and operations can be performed without suffering on the part of the patient or loss of any considerable amount of blood. A prominent physician here who has been experimenting with it believes that it will be in nearly every case a substitute for ether. Mr. Brimler says that all the discovery connected with this gas is the process by which it is taken from the German mineral springs.

VOICE OF THE PEOPLE.

[THE TRIBUNE does not notice anonymous letters nor those written on both sides of the paper.]

Not Wilton, but Durant, Ia.

WILTON JUNCTION, Ia., July 13.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—You said in Saturday's issue of THE TRIBUNE that "Wilton, twenty miles west of Davenport, Ia., a town of 500 inhabitants, etc., had seven suicides within the last year," etc. Wilton is twenty-five miles west of Davenport, has about 1,600 or 1,800 inhabitants, has the best school and church facilities, and is not "lacking in morals," nor has it had a suicide to our knowledge the last three years, during which we have resided here. Durant, five miles east of here, is the name of the town you described.

H. L. PERNEY, M. D.

Thanks to Mrs. Schoeneman.

CHICAGO, July 13.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—We wish to extend our heartfelt thanks to Mrs. Schoeneman, to whom great praise is due for her truly heroic action at the Lakeside Sanitarium Tuesday afternoon. This noble lady during the prevalence of the cyclone which was playing sad havoc with the building, literally tearing it to pieces, at the peril of her own life rendered incalculable service in rescuing the ladies with their infants from their perilous position.

Again we extend our thanks, with a wish that her increasing and untiring efforts in behalf of the sick infants be crowned with every success.

MR. AND MRS. HENRY FRANKEL.

Bar Harbor Notes.

[*Correspondence Boston Herald*.]

Senator McPherson is at the St. Sauveur Hotel.

Report has it that, among probable prospective real-estate and cottage owners at Bar Harbor are Mr. George W. Vanderbilt and Mrs. William H. Vanderbilt.

Rumor has it that Mr. Edmund Pendleton has embarked upon the writing of a new novel. His "Conventional Bohemian" has already met with an unprecedented sale.

Dr. McCosh of Princeton College, with his wife and son, is at the St. Sauveur.

Mrs. Gen. Preston of Lexington, Ky., wife of the ex-Minister to Spain, is at Rodick's with her daughters.

In a modest, rather well-worn barouche, Mr. G. W. Vanderbilt and Mrs. William H. Vanderbilt drive about on Bar Harbor avenues. Both are clad in the deepest black.

Chicago Arrivals at Chautauqua.

CHAUTAUQUA, N. Y., July 14.—[Special.]—Among the arrivals here today were Miss Anna Adams, J. H. McPherson, and John Fairbanks, of Chicago.

OUR CABLE LETTER.

D'AUMALE'S PROTEST AGAINST HIS EXPULSION FROM THE ARMY.

Gen. Boulanger Apparently Determined to Convert the French Army into a Radical Body—Working Up the Feeling Against Germany—Bismarck Smiles and Plots—De Lesseps Trying to Raise More Money for the Panama Canal—The North Pole—Chit-Chat.

PARIS, July 13.—[Via Mackay-Bennett Cable to The Tribune.]—The letter of the Duc d'Aumale to President Grévy caused the greatest excitement on the Paris boulevards last evening. The newsboys shouted their papers by announcing "The Duc d'Aumale's expulsion," and this and the actual nature of the news, when read, created a sensation. The Duc d'Aumale is a General of Division of the French army on the retired list, and his letter was in reference to the striking of his name from the army roll, recently ordered by Gen. Boulanger, Minister of War. The action of the Minister was based on Art. 5 of the law of expulsion, by the terms of which no member of a family which has reigned in France can belong either to the army or to the navy of the Republic. In his letter, in which he protests against the measure, which affects at the same time with himself his brothers, the Duc de Nemours and the Prince de Joinville, as well as his nephews, the Comte de Paris and the Ducs de Chartres, d'Alençon, and de Penthieure, the venerable General assumes a haughty tone towards the President of the Republic. He undertakes to show that the measure passed by the two Chambers and applied by the Government is illegal, because there is no power to take from officers who have not sullied their honor their grade in the army, their military rank being their personal property.

Gen. Boulanger seems undeterred in his singular course by the outcry which his treatment of the Princes has occasioned, and continues his active policy toward converting the French army into a purely Republican, or rather Radical, body. All officers of known monarchical or Bonapartist views are closely watched, and are suspected by the Government of being always on the verge of some active conspiracy. Among the causes which people are trying to fasten on for the suicidal conduct of the Minister of War the desire is attributed to Gen. Boulanger to withdraw the attention of the country from the disastrous condition of home politics by working up the French people to a war of revenge on Germany, and one of his mistaken means of accomplishing his aim seems to be to expunge from the army all but the most democratic element, with the effect, naturally, of cutting off or estranging many of the best officers and soldiers that France can boast. After the military review in Paris tomorrow Gen. Boulanger is going to inspect the defenses of Marseilles, Toulon, Mentone, Villafranca, Nice, Antibes, and Briancon, and also the positions on the Italian frontier, where picked battalions of sharpshooters have been quartered. Gen. Boulanger is constantly reminding the people that important events may arise at any moment demanding the keen attention and hearty coöperation of the nation. By Aug. 10 60,000 repeating rifles will have been served to the army and other measures will have been taken toward putting the entire military force of the Republic in fighting trim.

It is interesting to know what impression has been created in Germany by Gen. Boulanger's proposed organic law. Nothing could attract so much attention as a bill of this kind at the present moment, when the situation is still somewhat strained, and in the present state of mutual observation existing in both countries. Germany imagines that she is directly aimed at by all military measures discussed in France, and still more so when, as in the present case, the measure is one of general organization. Thus Gen. Boulanger's law, particularly since the favorable reception it met with in committee, and which Parliament appears to reserve for it, has been scrutinized, picked to pieces, turned, and returned in every sense. Every word, paragraph, and clause has been weighed, and it has been sought to discover the principal object of the bill, or what is called on the other side of the Rhine the "secret." In a word, I do not think that since the last war anything has occurred in France which has so stirred up public opinion in Germany. A German diplomatist, who knows his country, said to me: "Boulanger's bill is for us, in the present state of our relations with the Republic, a matter of great importance. It is, perhaps, the commencement of a new order of things." In speaking thus this personage gave expression to an idea which, although as yet a little wavering, is taking root in the minds of the masses, and it will not be long before it becomes settled and takes form completely. The following is the form which will soon be given to this idea by public opinion, and which has already been reproduced in the *Gazette de L'Allemagne du Nord*:

> Convinced as we are, and as it is the interest of the policy of Berlin that we should be, that the desire for revenge is at the bottom of many hearts in France, we expected from a popular democratic and republican Minister such as Gen. Boulanger a bill which would be in accordance with these aspirations.

"Whether real or supposed, such was the belief in Berlin, and I even think," added my diplomatist, "that such was the desire. Prince Bismarck well knows that it is this perpetual threat of being attacked by France, the hereditary enemy, which has made the Empire of Germany and which keeps the unity compact. He also knows that as this threat recedes and tends to disappear the artificial union of the German States, shielded by the two-headed eagle, loses its cohesion. When it was seen that instead of a plan of disguised attack or a measure implying an idea of revenge, Gen. Boulanger submitted to Parliament and Parliament adopted—at least in principle—a law of simple defense, the people asked and still ask themselves how much truth is there in the cries of alarm which are daily being given vent to in the Prussian press and in Prussian military circles against French dissimulation and the incessant threat lurking in the breast of France. The question, which the people ask themselves with the plan of Boulanger before them, has resulted at first in doubts of the sincerity of these cries of alarm, which doubts take already the form of an appeasement. It now depends on the debates which are to take place in the French Parliament for this appeasement to become positive security. Thus considered, Gen. Boulanger's proposed military organic law is a great political act which has already produced happy results in Germany. These happy results may become incalculable if the French Parliament know how to appreciate their value."

The Real Situation of Affairs in the Panama Canal Company.

PARIS, July 13.—[Via Mackay-Bennett Cable to The Tribune.]—In the publication of the minutes of the entire proceedings and correspondence of the Panama Loan Bill Committee no little light is thrown on the real situation of the affairs of the Panama Company. It certainly looks as though a mortal blow may be struck at the company, when Leroy Beaulieu's prediction might be realized—that it would end in the most gigantic financial disaster since the days of John Law's "Mississippi bubble." Friday last, as was cabled, M. de Lesseps requested the President of the Council, M. de Freycinet, to withdraw the bill authorizing a lottery loan, on the ground that the company did not choose to put up with the good pleasure of the committee and remain in suspense three long months. The next morning all the papers which have made a business of supporting the Panama Company from the start came out violently attacking and threatening the committee on the loan for culpable neglect of duty and even worse. "The committee," they said, "does not scruple to leave the Panama market a prey to stock-jobbing during three months. Bondholders and shareholders who are at the same time electors will assuredly not forget the way in which these Deputies have looked after their interests when the proper time comes."

No doubt, however, the committee was acting with a high sense of its great responsibility. The promoters of the canal seem to have expected to find the members of the committee so many puppets in their hands. Fortunately for the public the French Government were men who had some real grit in their composition. They properly determined to learn something. In their report of the 5th inst. they requested the Panama Company to produce for inspection certain documents, including the deed of concession by the Colombian Government, and six contracts which, according to both De Lesseps and Dingler, comprise all the work necessary to complete the canal. The deed of concession was sent, but De Lesseps neglected, for good reasons known to himself, to send the contracts required. Three days later the committee, being without the contracts, wrote again to De Lesseps for them, requesting that a balance sheet of the company to the end of June be prepared for examination. De Lesseps paid no attention to this, but simply replied by announcing that he had withdrawn the request for permission to issue a lottery loan, and at the same time sent a circular around to the shareholders declaring that he intended to issue an ordinary loan without prize drawings for the same amount—600,000,000 francs.

The committee immediately held a final meeting, the minutes of which they placed on record—first, as to De Lesseps not having enabled them, for reasons which did not appear in the investigation, to report on the bill; second, that it was inexact that they had any desire to adjourn the report until next session; and, third, that if the bill had been presented so late it was not their fault, but rather that of the French Government, which had only laid the bill on the table the 17th of June last, although the Panama Company had made the request which the bill was intended to authorize so long ago as May 25, 1885.

It certainly seems extremely unlikely that De Lesseps can raise 600,000,000 francs by means of an ordinary loan without prizes. Light is now thrown on many points which have been allowed to remain hidden away from the public eye. Attention has been called to various important lawsuits pending between the company and the contractors. It has been pointed out that new contracts involving the payment of 1,200,000,000 francs have been signed since October. Three-fourths of the loan of 600,000,000 francs would be swallowed up long before the probable termination of the canal in running expenses, payment of interest, requirements of the sinking fund, etc. The balance sheet, if produced, would have shown that the cash was all gone, notwithstanding that the 25,000,000 francs advanced only a few weeks ago at 10 per cent by three banking houses, of which the fourth and last quarterly payment is already called upon the shares, was pledged in advance as security. Is there any more probability that the loan will be taken up than the last Panama loan issued two years ago, with the prestige of De Lesseps still unimpaired? Notwithstanding the guarantee then offered by a powerful financial syndicate one-fifth of the amount of the bonds could not be placed, and remain in the hands of the company. It is impossible to doubt that the difficulty is a thousand-fold increased, since the confidence of the public is now pretty well shaken. The company can hardly expect to find again a syndicate of bankers to guarantee the issue of another loan. De Lesseps, however, is apparently as plucky and confident as ever.

Trying to Attain the Unattainable.

LONDON, July 14.—[Via Mackay-Bennett Cable to The Tribune.]—The *Morning Post* has a long leader on Arctic adventures. It begins:

> The announcement that a new expedition has started for the Arctic regions to find the North Pole awakens a host of recollections. The two explorers now on their way to the White North are sent on their perilous mission by the proprietor of a New York paper. It is not too much to say that hundreds of men in this country and in America will envy the solitary voyagers.

After a succinct and picturesque review of all previous Arctic expeditions the leader concludes:

> We have scientific authority for the statement that to reach the exact spot on the earth's surface known as the North Pole is not a feat of scientific importance; yet we feel certain that as long as there is a North Pole to be reached adventurous spirits will seek to reach it. It is no less certain that many will perish in the attempt, but after all men can die but once, and the examples of heroism which the history of Arctic exploration has handed down have their value, not to be measured by the cost even of the lives of many brave men.

Celebrating a Historical Event.

EMS, July 14.—[Via Mackay-Bennet Cable to The Tribune.]—On the promenade fronting the Kursaal a small, square stone marks the spot where the famous failure of the Benedetti interview with the Emperor took place in 1870. It is about eighteen inches square, bearing a simple inscription, the precise date standing: 1870, July 13, 9:10 a. m. At 9 a. m. yesterday the sounds of cheering were heard on the promenade, and ten minutes later faithful hands deposited wreaths of roses and the Emperor's favorit Kornblume on the stone, with the printed copy of these verses, of which the following is a free translation:

That ours was the victory, beaten the foe,
We need not to learn from the stone;
But why we have won and what made us one,
To that we now offer this crown.
A word, an appeal from a gallant Prince,
God with us with honorable arms;
One nation, one sword, one man, and one host,
Put this stone here mid war's stern alarums.

MONITZ OSWALD.

The latter is a minor poet in Rhineland. Crowds of people wandered around the stone all day. The Emperor himself never went near the stone while here, but avoided it in his walks.

Chit-Chat from Over the Sea.

LONDON, July 14.—[Via Mackay-Bennett Cable to The Tribune.]—The King of the Belgians has received Prince Victor Bonaparte at a private audience.

The Dutch Socialist Neuhenhuys, who intended to lecture at Ghent, has been expelled from that city.

The *Diritto*, Rome, explains Russia's action in closing the Port of Batoum by stating that it is the shortest route to Constantinople, being far shorter than the road through the Eastern Balkans.

The *Gazette Pemontez* considers Russia's behavior in this affair as an alarming symptom, and declares that the peace of Europe is endangered, and that fresh events of disturbance to the present pacific relations of the Powers are imminent.

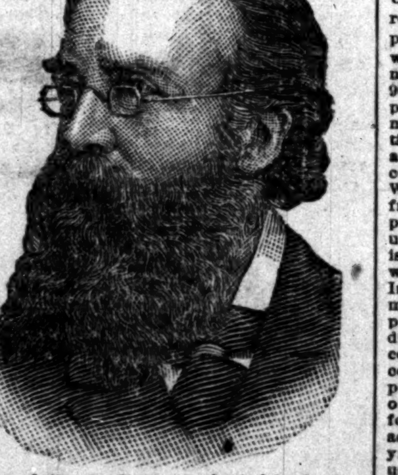
Cora Pearl will be buried at Batignolles. Isabelle Bouguetière of the Jockey Club paid the expenses of the interment by taking up a collection among Cora's former friends.

The negro who attacked the Italian Minister at Tangiers was stripped, tied to a donkey's back, and led through the town, while two soldiers with knotted ropes rained incessant blows on his back and loins. He received 2,000 lashes. While he was being whipped he murmured a few appeals for pity, and expressed contrition for his conduct. His punishment was so severe that it is not expected he will recover from the effects of it.

Queen Victoria has just conferred the Star and Color of the Order of the Bath on Sir Philip Cunliffe E. Owen, who in 1876, as British Commissioner to the Philadelphia Exhibition, was presented with one of the four great silver medals struck by the Centennial Commission to commemorate the 100th anniversary of the Declaration of American Independence.

JUSTIN M'CARTHY, M. P.

Sketch of One of Ireland's Warmest Defenders—His Political and Literary Career.



One of the sturdiest, stanchest friends that Ireland has is Justin McCarthy. He advocates Ireland's cause in season and out, and today he is idolized by the Irish masses. He was born in Cork in 1830 and joined the staff of a Liverpool newspaper in 1853. In 1860 he reported the doings of the House for the *Morning Star*, and in 1864 became chief editor of that sheet. In 1868 he resigned his post and traveled in this country for three years. He contributed articles to the London *Review*, *Westminster Review*, *Fortnightly Review*, *Nineteenth Century*, and various other English as well as American periodicals. He is the author of various novels, among others "Lady Judith," "Donna Quixote," "Con Amore," etc., etc. In 1880 he published "A History of Our Own Times," and in 1882 "The Epoch of Reform." He was sent to Parliament from Longford, Ireland, in March, 1879. He was Vice-President of the Irish Parliamentary party in the House of Commons.

GEN. HAMILTON MARRIED.

NEWS OF THE EVENT EXCITES SURPRISE AMONG HIS FRIENDS.

The Ceremony Arranged for October, but the Wedding-Day Suddenly Changed and the Marriage Solemnized in the Presence of a Limited Number of Guests—Mrs. Louise Frances Paine Cavanaugh the Happy Woman—The General's Military Career.

New York *World*, July 13: Many of the friends of Gen. Schuyler Hamilton were not a little surprised upon reading yesterday morning the announcement that he had been married Sunday evening at the Park Avenue Hotel to Mrs. Louise Frances Paine Cavanaugh, widow of Congressman James Mazeta Cavanaugh. Very few persons acquainted with the General were aware that he contemplated matrimony, and the suddenness to them of the event excited much curious comment and prompted numerous telegrams from friends and relatives. None of his family attended the wedding, which was celebrated in the old library of the hotel—one of the largest rooms in the large edifice—and only fifty participated in the wedding feast, which was prepared by Clerk Stevens of the hotel, and pronounced to be one of the most sumptuous character. The couple appeared very well together. The General's tall, erect, and slender form was clothed in a brand-new dress suit. On his left breast he wore the badges of the Seventh Regiment, the Armies of the Cumberland and Tennessee, the Loyal Legion, and of the Astor Club. His ruddy, swarthy complexion and white hair contrasted favorably with the handsome, clear-cut features of the bride. She wore a smoke-colored silk gown, with point lace. In her hand she carried a bouquet of large white rosebuds, and around her neck, the groom's gift, a necklace of sixty-four pearls with a diamond pendant, whose scintillations were dazzling. After the festivities had been prolonged to a late hour the bridal couple repaired to their bower in the hotel, which had been buried literally in flowers by the guests.

Yesterday morning bright and early two telegrams were handed to the General. They were from his two sons, Schuyler Hamilton Jr. and Assemblyman Robert Ray Hamilton, both of whom went to Newport Friday, where they are spending the summer, in ignorance of their father's proposed marriage. Nor were they apprised of the event till Saturday, when dispatches were transmitted inviting them to be present. Neither responded till this morning. It is not known whether the sons approve of the father's step. It will make little difference to the General whether they do or not, it is said by people who know the family. Gen. Hamilton is possessed of comfortable means. His wealth is put at $300,000. He owns considerable real estate in this city, which he inherited from his father, John Church Hamilton, who edited the works of his father, Alexander Hamilton.

Gen. Hamilton made fame as a soldier, a farmer, and an author. He was two years with Grant at West Point, and graduated two years before the great General. He saw service on the plains, took part in the Mexican War, was badly wounded in a skirmish, when he was breveted Captain, and finished his career in the field as an aide to Gen. Scott. He tired of the service in 1855, and acted as an administrator of the New Almaden quicksilver mine in California for three years. The late Civil War found him a private in the Seventh and a farmer at Branford, Conn. He went to the front joyously, was attached for a time to Gen. Butler's staff, then acted as military secretary to Gen. Scott until the old man quit. Gen. Halleck made him his Assistant Chief of Staff until Hamilton was commissioned Brigadier-General in the fall of 1861, when he repaired to St. Louis to take command of that department. From that time till ill-health forced him to resign, in February, 1863, he participated in all the important operations of the Armies of the Tennessee and of the Cumberland. He was promoted Major-General because he suggested the cutting of a canal to turn the enemy's position at Island No. 10.

President Lincoln accepted his resignation in the following order: "The President, with much regret, accepts the resignation of Maj.-Gen. Schuyler Hamilton, because of ill-health and disability he incurred in the service of his country, wherein he was highly distinguished for ability and good conduct."

The General wrote a history of the American flag in 1854, and June 14, 1877, the centennial anniversary of the adoption of the flag, delivered an address on "Our National Flag, the Stars and Stripes; Its History in a Century." From 1871 to 1875 he held the only political office of his life—Hydrographic Engineer in the Department of Docks, in this city. He was married to Cornelia Ray, the daughter of Robert Ray, the well-known New York merchant, in 1847. She died fifteen years ago. His son, Robert Ray Hamilton, inherited his fortune from his mother's family, and he is today a wealthier man than his father.

Gen. Hamilton carries his 64 years well. Sunday evening he was as chipper as the youngest man in the wedding party. His bride is about twenty-five years younger. She is also a New-Yorker by birth. Gen. Hamilton is her third husband. She was a Miss Allen. Her first husband's name was Paine. Her second was the well-known and opulent James M. Cavanaugh, who, born in Massachusetts, represented Minnesota in the Thirty-fifth and and Montana in the Fortieth and Forty-first Congresses. Among other things he did was to edit a newspaper and help frame the Constitution of Colorado. He went to Montana to make a fortune and made it. He died rich and left his widow well off. She returned to New York and made her residence at the Park Avenue Hotel. Here two years ago she met Gen. Hamilton. They were attentive, but apparently not devoted to each other. They were seen often together, but the gossips were thrown off the track. Even the family were misled. They finally concluded to marry. A day in October was set. The plans were suddenly changed, and Saturday the General informed a few of his friends that the ceremony was to be performed Sunday.

One hundred pounds of wedding cake were distributed among the friends of both yesterday. In the afternoon the General suddenly paid his bill and whisked his bride off on the Fall River boat to Newport, where his sons are, and where the honeymoon will be spent.

CHLOROFORM.

The Trade to Be Revolutionized by a Recent Discovery.

Albany (N. Y.) Dispatch to Boston *Herald*: Scientists have for a long time been engaged in endeavoring to discover some method by means of which the cost of the production of chloroform could be reduced and at the same time the quality be improved. An Albany chemist claims the credit of discovering such a process. Under the present method of production chloroform is made from grain alcohol, and, as proof alcohol is worth from 90 cents upward per gallon, chloroform cannot be made so as to sell with profit at less than 90 cents per pound. Moreover, the article produced contains many impurities. The new method changes all this, and, in fact, revolutionizes the whole chloroform trade. Alcohol as a base is not used, and thus already the cost of chloroform is lessened one-quarter. Wood is decomposed at high temperature, and from the proper chemical treatment of the products of the decomposed wood other products are secured from which the chloroform is obtained. A residual matter is also obtained which yields acetic acid, or purified acetates. In the manufacture of chloroform by this method 100 pounds of crude acetate of lime is placed in a suitable vessel and subjected to dry distillation at a temperature of 300° to 500° celsius, until volatile products are no longer condensed. The result is about thirty-two pounds of a liquid, three-fourths of which is of an aqueous nature, while the other fourth forms a top stratum of an oily liquid. The aqueous liquid, which is rich in chloroform-yielding agents, is then removed as ready for use. The oily liquid is subjected to fractional distillation, or, perhaps, by washing with tepid water, and the resulting aqueous liquid is added to that already removed; thus the greater part of the chloroform-producing agents contained in the crude acetates is obtained. In order to produce chloroform from this aqueous liquid a quantity, say nine pounds, is mixed with about forty pounds of chloride of lime, or some other hyperchlorate, and about fifteen gallons of water. The whole is then distilled in the usual manner for the production of crude chloroform. From these nine pounds of liquid from four to five pounds of the crude chloroform is obtained.

Population of Paris.

The census returns for Paris have just been issued. The population numbers 2,254,306 souls, showing the small increase of 14,378 since the last census, taken five years ago, in 1881. In ten out of the twenty arrondissements the population has diminished.

MISS MARTINEAU'S TEA.

It was to be served out on the veranda, a sort of open-air annex to the sitting-room, which was located in the second story. The place was perfect, with its lace-worked drapery of vines—purple wisteria, roses, and clematis—and there was a festive awning of Roman stripe unfurled to the south, subduing the sunshine to a hazy mellowness.

"This is just the place to do the ideal in," said Amy Layng, who reveled in the splendor of her friend's newly-acquired fortune. "In the midst of such enchanting circumstances you never ought to lose your temper, Helene."

Miss Martineau was swinging herself lazily in a pretty hammock, with a look on her face that expressed the most profound indifference. Could it be that she was already bored by the excessive elegance of her position?

"If people would only let me alone," she said with a shrug, "I could behave like an angel. You never annoy me, Amy, but," she added with a comical sigh, "I feel as though it would take me a lifetime to recover from those tête-à-têtes with the dear Count, as Mrs. Stuyvesant calls him."

"Well, I don't wonder at that," said Amy, laughing. "He is not coming to tea, I suppose?"

"He is not asked," Helene replied, with a languid motion of a delicate feather fan which she held.

"Poor fellow! I will tell Oscar he must do his best to replace him."

A dash of unaccountable color appeared in Helene's face, but the paroquet feather screened it.

"Is Oscar coming?" she asked languidly.

"I believe so. It is a tremendous concession to you, my dear. He hates society, you know, and I don't think he took very kindly to your engagement to Count Wierlawsky."

"Don't he know that this is all broken off?" said Helene, hurriedly.

"Yes," said Amy, "but Oscar is an eccentric, you know, though he is one of the dearest fellows in the world. He was very fond of you, Helene, and I think he is rather afraid to meet you for fear he will find you changed."

"What makes you think that?"

"He asked me whether you were just the same as you were when you used to study Greek with him, and copy his chemistry notes. I know he thinks society and wealth have spoiled you, though I told him the contrary. He says——"

"What?" said Helene, imperiously, as Amy paused and went on sorting her embroidery silks in silence.

"He says," she continued, with a furtive glance at her friend, "if you had never gotten rich he would have been quite sure of you; but that now he could hardly say how you will turn out."

"Indeed!" cried Helene with a little railing laugh, giving her fan such a savage flirt that the ivory handle snapped in twain. "I am indebted to Mr. Dwight for his opinion. When a man takes up preconceived ideas about me, I never think it worth while to combat them."

She got out of the hammock slowly, and trailed her blue cashmere morning gown over the veranda.

"I am going to order bisque and caramel ice," she said, suddenly. "Is it the proper thing to have it served in coffee cups, Amy? Shall I bring out my Beluk service?"

Amy adored planning, and the arrangements for Miss Martineau's tea proved very absorbing. When Saturday came the veranda looked like an enchanted garden. The floor was patched with Oriental rugs, and plants were blooming in every corner, while luxurious chairs and divans were scattered about alongside of oddly-shaped tables spread with embroidered cloths and laden with dainty china.

As Oscar Dwight stepped through the curtained window on the veranda in the wake of a butler who conveyed his card to Helene, he realized that he must be very late, for his fine head and gray eyes overtopped a crowd of gossiping teadrinkers already assembled.

Helene was sitting at the far end of the veranda. He singled her out at once, for she was taller than most women, and her small head had a proud poise which he could not fail to recognize. She was at her best that afternoon in a rich gown of crimson plush that was set off with ivory satin and trimmings of duchess lace.

"How beautiful she has grown!" Oscar murmured, with a sharp pang; "and yet, if she had not come into her fortune she would probably have married that rascally Russian."

The thought was uppermost in his mind when he met Helene, and she held out to him a hand of faultless shape and fairness.

"Ah, Oscar!" she said with a languid smile—"or ought I to say Mr. Dwight? I am glad to see you—vraiment. But how horribly old it makes one feel to find you so grave and mature! You are an inch taller, I do believe. You look like—who was that heathenish Greek you used to dote on?"

"Really now, Miss Helene," said Oscar with a clever imitation of the fashionable drawl, "you mustn't corner a fellow in that way!"

Helene leveled her eyes at him in a brief stare, which gave no response to the amused twinkle in his.

"It is just as I feared," thought Oscar, with a sinking heart. "They have spoiled her among them."

Helene cast a furtive glance at his face and thought how well it had fulfilled its early promise. He was making proper speeches to her now. She listened with a conventionalized smile, and then said sweetly:

"You must take a cup of tea with me. Sit here, if you please. You will find this a cozy corner, and I think you will like my tea."

"I have no doubt of it," Oscar replied. "As Æschylus says——"

"Mr. Dwight," she cried, flippantly, "don't begin by quoting Greek at me! What had Æschylus to say about tea?"

"Nothing. It was about women."

"O!" said Helene, laughing. "Like other men, I presume he fancied he knew a great deal about them."

"I don't think he ever fancied that," said Oscar, taking his cup of tea. "He was not such an infatuated fool."

"Your tone is not complimentary, Mr. Dwight. I fear you are a sad cynic. You ought not to fill your head with heresy. It is not good for you, pas du tout!"

"Pardon?"

"Why, you understand French—perfectly, I remember."

"O yes. But my mind never hankered after a sandwich of tongues. I always feel as though I had a slap in the face when I am getting on so smoothly in one language and some one hurls at me a fragment of another. I will speak French with you if you prefer it," he added, more gently.

Helene flushed. How like him that blunt speech was!

"O, no!" she hastened to say. "What will you have? Try these comfits. You will like them, I am sure. They taste just like——"

A luscious jacqueminot rose fell from her corsage. He picked it up and gravely returned it to her without a thought of appropriating it.

"This is like the guava preserve I brought you and Amy from Martinique," he said, tasting the comfit.

"Is it?" she said, carelessly. "I don't care much for those things. I suppose you know most of the people here, Mr. Dwight?"

"Too well," he answered briefly.

"Barbarian!" she cried. "That is not the proper thing to say."

"I never say what I am expected to. I didn't come here to see those people, Helene."

"Unfortunate people! How have they incurred your displeasure?"

"I came to see you," he persisted. "It is not often that I——"

"Miss Martineau," said an attenuated soldier, who precipitated his bows before her, "we are all dying to hear you sing. Won't you favor us?"

Oscar had a fierce desire to give him a kick and send him all the way over. He was bowing so profoundly that it would have taken very little to do it.

"If Mr. Dwight will excuse me," said Helene, turning to Oscar. "No! Stay here and finish your tea. Capt. Eyre will give me his arm."

Oscar watched her as she moved with languid grace over to where the piano stood. He remembered her voice, fresh, pure, and resonant. She used to sing "Killarney," "Within a Mile of Edinboro," and "The Last Rose of Summer," but now it was "Les Fleur des Alpes" and a waltz song of Lecocq's. Her voice had improved with time and cultivation, but there was something left out of her songs.

"She is just as much lost to me as though she had married that Russian," said Oscar, bitterly, and as soon as he could he went away.

He left her with a listless handshake. He was the first to go, for her guests generally staid late, and it was deep in the twilight before the last farewell was spoken.

There is nothing more forlorn than a festive scene after the guests have departed. Helene looked around the veranda with a wretched feeling of loneliness, and suddenly, with an irrepressible sob, she flung herself down on the couch where Oscar had sat beside her.

"O, my love!" she cried, with a burst of bitter tears. "You do not care for me at all."

The moon had risen high and full. Through the screen of tangled vines the silvery light fell upon her prostrate form, which was shaken with a storm of grief.

"Helene!"

She sprang up as though some one had struck her when she heard Oscar Dwight pronounce her name.

"What are you doing here?" she cried passionately, enraged that he should have seen her in tears.

"Pardon me!" he faltered. "I—I lost a diamond stud this afternoon, and I thought——"

"I will call a servant to get a light," she said, sweeping past him.

"Helene!" he said, taking a step toward her.

"Well?"

"Have you quite forgotten the old days, that you treat me so coldly?" he asked in a gentle voice.

"It is you who have chosen to ignore the past," she said, locking her hands so that he might not see how they trembled.

"You left me no other alternative. Helene, speak to me! My heart tells me you have not become so indifferent as you seem. There was a time when you prized the love I gave you. Is it utterly valueless now?"

"You do not care for me so much as you used to," she said, with averted face.

"I love you, Helene. It is yours to say whether it shall be more or less."

She turned to him then with a radiant smile and held out her hands.

"Take me back," she said. "I have been miserable ever since you went away."

If at that moment any of the guests had returned to the veranda they might have witnessed a tableau like Millais' "Huguenot Lovers," for Oscar possessed himself of his own.

"Why did you repel me?" he said, looking down into the face, which had assumed its own true and tender guise. "Why did you not let me know you as you are?"

"I was proud," she said. "I did not want you to know that I cared to please you. O, Oscar! don't be angry with me. How was I to know that you loved me?"

"I told you once."

"Yes; but that was long, long ago."

"Had you ceased to love me?"

"No; but——"

"Why should your love be stronger than mine?"

"I don't know," she sighed; "only I did not think you cared."

He bent over and kissed her.

"Never doubt me again, dear," he said. "Think how nearly I lost you! If I had not come back and found you here weeping I should have gone away and never seen you again."

Helene bowed her head with due penitence. As she did so, a bright flash of light from the floor made her cry:

"O, Oscar! There is your diamond!"

She stooped and picked up the jewel from the floor. It was a superb white stone, which was seen to sparkle afterward on the third finger of the left hand, for Oscar had it set as an engagement ring.—*Emily Lennox in Demorest's Monthly.*

A PRETTY SMART WASP.

Achievements Which Darwin Should Have Lived to See.

Richmond (Va.) Letter to New York *Tribune*: There is not a man or a boy but has his wonderful story to tell about his horse, or his dog, or his cat. Some tell marvelous snake stories, others strain the imagination with yarns about quail and elk; others still addle the brain with lies about fishes. Few persons have a great deal to say about insects, yet it is in the class of insects, especially hymenopterous insects, that the searcher finds strongest proofs of intelligence. Among the most familiar of this intellectual tribe are the bee and wasp. Everybody can tell you about the former, of its method of gathering and storing honey and its curious system of home-rule government, representation without taxation, communism, etc. The writer has his little story of a wasp, a common black wasp, closest of kin to the red fellow that stings till it is weary, and first cousin to the disreputable creature that daubs mud all over the ceiling of vacant rooms and among the rafters in garrets. Like most other good, true stories, this one is vouched for by men of fair reputation. It is not exaggerated in the least.

A few days ago two men who were enjoying an outing came upon a green worm which was slowly crawling across the highroad. As the walkers reached the creature they saw the aforementioned black wasp swoop down upon it, straddle it with its four legs, put its arms—or what were in the place of arms—around the worm's body near the head, and proceed to sting it several times, first in the right side, then in the left. The worm writhed as if in great pain and in its struggles to escape the wasp suddenly flew away. The two men sat down beside the road to await a renewal of the strange conflict. Soon the attacking party reappeared, more full of fight than before. It was a pigmy fighting a giant, but the little creature with the sting had the advantage of wings, and agility, and weapons, and the worm soon showed signs of defeat. After three more onslaughts it straightened out its pretty body, became rigid, quivered, and died. The victor walked around the conquered foe three times, and, after making sure that death was not feigned, disappeared.

After the space of a minute it returned and proceeded to straddle the worm as at first, putting its arms about the dead animal and lifting it bodily from the ground. It was a wonderful sight. The wasp was not more than three-quarters of an inch long, and its body in the thickest place did not exceed one-sixth of an inch through. The worm was three and a half inches long and one-third of an inch in diameter. And yet the wasp actually lifted it up and partly dragging, partly carrying it, crossed the dusty road and traveled for some twenty paces through the stubby grass and weeds. At length a small clearing was reached and dragging its burden to near the centre of the spot the wasp dropped it and ran quickly around the place as if in search of something. The something proved to be a pebble the size of a robin egg half buried in the ground. Brushing the loose earth away the wasp cast the stone aside, revealing in the ground a hole into which the smart creature dived head foremost. It came up with an armful of fresh earth, and, depositing it an inch from the hole, went back after another and another until a little mound began to grow beside the front door of the warrior's castle. In an incredibly short time the hole was perceptibly enlarged, and the mason, having taken the measurement of it, went to the dead worm to see if it would enter. Satisfied, the insect caught the grub by the head and backing into the hole pulled the prey after it. But the worm was too tight a fit, so out it came, the wasp pushing it up with its head. A little more digging, another measurement, and again the worm was drawn in, this time until only half an inch remained above ground. Was there another entrance to the hole? How would the wasp get out, or did it intend to remain below? The creature put an end to doubts by squeezing out of the same hole in which the worm was so tightly wedged. It was a hard job, but successfully accomplished. Then began a laughable butting process in the course of which the half-inch of worm above ground was gradually driven into the hole. When quite in the wasp sprinkled fresh earth upon it, trampled it down carefully, replaced the pebble, drew some dry surface dirt around it, and then hermetically sealed the hole. This sealing was evidently done to keep away other insects or prowlers of any kind. The wasp gathered from a certain weed close by something which it spread over the pebble. Repeated trips to the same weed were made for this purpose, and though the substance so gathered was invisible there was no doubt of its use.

While the wasp was absent on one of these trips one of the men placed a stick upon the now well-hidden hole. The impatience, not to say wrath, with which the insect tossed it aside boded no good to any creature of reasonable size which might presume to interfere with the storehouse or burial-ground. After the sealing, with one good look around the premises, this clever wasp spread its wings and disappeared, leaving those who had watched the workmanship unable to decide whether the fighter and mason was endowed with instinct or reason.

A Lesson in Pronunciation.

How few people pronounce the English language correctly—at least as the dictionary gives it. To pronounce all his words as he should a man must be almost too much of a petty student to be a scholar, or must have a gift in certain specialties of memory. Still it is a hobby of nine out of ten to speak by the card, and to such as these the following paragraph will be interesting. It is a curious collection of frequently mispronounced words:

Comely Diana had a voice like a calliope; yet, although it was not enervated by laryngitis, she was not a virago. She wore a stomacher set with jewels, that gave an interesting idea of her father's finances. There was no squalor in their vicinage. She sought to inveigle her charity coadjutor into a hymeneal association without tedious delay. She sent him her miniature, a jessamine flower, and an invitation to a dinner of anchovies. He was a coadjutant in the church. He had a cadaverlike complexion, and in a joust he had been houghed. Taking some almonds as a bridal gift, he mounted a dromedary with the epizoötic and hastened without digression along Pall Mall. The guests were sitting on a divan, with no prescience of evil. The diocesan was waiting, having finished an absolutory service, when suddenly, above the clangor of the wedding bells, was heard a maniacal shriek. The groom had pierced his carotid arteries with a carbine on hearing that a deficit in his church collection had been discovered. He was cremated.